THE CHURCHES

IN THE COUNTIES OF

KENT, SUSSEX, AND SURREY.

NOTES

ON

THE CHURCHES

IN THE COUNTIES OF

Kent, Sussex, and Surrey,

MENTIONED IN DOMESDAY BOOK,

AND THOSE OF MORE RECENT DATE.

INCLUDING

COMPARATIVE LISTS OF THE CHURCHES,

AND SOME ACCOUNT OF

The Sepulchral Memorials and other Antiquities.

BY

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

PREFACE - - - - - - iii

KENT.

Introduction - - - - - 1
Explanation of the arrangement in the Comparative List, Abbreviations, &c. - - - 5
Comparative List of the Churches - - - 7
Notes on the Churches - - - - 19
Addenda - - - - - - 170

SUSSEX.

Introduction - - - - - 171
Comparative List of the Churches - - - 174
Notes on the Churches - - - - 183
Addenda - - - - - - 310

SURREY.

Introduction - - - - - 313
Comparative List of the Churches - - - 313
Notes on the Churches - - - - 318

GENERAL INDEX - - - - - 347

SUPPLEMENT - - - - - 365
Kent - - - - - 365
Sussex - - - - - 372
Surrey - - - - - 380
Index to Supplement - - - - 381

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS - - - - 383

LIST OF ENGRAVINGS.

PAGE

Allington Church - - - - - - 20
Boughton Malherb Church - - - - - 36
East Farleigh Church - - - - - - 67
Hawkhurst Church - - - - - - 76
Niche in Leybourne Church - - - - - 92
Font in Rolvenden Church - - - - - 143
Seal of the Grammar School, Sevenoaks - - - 148
Roman Altar at Stone in the Isle of Oxney - - - 154
Tenterden Church - - - - - - 158
Woldham Church - - - - - - 166
Bodiam Church - - - - - - - 201
Piscina in West Bourne Church - - - - - 205
Font in Brighton Church - - - - - 206
Chidingly Church - - - - - - 213
Doorway, Etchingham Church - - - - 224
East Hoathly Church—Remains of West Blatchington Church 239
Northiam Church - - - - - - 261
Wigsell, Salehurst - - - - - - 282
Compton Church - - - - - - - 324
Brass in Cranley Church - - - - - 325
Reredos in St Mary's Church, Guildford—North Transept of the Old Church, Dorking - - - - 331
Font in Shere Church - - - - - 341

PREFACE.

Among the various interesting matters comprised in that remarkable document, called "Domesday Book," * one is the evidence it presents as to the early existence of churches in different parts of the kingdom; and to those engaged in archæological inquiries the idea will readily occur, certainly it will be universally admitted, that it is very desirable to institute a comparison between the churches, mentioned in the Domesday record, and those now standing, or known to have stood, on or near the same spots. It was this consideration, which induced me, in the autumn of 1844, to commence the following compilation with regard to the three counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; the selection being made not because they happen to be the first named in the Norman Survey, but because I am far better acquainted with them, than with any other counties. The prosecution of the undertaking speedily showed me, what want of previous experience in such researches prevented my being fully aware of, the many obstacles necessarily impeding its successful accomplishment. Not only Domesday Book, but likewise printed copies of our other ancient muniments, which it was expedient to consult, are works, not often to be found in private libraries; and although they are accessible in many public collections, especially in those of the British Museum, and of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, a distant residence is a serious impediment to enjoying the full advantage of those collections in a *deliberate* and *accurate* examination of the authorities referred to, as also by a similar exactness in copying any extracts required. In every literary undertaking of any extent usually it will be found necessary continually to

* Of this record Sir Henry Spelman says in his Glossary under "Domesdei:" "It is the monument of all Britain, I do not say the most ancient, but beyond dispute the most venerable. In two large volumes it contains the description of England, begun, according to the Waverley Annals and other (authorities) A. D. 1083, that is, in the sixteenth year of William the elder, but according to the Red Book of the Exchequer in the fourteenth year of the same king: finished indeed, as the book itself testifies, in his twentieth, that is last, year, and of our Lord 1087. Monumentum totius Britanniæ, non dico antiquissimum, sed absque controversia augustissimum. Duobus magnis voluminibus Angliæ descriptionem contiret, inchoatam, juxta Annales Waverlienses et alios, An. Dni 1083. i. (e.) Gulielmi Senioris 16. sed juxta Rubrum Librum Scaccarii, anno ejusdem Regis 14: finitam vero (ut ipse liber testatur) anno suo" (sic) "20. hoc est ultimo; et Domini nostri 1087."

verify quotations; to ascertain the connection of their subject with others previously overlooked; or to enlarge them so as to include what bears upon new matter. But such purposes can be accomplished with convenience and entire effect only when the originals are close at hand, and when that is not the case, may frequently be neglected altogether; which will account for the blunders and inconsistencies, often, it is believed, to be detected in the professed citations of earlier writings.

In ascertaining the Domesday names there is no difficulty. The original record is in perfect condition; is most beautifully, as well as distinctly, written, though in black letter; and the names of places are given with either none or but few of the contractions, which are most plentifully employed in the general text. In the printed edition of Domesday Book the common type is used, and it is not likely that mistakes should often have been made by those, under whose inspection that printing was performed; though one such mistake will hereafter be pointed out, in the account of the county of Surrey. The names therefore of the places described in the Domesday Survey may be easily recognised. The identification of those places under their modern appellations is a different affair; for though many names now in use greatly resemble those by which such places were designated in early times, in others considerable changes have, more or less, taken place: and my own experience convinces me, that even an approach to accuracy is quite hopeless without—either a very intimate knowledge of not simply the principal places in each county or district, but likewise of the remote hamlets and single farms, or even fields; indeed of all the local names: or else the opportunity of consulting persons, who, if not topographical works, which, can supply information of that minute nature. In my own case, as already stated, I happen to be, partially, acquainted with all the three counties I have taken in hand, more closely with Kent and Sussex, than with Surrey; beside which I have profited by the local knowledge and inquiries of private friends,* and have consulted, if not all, yet, the best histories of those counties. Repeated researches and much consideration have entirely persuaded me, that, in the verification of the places mentioned in Domesday Book, it is essentially necessary to pay the most accurate atten-

* And I now tender my hearty thanks to those friends, particularly to my co-members of the Sussex Archæological Society, for the cheerful assistance they have afforded to my—often I fear troublesome—inquiries, and for the information, with which they have supplied me.

tion to the hundreds. Mere similarity of names will often mislead; and, even from my own very limited experience, I believe it to be not uncommon for the Domesday descriptions to have been misapplied from neglect of the above rule. The Survey, it is abundantly evident, was very systematically conducted, and in recording the result, the grand divisions of the counties, at least of those I have studied, are usually noted; in particular the hundred, in which each manor was situated, is very generally stated, but few omissions having fallen under my observation. The boundaries indeed of the hundreds appear hardly to have been very accurately defined or adhered to in those early days, and sometimes a portion of a manor may be described in one hundred and another portion in a second; so that certainly a little confusion does occasionally arise; though possibly even that may be augmented, if not caused, by the imperfect light, which alone we can throw upon the subject. Nevertheless I do not hesitate to affirm, in the strongest manner, that the hundreds will prove the very best guides in the identification of the Domesday names; and that error will inevitably follow a disregard of them. That I have been uniformly successful in escaping errors is far more than I will venture to assert. To some of the Domesday places I do not pretend to assign a locality, and possibly future inquiries may show, that I am wrong in some cases. Where a difficulty existed, much pains and deliberation have been bestowed before coming to any decision, and it is hoped, that only in few instances the places intended in Domesday Book have been mistaken.

With regard to the actual form of the Domesday names, it will be perceived, that variations are admitted to exist. It must be remembered, that precision of language has been only, by comparison, very recently attended to, and that, in documents later by centuries than Domesday Book, we continually find, as in the latter, a name differently spelled within the compass of a very few lines, perhaps even in the same line. Thus in the Saxon Chronicle the name of an individual occurs twice in immediate juxtaposition, yet the second word is a palpable variation from the first. The method of combining, and possibly the power of, letters appear to have varied in ancient times from what is now the custom. For example, the modern K is in Domesday Book represented by Ch so constantly, that I do not recollect an instance (though I will not pronounce, that there is none) where a word, or at least a proper name, which we

should begin with a K, does not in Domesday Book commence with Ch; thus Kent is written Chenth. The same substitution is found in the middle of words.

How extremely minute, and indeed inquisitorial, was the Domesday Survey will appear from extracts occasionally given in the Notes; and the following notice of the work in the Saxon Chronicle will show the opinion formed of William's proceeding by his contemporaries, or those nearly such. "After these things A.D. 1085, the king held a great council, and had solemn conferences with his nobles of this land, how it was inhabited, and by what men. He sent therefore through all England, into every county, his men, who were to inquire how many hundred hides were in each county, and what land and stock the king possessed in the same; and what annual tribute he ought to receive from that county. He required also to be described how much land his archbishops, and diocesan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls held; and, not to be tedious, what and how much every possessor of land in England owned of either land or stock, and what was the value thereof. So diligently did he direct the county to be examined, that there should not be a single hide or virgate of land, nor even (which is a shame to say, but he did not consider it shameful to do) ox, or cow, or hog passed over, which he should not bring under tax: and everything, when inserted in writing, was brought to him." (Gibsoni Chronicon Saxonicum, 186.) (Gibson gives a literal Latin translation, with which alone I pretend to be familiar.) Possibly William's motive for this inquiry may be in some measure explained by what had happened immediately before, when, as we are informed by the Saxon Chronicle, in consequence of a strong report that Canute king of Denmark meditated an attempt to subdue this country with the assistance of Robert Count of Flanders, William had collected from both England and Normandy an army more numerous than ever before seen; which he had distributed among his English subjects, to be supported according to the quantity of land, held by each individual; to the great detriment of those, upon whom the soldiers were thus quartered.

With regard to the churches, described in the Survey of A.D. 1086, the following list will show that they were by no means all what would now be called "parish churches." Spelman says, in his Glossary, that the title "parish," paroichia, was

introduced into England from Rome in Saxon times, but is seldom, in old records, applied to divisions so small as modern parishes, more commonly signifying an entire diocese (in which sense the word is used by Bede). Certainly from my acquaintance with Domesday Book it might be supposed, that the term "parish," as the boundary of a district, was utterly unknown at the period of the Survey, the "manor" being that, which is constantly referred to. Manors in different parishes are perpetually to be recognised as mentioned in Domesday Book, though the names of the parishes themselves may not occur. Kilburne states (Survey of Kent, 7), that Honorius, Archbp. of Canterbury (from about A.D. 630 to 653), divided the kingdom of Kent into parishes; of which, in 45 of K. Edward III, the number was found to be 393. And though it is said of Archbp. Theodore, who died A.D. 690, that he urged the people to set out parishes, "ut parochias distinguerent," the institution might have been established previously, though not generally perfected up to his time. We are told, that this latter prelate encouraged the erection of churches, by the provision, with the king's consent, that the founders, if on their own property, should enjoy the perpetual patronage; if on another's estate, the owner thereof should become the patron. "Hic excitavit fidelium voluntatem ut in civitatibus et villis ecclesias fabricarentur, parochias distinguerent, et assensus regios his procuravit: ut siqui sufficientes essent super proprium fundum construere ecclesias, earundem perpetuo patronatu gauderent; si inter limites alterius alicujus domini ecclesias facerent, ejusdem fundi domini notarentur pro patronis." (Elmham, quoted in Smith's note, Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 5, c. 8.) Neither is it a necessary, or a probable, inference, that no churches existed save in those places, where they are noted in Domesday Book: on the contrary it is sufficiently evident, that they have been omitted in several cases. For example; in Kent St. Margaret's (at Cliffe) near Dover is repeatedly spoken of; which kind of designation, not meaning monasteries, must, usually if not always, indicate the existence there of a church so dedicated; whereas none is actually stated. Another St. Margaret's is alluded to, and a St. Martin's,* both

* The last title, if no alteration has occurred since A.D. 1086, may not improbably designate the church of Aldington, the existence of which is specially named in Domesday Book. Kilburne states, that Aldington church is dedicated to St. Martin, though the same authority informs us, that, while part of the parish lies in Bircholt hundred, the church stands in that of Street. However the fact of such an arrangement in modern times by no means assures us, that a different one did not prevail in the eleventh century. A charter of Æthilberht of Kent, supposed by Mr. Kemble to date about A.D. 740, names a St. Martin's, with some indications of its position; "quod est in ostio fluminis cujus nomen est liminaea et partem agri in qua

in Bircholt hundred, therefore distinct from Cliffe and St. Martin's near Canterbury. In Sussex at Boxgrove "the clerks of the church," and at "Epinges," now Iping, church dues, "circet," are mentioned, though a church is not specified in either case: and in the same county "a small church" is noted at Ovingdean, but none in the adjoining manor of Rottingdean, though there is reason to conjecture, that a church was standing at the latter place of at least the same date as the present church of Ovingdean; for which matter see the Note on Rottingdean. The Notes appended to the List will suggest further reasons for believing, that Domesday Book by no means includes every church, which had been erected when that Survey was taken; and it is highly satisfactory to me to know, that my conclusions on this particular are corroborated by much better authority. In the Archæologia, VIII, 218, Mr. Denne adduces Thorne's Chronicle, x Scrip. Col. 178 and 2091, to prove, that there was a church at Faversham in Kent anterior to the Domesday Survey; he also produces presumptive evidence, that several others, then in being in the diocese of Rochester, are omitted in that record. So likewise Sir Henry Ellis expressly says (Introduction to Domesday Book, I, 290), "Domesday Book cannot be decisively appealed to for the non-existence of parish churches" when it was compiled.

Though a knowledge of the art of masonry must certainly have been acquired from the Romans during their dominion in Britain, yet the early churches in this country were very generally constructed of wood. Bede mentions (Hist. Eccl. l. 3, c. 4), as a rarity, a stone church erected at Whitherne in Galloway by Columba, about A.D. 565. "Ibi ecclesiam de lapide, *insolito Brittonibus more*, fecerit." This practice he testifies to have continued in the northern portion of Britain up to A.D. 710, when Naiton, king of the Picts, writing to the abbot of Wearmouth after his conversion to Christianity, requested, among other things, architects (or what we should now call builders) to be sent to him, to

situm est oratorium sancti martini; which is at the mouth of the river whose name is Liminæa and (that) part of the land wherein is situated the oratory of St. Martin." (Codex Diplomaticus, I, 103.) The same words occur in a charter of K. Eadbriht, dated in 741. (Ut sup. V, 46.) Also in a charter of Æthelred, King of Wessex, A.D. 867, we read of a church of St. Martin, "in loco qui dicitur sancti martini ecclesia" (ut sup. II, 83), which I conceive to be identical with the above, though unable to comprehend the Saxon terms for the boundaries mentioned. What church may be intended by St. Margaret's I cannot ascertain. All the existing parish churches, now within the limits of Bircholt hundred are called St. Mary's, according to Kilburne, who does not notice the desecrated church of Bircholt, respecting the appellation of which I possess no information, wherefore it is uncertain, whether or not that might be St. Margaret's.

erect a stone church after the Roman method. "Architectos sibi mitti petiit, qui juxta morem Romanorum ecclesiam de lapide in gente ipsius facerent." (Hist. Eccl. l. 5, c. 21.) However this style of building, namely, of wood, was not, as perhaps might be supposed from the above, confined to the northern division of our island, but certainly had not been, up to the seventh century, generally exploded within the English boundary; for in one instance, namely, a church raised at Lindisfarne by Bp. Finian, at some period after his consecration A.D. 652, we are told, that it was originally constructed entirely of hewn oak, "de robore secto totam composuit," and thatched with reeds; but subsequently, by Eadberct, installed bishop of the place A.D. 688, the reed was removed, and replaced by sheets of lead, covering walls as well as roof: "ablata harundine, plumbi laminis eam totam, hoc est, et tectum et ipsos quoque parietes ejus cooperire curavit." (Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 3, c. 25.) Still, about the period when this was done, stone churches must have been growing more common, because we are informed, (Ib. l. 5, c. 19, and notes), that Bp. Wilfrid, who died A.D. 709 after filling the episcopate nearly forty years, had erected some sumptuous churches; and Acca, his successor at Hexham, enlarged and greatly ornamented his cathedral. The above-mentioned request too of the Pictish king demonstrates among the English a great advance beyond the old timber structures. This advance, we may well assume, was largely owing to the exertions of, among others, Benedict Biscop, founder of the monastery of Wearmouth, who, about A.D. 675, went into France after masons; "Gallias petens, cementarios qui lapideam sibi ecclesiam juxta Romanorum, quem semper amabat, morem facerent, postulavit, accepit, attulit." (Bede, 319; Oxford, 1846.) A few lines farther on we are assured, that the use of glass for windows &c. was introduced into England at the same time from the same quarter; it being expressly stated, that not only Benedict's work (to the church of his new monastery) was then completed, but also the art of making glass taught in the country. "Proximante autem ad perfectum opere, misit legatarios ad Galliam, qui vitri factores, artifices videlicet Brittannis eatenus incognitos, ad cancellandas ecclesiæ, porticuumque, et cænaculorum ejus fenetras adducerent. Factumque est, et venerunt: nec solum opus postulatum compleverunt, sed et Anglorum ex eo gentem hujusmodi artificium nosse et discere fecerunt: artificium nimirum vel lampadis ecclesiæ claustris vel vasorum multifariis usibus non ignobiliter aptum." These quotations indeed actually refer to other districts,

than the three counties comprised in the present work; but they may, not unreasonably, be deemed to indicate the general state of architectural knowledge throughout the country. Sussex, consisting in great measure of forest, was probably in a backward condition: not merely however was Kent (as will be noticed in the Introduction to that county) superior in civilization, so as to be in some respects a model, to other dioceses, but Bede informs us, that Benedict Biscop travelled from Rome to England with Archbp. Theodore, when the latter came to take possession of the see of Canterbury, and remained two years in that city, before, after another journey to Rome, he founded the monastery of Wearmouth. (Ut sup. 318.) Theodore was archbishop twenty years; his diocese therefore had abundant opportunities of profiting by his acquaintance, which no doubt was considerable, with foreign arts, even if those arts had not previously been imported.

Our Saxon ancestors undoubtedly were far less skilled in architecture, than those of succeeding ages; but it would be a mistake to suppose, that their churches, even after the general adoption of stone and lime masonry, were mere rude, unadorned structures. Those specimens of their workmanship, which remain to the present day, evince, that they certainly paid some attention, not only to ornament in general, but even to sculpture; witness the tower of Barnack church, Northamptonshire, and Sompting church, Sussex. We can scarcely imagine, that, while much intercourse was maintained with the Continent, which assuredly was the case,* art, as then known and practised there, was less cultivated in this country, than at the same period in Ireland; and the researches of Mr. George Petrie (see his very interesting work on the Round Towers of Ireland,) have sufficiently established the fact, that many of the ruins remaining in his country date much earlier than the Norman invasion of England; those edifices even now exhibiting much constructive skill, and in many instances proving the care and labour employed upon their adornment. But, in addition to any *inferences* we may draw, ancient writers actually bear testimony both to the opinion, formed in their day, of the early ecclesiastical edifices, and also to the attention and expense bestowed upon supplying them with

* We are informed, that, beside Britons (from Wales and Cornwall) and Scots (from Ireland) many Franks, Frisians, Gauls, Pagans (from the unconverted parts of Germany) and Armoricans, both noble and ignoble, voluntarily settled in England to enjoy the blessing of King Alfred's paternal government. "Franci autem multi, Frisones, Galli, Pagani, Britones, et Scoti, Armorici sponte se suo dominio subdiderant, nobiles scilicet et ignobiles." (Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfredi Magni, auctore Asserio Menevensi. Wise's edition, 44.)

whatever was considered necessary and appropriate for their sacred purposes. Thus Hexham church, built by Bp. Wilfrid A. D. 674, is styled a wonderful work, "mirabile opus;" and Ripon was indebted to the same munificent prelate for a highly-commended church. (Notes to Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 5, c. 19.) Of his successor, Acca, the statement already referred to is, that he added to his church various beauties and rare works; "ecclesiæ suæ edificium multifario decore ac mirificis ampliavit operibus." (Ib. l. 5, c. 20.) He also, beside collecting relics, and providing separate altars, &c. for them, erected and furnished a splendid library (unquestionably "splendid" according to the experience and idea of the age) as well as procured vessels and lights for his cathedral: "historias passiones eorum" (scil. apostolorum et martyrum Christi) "una cum cæteris ecclesiasticis voluminibus summa industria congregans, *amplissimam* ibi ac *nobilissimam* bibliothecam fecit, necnon et vasa sancta et luminaria, aliaque hujusmodi quæ ad ornatum domus Dei pertinent, studiosissime paravit." (Ibidem.) Similarly it is stated of Benedict Biscop (Ib. 324), that he had bestowed on his monastery at Wearmouth a most noble and copious library: "Bibliothecam, quam de Roma nobilissimam copiosissimamque advexerat." The following quotation likewise will show the opinion upon this subject of a very competent judge. "That many of the Saxon churches were erected of stone, and on plans of great complexity, with crypts, triforia, clerestories, central towers, and other parts resembling in arrangement the Norman churches, can hardly be doubted, from the descriptions that have been preserved to us," &c. (Professor Willis's Architectural Hist. of Winchester Cathedral, 34.)

From the brief report by his historian, Asser, of K. Alfred's proceedings we may acquire some insight into the state of domestic architecture at that period. Alfred himself appears to have been a great builder, and must have acquired a knowledge of the art, as of so many others, far beyond his contemporaries. He is stated to have *taught* all his goldsmiths and craftsmen, falconers, hawkers, and huntsmen; and by his own new contrivance to have formed edifices far beyond the custom of his predecessors. "Aurifices, et artifices suos omnes, et falconarios, et accipitrarios, canicularios quoque (non desinebat) docere; et ædificia supra omnem antecessorum suorum consuetudinem, venerabiliora et pretiosiora nova sua machinatione facere." (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 43.) Notwithstanding his long-continued and most harassing warfare with the Danes, we are assured that he

found time to reconstruct destroyed cities and towns, and to found others upon fresh sites: he erected royal residences of different kinds both of stone and of timber, such as excited the admiration of his subjects: and for convenience he changed the situation of some of his stone manor-houses. Some of these structures are declared to have been adorned with gold and silver. "(Quid loquar) De civitatibus et urbibus renovandis, et aliis, ubi nunquam ante fuerant, construendis? De ædificiis aureis et argenteis incomparabiliter illo docente fabricatis? De aulis et cambris regalibus, lapideis et ligneis, suo jussu mirabiliter constructis? De villis regalibus lapideis antiqua positione mutatis, et in decentioribus locis regali imperio decentissime constructis?" (Ut sup. 58.) But though Alfred's buildings were so skilfully framed and so richly adorned for the age, it is also quite clear, that the workmanship was really very defective. For after his ingenious invention for ascertaining the time by means of wax candles, so divided by marks, as that each portion would last just an hour, he was compelled farther to contrive horn lanthorns* to hold those candles, because otherwise they often consumed too rapidly in consequence of high winds by day and by night rushing violently through not merely the doors and windows of the churches, the openings of the masonry and planks, but likewise the *frequent cracks* in the walls. "Ventorum violentia inflante, quæ aliquando per ecclesiarum ostia et fenestrarum, maceriarum quoque et tabularum, vel frequentes parietum rimulas." (Ut sup. 68.) It having been mentioned above, that *libraries* even were not neglected in Saxon times, a testimony may be added to prove the care taken to preserve family documents. A charter of A. D. 903 states that Duke Æthelfrid having lost all his hereditary records by a fire, he petitioned K. Edward, his lieutenants, and the senators of Mercia for their consent and licence to have others written; to which they unanimously agreed. "Contigit quod Æthelfrido duci omnes hereditarii libri ignis uastatione combusti perierant. Tali igitur necessitate cogente, praedictus dux rogauit Eadweardum regem, Æthelredum quoque et Æthelfledam, qui tunc principatum et potestatem gentis Merciae sub praedicto rege tenuerunt, omnes etiam senatores Merciorum, ut ei consentirent, et licentiam darent alios

* Though the manufacture of glass had been introduced into England two hundred years previous to Alfred's reign, and above a century before the last-named event Bede had noticed the advantage of that article for the construction of church lamps (see the quotation above from Bede, 319) it is remarkable, that K. Alfred used horn instead of glass for his lanthorns, which must indeed have been of considerable height, but plates of glass might surely have been procured equal to the largest laminæ of horn, and either would require the support of cross-bars.

libros rescribendi. Tunc illi unianimiter omnes deuota mente consenserunt ut alii libri rescriberentur, eodem modo quo et priores scripti erant, in quantum eos memoriter recordari potuissent." (Cod. Dipl. V, 154.) Again, of a subsequent charter, A. D. 909, the subject is the importance of written records, and the necessity of maintaining a succession of them in sound condition. (Ut sup. 168.)

Many probably will be surprised to hear of paintings in Saxon times; but Bede tells us expressly of such things. As he calls them indifferently not merely "picturas," but "imagines," he may possibly be describing sculpture; though the situation, in which they were placed, "ecclesiam in gyro coronaret," makes me consider them to have been rather paintings on the interior walls, than carvings inserted in the exterior. The subjects were, in one church the history of our Lord: in the other proofs of the harmony between the Old and New Testaments; for instance, Isaac bearing the wood, and in an adjoining compartment the Lord carrying the cross; again, the serpent, which Moses lifted up in the wilderness, and the Son of man exalted on the cross. "Dominicæ historiæ picturas, quibus totam Dei genetricis ecclesiam in gyro coronaret; imagines quoque ad ornandum monasterium ecclesiamque beati Pauli apostoli de concordia veteris et novi Testamenti summa ratione compositas exhibuit: verbi gratia, Isaac ligna quibus immolaretur portantem, et Dominum crucem in qua pateretur æque portantem, proxima super invicem regione, pictura conjunxit. Item serpenti in heremo a Moyse exaltato, Filium hominis in cruce exaltatum comparavit." (Bede, 323, Oxford, 1846.)

The researches, required by this undertaking, have shown, that, as the sequel will render evident, an immense number of churches and chapels have been desecrated and destroyed. We may flatter ourselves, that we live in a church-building age; and so, happily, we do, compared to a preceding period. Still in that respect we come far behind the zeal and munificence of our ancestors. It will be observed, that the work of destruction has been carried on in all the three counties, though, as might be anticipated, most extensively in the two largest, namely, Kent and Sussex. Many however of the demolished churches were situated near the mansions of the resident nobility or gentry; and I am disposed to conjecture, that these small, distinct ecclesiastical structures might, in some instances, if not generally,

have been pulled down, as no longer necessary, on the proprietor of the estate founding a chantry in, that is, as an addition to, the parish church; which, as even the following Notes will show, see particularly that on Poynings, Sussex, was frequently done. There is reason to suppose, that other, perhaps many, chapels, beside those specially named hereafter, once existed in various parts of our three counties.

In investigating the period, to which the erection of individual churches should be assigned, I doubt if sufficient attention be generally paid to the material, of which the building is constructed. My own experience leads me to imagine, that occasionally some clue to the date may be afforded by the kind of stone, which may have been principally used. A few years ago the accumulated whitewash of centuries was scraped from the arches of Rottingdean church, Sussex, when, among the Caen stone chiefly employed, beside several pieces of the county sandstone, appeared numerous others of a sort, which was new to two persons of considerable experience in such matters, one as an architect, the other as a stonemason. Subsequently I embraced every opportunity of searching elsewhere for this stone; and the result is, that I have discovered small portions in many churches in this neighbourhood, where they may have been old stones worked up again; the more ancient the edifice, the greater being the prospect of finding specimens. It is remarkable also, that such specimens occur *as if in their primary position*, where the strongest marks of antiquity exist. For example: at St. John's sub Castro, Lewes, see the Note, the original part of the very curious arch consists of the stone in question. It is likewise present in the ribs of the tower, as well as in the foundation of the east end, of Sompting church, also in Sussex. The two churches of Corhampton and Warnford in Hampshire both exhibit specimens, but with a striking variation: in the former the stone remains in the ornamental parts, namely, in the chancel-arch, and in the distinctive ribs upon the outer walls, as if so placed from the first; whereas in the latter it is mixed up among other stones, not being the sole, nor the chief, material used. Now Corhampton, as well as Sompting, is a generally admitted relic of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, while Warnford cannot probably date earlier than Norman times. Again; of the splendid Norman church of Romsey, Hampshire, the greater proportion certainly, if not the whole, is constructed of this stone, even including the exterior walls of the western end, which was completed in the

Early English style; though I cannot speak as to the ornamental work of the interior of that part, which I imagine is likely to be of Caen stone. On the other hand in the church of St. Cross I could not perceive a single piece of the stone: but the Norman portion of Winchester Cathedral is entirely, so far as my observation could reach, composed of it; and from a rather cursory examination I apprehend, that a close inspection would probably confirm very remarkably the idea of Professor Willis respecting the adaptation of certain Norman piers in the nave to later alterations effected in that compartment of the edifice. (See his Archit. Hist. of Winchester Cathedral, 54, 68 to 74.) In the same city the remaining ruins of Wolvesey Castle consist almost wholly, if not wholly, of wrought stone from some former building (the old Saxon cathedral? See Willis as above, 17) the material being of the same kind as just mentioned in the cathedral; though it is not intended to affirm absolutely that *no* specimens of another description can be found.

The stone in question has the appearance of being formed by the compression of comminuted fragments of innumerable shells. In the method of formation, though not in the substances of which it is composed (writing without any knowledge of geology), it bears a considerable resemblance to Bath stone; the latter, to which I would compare it, consisting of indurated grit or coarse sand, with the occasional intermixture of small pebbles either rounded or angular. When my attention was first attracted, I was much struck by the likeness of the Bath stone to that, which, some time previous, I had been studying, although, on closer examination, the difference was immediately discovered. The quality of the stone above noticed seems to vary, but it often becomes extremely hard, though it is liable to wear away in some measure from exposure to the atmosphere, and, as must be anticipated, it is unfit for delicate carving, or for any such work after under-cutting was practised. The result of my researches tends towards the conclusion, that this shelly stone ceased to be extensively employed, that is, in fresh supplies, when the improvement of architectural skill introduced a more complicated and more elaborate style of ornamentation, it being then superseded by the Caen stone, and other sorts of a finer and closer grain. No opportunity has hitherto occurred of ascertaining, by personal examination, or in reply to inquiries, the quarries, from which our stone was obtained, or of identifying it in situ; but a high geological authority, the present learned Professor of Geology at

Oxford, pronounces it to belong to "the fresh water shell limestone of the island of Purbeck, from the same quarry as the Purbeck marble, but not marble; once much used for pavements in London."

It will be perceived, that I have not, in the ensuing Notes, confined myself strictly to the immediate object of this compilation, but have without scruple superadded any matter, which appeared to be connected with the antiquities of the several counties. In particular the Notes are somewhat augmented by quoting notices of the more ancient monumental memorials, which I found recorded in the works I have consulted. For the correctness of these notices, it must be remembered, I am not responsible, further than as I have endeavoured to copy them faithfully from the books, whence they are taken. Here also it may be mentioned, that care has been bestowed to present all the direct citations in the precise words and spelling of the authors, from whom they are borrowed; but in some instances, which may easily be distinguished, the substance only of the intelligence, so acquired, is produced. The wish has been throughout not to make use of any published information without acknowledgment, and it is hoped, that this has always been done; so that reference may be made to the original work, if deemed necessary; though unluckily the page has in too many cases been omitted. When statements were derived from private sources, the same proceeding of course has not been followed. The statements, the architectural in particular, which are quoted from other works, are offered only for what they are worth; which *may* be even nil. At least such has been found to be the fact in several instances, where an opportunity of comparison has occurred. Of the original matter many descriptions of churches are not my own; but I have introduced none, on the accuracy of which I cannot thoroughly depend; indeed the correctness of the description is far more to be relied upon in most of those cases, than if the result merely of my own observations.

If occasionally disappointment should be felt, that new topics of antiquarian interest, which may accidentally arise, are not followed up, it may be recollected, that these investigations, in their existing shape, have already extended far beyond what was originally contemplated; and likewise that, with very limited facilities and means of research, such additional inquiries cannot be very practicable, indeed almost invariably must prove absolutely *impracticable*.

It can hardly escape notice, that no uniformity has been observed with regard to the spelling of the proper names hereafter occurring, but that, for instance, the same individual may be called Cædwalla in one place, Ceadwalla in another, and perhaps Cadwalla in a third. This variation is produced by different forms being employed by the several authorities consulted, and the desire to give, in every case, the precise name adopted in the passage referred to.

With regard to the general character of what is now offered to the public I would remark, that *no* pretension is made to being *an authority* upon the subjects treated of. What was proposed has been merely to assist, and occasionally to direct, the curiosity of others; as well as to suggest and aid in the preservation of any curious and interesting relics of olden days, which have hitherto escaped the ravages of the fell destroyer, Time. Should my efforts prove successful, and acceptable to those, into whose hands they may fall, the time and labour bestowed upon the work will be amply recompensed; and the only cause of regret will be, that the undertaking was not commenced by one better qualified to render the compilation more complete, though in what has been accomplished truth and accuracy have been most diligently studied. It would have been most desirable, that the personal survey of all the churches, sites, and other objects, hereafter enumerated, should have been perfected, before the work was made public; but this has not been, and in all human probability never can be, in my power. Wherefore, instead of waiting for opportunities of improvement, which may never occur, I have preferred offering this unfinished outline, such as I have hitherto been able to make it. Since proposals were issued for publishing these Notes, every feasible endeavour has been made to carry on the plan of them; and much has actually been effected, notwithstanding that the consequences of serious illnesses have been felt through the whole of 1849 up to the present moment; but for which perhaps this attempt might have been rendered less unworthy of attention. Whatever errors may be detected are involuntary, and corrections of them will be thankfully accepted, as so many approaches to the aims professed above. The occupation, arising from the inquiries of which the results are detailed below, has proved highly interesting, beside opening new sources of knowledge; but I had no idea upon how wide a field of labour I was entering, though, having commenced, the only alternative was, either to abandon

the undertaking entirely, or else to apply the care and pains, by which alone anything satisfactory could be produced.

VALEAT QUANTUM.

A. H.

Of the Illustrations to this volume it may be mentioned, that the object has been to offer examples, as far as possible, which have not been previously published; and though others of much interest might have been added, it must be remembered, that the success of this publication is as yet very uncertain. For one plate, that of Wigsell in Salehurst, Sussex, the subscribers are indebted to the kindness and liberality of the proprietor of the estate, Sir S. B. P. Micklethwait, Bart., of Iridge.

ROTTINGDEAN; *Dec.* 1850.

NOTE.—To show that, although the interest and feeling now extensively diffused respecting the proper attention due to the preservation and the internal arrangement of our churches is certainly *a revival*, such subjects were not utterly forgotten, whatever might be general appearances, I indulge myself with subjoining two extracts from a work, which was recently brought to my notice.

"It is earnestly to be wished, that our churches were as free as those of the Continent, from those vile incumbrances" (namely, pews). "The warmth, which is afforded by them, might be more efficaciously and cheaply obtained by double doors, or by stoves. They are not only grievously injurious to architectural effect, and frequently conceal or deface the venerable monument, and the sepulchral tablet, but they also give rise to petty jealousies and disputes, very discordant indeed with the feelings, which ought to prevail in us, on entering the temple of THAT BEING, who is 'no respecter of persons.'" (*Disquisitions by* FRANK SAYERS, M.D. Norwich, 1808; 203, 2d ed.)

"Having concluded the remarks, which I had to offer on this subject, I hope I may here be allowed to enter my protest against, what is usually termed, the *beautifying* of churches. This ingenious process is commonly performed by bespattering the walls and columns of the building with abundant and repeated showers of whitewash; by which the finer carved work, and the ancient mural inscriptions are most successfully obliterated; by forcing the sepulchral brasses, and other tablets of the dead to yield the places, which they had obstinately retained for centuries, to a trim, new pavement; by overwhelming the faded splendour of the screen, and the sombre gloss of the oaken pulpit with the more enlivening tints of yellow and blue; by substituting a clearer glass to that which is dimmed by the armorial bearings of founders and benefactors, or by the gloomy forms of martyrs and of saints; by uniting in a close, though very unexpected concord, the most ancient and the most modern styles of building and ornament; and finally by exalting, in a conspicuous part of the holy fabrick, the names of those illustrious Ædiles, under whose happy ministration the pious work was brought to entire perfection. Surely the reparation of our churches is not necessarily attended by such consequences as these; all, that is to be aimed at, is simply to preserve the building and its appendages, as much as is possible, in their *original state;* to restore what is decayed; to protect what is endangered; and to prevent mischief, instead of doing it." (*Ut supra*, 212.)

THE CHURCHES

IN

KENT, SURREY, AND SUSSEX.

KENT.

INTRODUCTION.

From the defective notice in Domesday Book of various parishes (some of which are populous places at the present day) in the Weald, compared with the fuller description of lands lying on the northern side of the county, it is manifest that the former district stood far lower than the latter in general estimation at the period of the Domesday Survey: the necessary result, in fact, of its situation within the great forest of Anderida (farther spoken of in the Note on Limpne, and under the county of Sussex), with a wet, tenacious soil, that portion too immediately below the central range of hills being too flat to possess much natural drainage, so that the roads were rendered practicable during the winter for the horses, upon whose backs alone all heavy goods could be conveyed, only by paved tracks at the sides. In the miry parts of the Weald of Kent,—and the same statement doubtless would apply to similar portions of Sussex,—wheel carriages were not generally, because they could not be, used, except on the principal lines of road, until a very recent period. Long within my own recollection the cross roads in some districts of Kent were utterly impassable during the winter; and, as I have witnessed, if a miller, for example, wished to deliver goods down one of these lanes, he would exchange his horse's harness for a packsaddle, and, leaving his cart by the side of the turnpike road, he would load the saddle with his flour-sacks and himself,—thus resorting to the same mode of conveyance used for ages previously. The tracks, for such alone were many of those bye lanes, which occasionally

were wide and overgrown with grass, were provided with a narrow sort of causeway, sometimes perhaps with two paths, one being paved with irregular-sized slabs of stone, the other covered with small stones; the first for foot passengers, the second for horses. Upon such as the latter I myself have ridden formerly, though few, if any, it is probable, now remain. Of the paved causeways numerous examples may still be seen on the borders of the roads in some parts of Kent. And, beside other examples in the same county, one such may yet (1849) be observed under the northern boundary of Kidbrook Park, near East Grinsted, Sussex, for some distance forming the footpath by the side of a public road. Some part of this, as in other instances, is entire throughout, while elsewhere the centre is worn, as it might be by the feet of horses, the edges remaining in good condition.

But, in addition to the difficulty of communication in early days, the relative importance of places in the eleventh century must, as will be acknowledged to be probable, have been different from what it is at present. Thus Newenden, now an insignificant village, is named in Domesday Book as the site of a market, while Tenterden, a town at the distance of only five miles, is altogether omitted. From the large number of desecrated churches appearing in the subjoined List and Notes, it will also be perceived, that the stationary inhabitants of the county must be otherwise located now, from what they were in earlier times. For instance, judging from the ruined churches, Romney Marsh must have been more populous formerly, than it is at this day; which must have been the case likewise at Merston and Rokesley, omitting other examples.

Rich as the county of Kent is in historical works, of greater or less value, I have not derived from them all the assistance I could have desired. I must acknowledge large obligations to Hasted's History, in enabling me to identify several places described in Domesday Book; but in some few of the Kentish manors two, and even more, churches are specified; and in general it has been possible to do no more than to propose a surmise as to the situation, in each case, of only one of those churches.

Another remark may be offered, the result of my own acquaintance with, and my inquiries respecting, the churches, in

present use, of this county; that one alone, Swanscombe (on which see the Note), has been reported, on any sufficient authority, to contain vestiges of Anglo-Saxon architecture. (St. Martin's, near Canterbury, is considered more than doubtful; and the desecrated church in Dover Castle is excluded from this observation.) This may easily be accounted for. There is satisfactory evidence, that Kent was thickly peopled, and possessed numerous churches, before the Normans entered England; and the importance of this angle of the kingdom, both from its population, and from its contiguity to the continent of Europe, could not fail to render it valuable in the estimation of the sovereigns and their great nobility; accordingly, we know that many parties of high political reputation, in different reigns, held estates of greater or less extent in Kent. Nor can it surprise us to discover, that, in the course of nearly seven hundred years, all the ecclesiastical buildings, with few, if any, exceptions, which the Normans found standing when they obtained dominion over the district, should have been taken down, in order to be replaced by more spacious and more elaborate structures in the styles of later ages. It is certain, not only that numerous persons during those periods enjoyed ample means for undertaking such costly works, but likewise that, for many generations, it was a common practice of the noble and the rich to expend magnificent sums in erecting a splendid, or in decorating a more simple, house of devotion. We have therefore reason to expect, that the Saxon churches should have disappeared throughout this county, which is the fact; and that those now existing should be, generally, conformable to the tastes which prevailed in times long subsequent. Reference to the Note upon Swanscombe will show, that inspection has not quite convinced me of the Saxon character of any part of that church, though possibly some small remains of that date may exist. There is another church in the county, that of Apledore, a portion of which I would point out as meriting attentive examination.

The condition of Kent with regard to civilization, anterior to the Norman invasion, seems to have been superior to that of the remainder of England; as might be anticipated from its proximity to the continent of Europe. Up to A. D. 669, when it began to spread throughout England, the method of chanting in the services of religion, "sonos cantandi in ecclesiâ," was known only in Kent; but Bishop Wilfrid then carried back with him

into Northumberland both teachers of singing, masons, and other craftsmen. (Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 4, c. 2, and note to 182, Oxford, 1845.) Whence, corroborated by what is said above (Preface), we may infer, that for a considerable period Kent was the guide and instructor of other English dioceses in ecclesiastical matters.

The Domesday description affords evidence, that Penenden Heath was, as it remains to this day, by custom of common law, the place of important meetings for affairs of general concern in Kent, as early as the time when the Survey was taken; for at the commencement of the description it is said, "If they" (the landed proprietors) "should be warned to convene at a Shiremote, they shall go to Penenden, not farther. Si fuerint premoniti ut conveniant ad sciram, ibunt usque ad pinnedennan, non longius." (*D. B.*) Wherefore we may safely regard this as one of the then ancient customs of Kent, the enjoyment of which was confirmed to the inhabitants by K. William I, at Swanscombe, as the price of their submission to him. It appears also from Domesday Book, that the celibacy of the inferior dignified clergy was not yet enforced some time before A. D. 1086, because in the early part of the account of Kent three persons are mentioned, whose fathers are declared to have held the property spoken of as prebends: "Pater ejusdem—pater hujus"—and "pater ipsius—tenuit in prebendâ." (*D. B.*) And indeed some years after the period of the Survey, namely, A. D. 1129, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, summoned a council at London, when it was determined, that all archdeacons and priests, who failed to dismiss their wives by a given day, should be deprived of their churches, as well as houses, and never afterwards be permitted to officiate there. Which rule however, we are assured, proved a mere brutum fulmen, though sanctioned by the archbishop and all the other English prelates, since, by permission of K. Henry I, all the parties concerned continued to retain their wives precisely as before. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 233, 234.)

EXPLANATION.

The first column of the List contains the MODERN NAMES of places; the second the corresponding names, extracted from DOMESDAY BOOK; and when any place appears among the latter only, the reason is, not that in every case no modern appellation is known; though in some instances that may be the fact; but that the church, formerly standing there, has been desecrated, and the site is no longer, if indeed it ever was, recognised as a distinct parish or chapelry. In the third column are given the churches mentioned in DOMESDAY BOOK. The fourth, headed (*A.D.*1291,) refers to the Taxation of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, ("Taxatio Eccles^{a} Angliæ et Walliæ, auctoritate P. Nicolai 4, circa A. D. 1291,") and the asterisk in this column opposite to any name, indicates the church of that place to be noticed in the Taxation; which is conclusive evidence of the existence there of a church or chapel at that period, though the omission of such notice does not necessarily prove that no such building had yet been erected at the spot. Sometimes the church is not actually specified, but a vicar is; which last however always implies the presence of a church, the office having originated from the appropriation of churches and their emoluments to the support of monasteries; after which proceeding the latter were bound to find persons to perform the religious services of those churches, which persons were in consequence termed "Vicarii," or "substitutes" for the extinct rectors.

In describing the architectural characters of the buildings noticed, the terms employed are those suggested by the late Mr. Rickman; according to which definitions the Norman style

may be stated generally to have prevailed till about A. D. 1200; the Early English may be called the style of the thirteenth century; the Decorated to have been adopted during the larger portion of the fourteenth; the last style, namely, the Perpendicular, having been introduced toward the conclusion of the fourteenth century, became that of the fifteenth, but, though practised so late as A. D. 1640, and even subsequently, it had already greatly declined from its perfection. (Gloss. of Architect.)

In the following Notes,

The abbreviation . .	Norm.,	stands for	Norman.
„	Tr. Norm.	„	Transition Norman, intermediate between the first and second styles.
	E. E.	„	Early English.
„	Dec.	„	Decorated.
„	Perp.	„	Perpendicular.

For the same reason, namely, the sake of brevity, the references to Domesday Book are not given at full length, but short, as (*D. B.*) A similar rule is observed with regard to other works, which are frequently cited, the entire titles being named on the first occasion, but contractions afterwards employed. All works cited are invariably placed between parentheses.

LIST OF CHURCHES IN KENT.

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
	Acryse	Acres	1	*
1	Addington	Eddintune Edintone	1	*
2	Adesham	Addesham Edesham		*
3	Aldington	Aldintone	1	*
4	Alkham			*
5	Allhallows			*
6	Allington	Elentun	1	
7	All Saints, Thanet			
8		Alnoitone	1	
9	Apledore	Apeldres	1	*
10	Ash, near Sandwich	Ece		*
11	„ near Wrotham	Eisse		*
12	Ashford	Essetesford Estefort	1	*
13	Ashurst			
14		Audintone	1	*
15	Aylesford	Elesford		*
16	Badlesmere	Badelesmere	1	*
17	Bapchild			*
18	Barfreston	Berfrestone		*
19	Barham	Berham	1	*
20	Barming	Bermelinge		*
	Beauxfield, or Whitfield	Bevesfel		*
	Beckenham	Bacheham		*
21	Benenden	Benindene	1	*
22	Bersted			*
23	Bethersden			*
24	Betshanger	Bedesham		*
25	Bexley	Bix	1	*
26	Bicknor			*
27	Bidborough			
28	Biddenden			*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
29	Bilsington . . .	Bilsvitone . .	1	*
30	Birchington			
31	Bircholt	Belice Belicolt		
32	Birling	Berlinge . .	1	*
33	Blackmanstone . .	Blachemenestone	1	*
	Bobbing			
34		Bogelei . .	1	
	Bonnington . . .	Bonintone . .	1	*
35	Borden	. . . . .		*
36	Boresfield			
	Boughton Aluph .	Boltune . .	1	*
37	„ under the Blean	Boltone . .		*
38	„ Malherb . .	Boltone . .	1	*
	„ Monchensy .	Boltone . .	1	*
39	Bourne, Bekes . .	Burnes . . .	1	*
40	„ Bisnops .	Burnes . . .	1	*
41	„ Little . .	Liteburne . .	1	*
42	„ North . .	Norborne . .		*
43	„ Patrix . .	Borne . . .	1	*
44	Boxley	Boseleu . .		*
45	Brabourne . . .	Breburne . .	1	*
46	Brasted	Briestede . .	1	*
47	Bredgar			
48	Bredhurst			
49	Brenchley . . .	. . . . .		*
50	Brenzet	Brensete . .		*
51	Bridge	Brige . . .		*
52	Bromfield . . .	Brunfelle		
53	Bromley	Bronlei . . .		*
54	Brooke	. . . . .	1	*
55	Brookland . . .	. . . . .		*
56	Buckland, near Dover	Bochelande .	1	*
57	„ near Faversham	Bocheland . .		*
	Burham	Borham . .	1	*
	Burmarsh . . .	Burwarmaresc		*
58	Canterbury . . .	Cantuaria Cantuarie		
59	Capel			

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
60	Capel le Ferne			
	Chalke	Celca . . .	1	*
61	Challock	Cherinchehelle		*
62	Charing	Cheringes . .		*
63	Charlton, near Dover	Cerlentone . .		*
64	„ near Greenwich	Cerletone . .		*
65	Chart, Great . .	Certh . . .		*
66	„ Little . .	Litelcert . .		*
67	„ next Sutton	Certh . . .	1	*
68	Chartham . . .	Certeham . .	1	*
69	Chatham . . .	Ceteham . .	1	*
70	Chelsfield . . .	Cillesfelle . . / Ciresfel . .		*
71	Cheriton	Cherincelle . .		*
72	Chesilhurst . . .	. . . . .		*
	Chevening . . .	. . . . .		*
	Chiddingstone . .	. . . . .		*
73	Chilham	Cilleham . .	1	*
74	Chillenden . . .	Cilledene . .		*
75	Chislet	Cistelet . . .	1	*
76	Cliffe	Clive . . .	1	*
77	„ St. Margaret's at	S. Margarita .		*
78	„ West . . .	Westclive . .		*
79	Cobham	. . . . .		*
80	Colred	Colret . . .		*
81	St. Cosmus in the Blean	Blehan . . .	1	
82	Cowden	. . . . .		*
83	Cowling	Colinge . . / Colinges		*
84	Cranbrook . . .	. . . . .		*
85	Cray, Foots . . .	Craie . . .	1	*
86	„ St. Mary . .	Sudcrai		
	„ North . . .	Craie . . .		*
87	„ St. Paul's . .	Crai		*
88	Crayford	Erhede . . .	1	*
89	Crundale			*
90	Cudham	Codeham . .	1	*
91	Cuxton	Coclestane . .	1	*
92	Darent	Tarent . . .		*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
93	Dartford	Tarentefort	1 3	*
94	Davington			
95	Deal	Addela Addelam Dela		*
96	Debtling			
	Denton, near Elham	Danetone	1	*
97	„ near Gravesend	Daniton	1	
98	Deptford			*
99	Dimchurch			*
	Ditton	Dictune	1	*
100	Doddington	Dodeham	1	
101	Dover	Dovere	3	*
102	Down			
103	St. Dunstan's			*
104	Eastbridge	Estbrige	2	*
105	Eastchurch			*
106	Eastling	Eslinges	2	*
107	Eastry	Estrei		*
	Eastwell	Essella		*
108	Ebeney			
109	Edenbridge			
110	Egerton			
	Elham	Alham	1	*
111	Elmley, or Emley	Elmele		*
112	Elmsted			*
113	Elmstone			*
114	Eltham	Alteham		*
115	Erith	Loisnes		*
116		Estraites	1	
117	Ewell	Etwelle Ewelle	1	
118	Eynsford	Elesford	2	*
119	Eythorne			*
120	Fairfield			
121		Fanne	1	
122	Farleigh, East	Ferlaga	1	*
	„ West		1	*
123	Farnborough			

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
124	Farningham . .	Ferningeham / Forningeham		
125	Faversham . . .	Favreshant .		*
	Fawkham . . .	Fachesham . .	1	*
126	Folkstone . . .	Fulchestan . .	5	*
127	Fordwich . .	Forewic . .	3	*
128	Frinsbury . . .	Frandesberie .	1	*
129	Frinsted . . .	Fredenestede .	1	*
130	Frittenden . . .	. . . . .		*
131	Gillingham . .	Gelingeham .	1	*
132		Godeselle . .	1	
133	Godmersham . .	Gomersham .	1	*
	Goodneston, near Faversham .	. . . . .		*
134	„ near Wingham	. . . . .		*
135	Goudhurst . . .	. . . . .		*
136	Graveney . . .	Gravenel . .		*
137	Gravesend . . .	Gravesham .	1	*
138	Greenhithe			
139	Greenwich . . .	Grenviz . .		*
140	Groombridge			
141	Guston	Gocistone . .		*
142	Hackington . .	Latintone . .		*
	Hadlow	Haslow . . .	1	*
143		Haimo's Land	1	
144	Halden	. . . . .		*
145	Halling	Hallinges . .	1	*
146	Halsted	. . . . .		*
	Halstow, High . .	. . . . .		*
	„ Lower .	. . . . .		*
	Ham	Hama . . .		*
147	Hardres, Lower	Hardes . . .	1	*
	„ Upper		1	*
148	Harrietsham . .	Hariardesham .	1	*
	Hartley	Erclei . . .		*
149	Hartlip	. . . . .		*
150	Harty	Hastingelai .		*
151	Hastingleigh . .	Hastinglic .		

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
152	Hawkhurst . . .	. . . . .		*
	Hawkinge . . .	Havochesten .		*
153	Hayes	. . . . .		*
154	Headcorn . . .	. . . . .		*
155	Herbaldown . .	. . . . .		*
156	Herne			
157	„ Hill . . .	Ernoltun . .		*
158	Hever	Evere . . .		*
159	Higham	Hecham . .	1	
	Hinxhill	. . . . .		*
160	Hithe	Hede		
161	„ Small			
162	„ West			
163	Hollingbourne . .	Hoilingeborde Holingeborne	1	*
164	Hoo	Hov	6	*
165	Hope All Saints .	. . . . .		*
166	Horsmonden . .	. . . . .		*
167	Horton Kirby . .	Hortune . .	1	*
168	„ Monk's .	Hortone . .	1	*
169	„ Parva . .	Hortun . . .		*
170	Hothe			
	Hothfield . . .	. . . . .		*
	Hougham . . .	Hicham . .		*
171	Hucking			
172	Hunton	. . . . .		*
173	Hurst			
174	St. James in Grayn	. . . . .		*
175	Ickham	Gecham . .	1	*
176	Ifield			
177	Ightham . . .	. . . . .		*
178	St. John's, Margate	. . . . .		*
	Ivychurch . . .	. . . . .		*
	Iwade			
179	Kemsing . . .	. . . . .		*
180	Kenardington .	. . . . .		*
	Kennington . .	Chenetone . .	1	*
181	Keston	Chestan . .		*
182	Kidbroke . . .	. . . . .		*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
183	Kingsdown, near Sittingbourne			
184	„ n^r Wrotham	. . . . .		*
185	Kingsnoth . . .	. . . . .		*
	Kingstone . . .	. . . . .		*
	Knowlton . . .	Chenoltone .		*
186	Lamberhurst . .	. . . . .		*
187	Langdon, East . .	. . . . .		*
188	„ West .	. . . . .		*
	Langley	Languelei . .	1	*
189	St. Laurence, Ramsgate .	. . . . .		*
190	Lee	Lee		*
191	Leeds	Esledes . . .	1	*
192	Leigh	. . . . .		*
193	Lenham	Lerham . . / Lertham . .		*
194	Leveland . . .	Levelant . .		*
195	Lewisham . . .	Levesham . .		*
196	Leybourne . . .	Leleburne . .	1	*
	Leysdown . . .	. . . . .		*
197	Lidsing		1	
198	Liminge . . .	Leminges . .	2	*
199	Limpne	Limes . . .		*
200	Linsted	. . . . .		*
201	Linton			
202	Longfield . . .	Langafel		
203	Loose			
204	Luddenham . .	. . . . .		*
205	Ludsdown . . .	Ledesdune . .	1	*
206	Lullingstone . .	Lolingestone .		*
207	Lydd	. . . . .		*
	Lydden	. . . . .		*
208	Maidstone . . .	Meddestane .	1	*
209	Malling, East . .	Metlinges . .	1	*
210	„ West . .	Mellingetes .	1	*
211	Maplescomb . .	Maplescamp . / Maplesdecam		*
	Marden	. . . . .		*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
212	St. Margaret's, near Darent			
213	„ n^r Rochester	. . . . .		*
214	St. Martin's . .	. . . . .		*
215	St. Mary Church .	. . . . .		*
	St. Mary, Hoo . .	. . . . .		*
216	Meopham . . .	Mepeham . .	1	*
217	Mereworth . . .	Marourde . .	1	*
218		Merlea . . .	1	
	Mersham . . .	Merseham . .	1	*
219	Merston	. . . . .		*
220	Midley	Midelea . .	1	*
221	Milsted	. . . . .		*
222	Milton, near Canterbury			
223	„ near Gravesend	Meletune . .	1	*
224	„ near Sittingbourne	Mideltune . .		*
225	Minster, in Sheppy	Cerce		
226	„ in Thanet . .	St. Mildred's .	1	*
227	Molash			
228	Mongeham, Great	Mundingeham		*
	„ Little		1	*
229	Monkton . . .	Monocstune .	2	*
	Murston	. . . . .		*
	Nackington . . .	. . . . .		*
230	Nettlested . . .	Nedestede . .	1	*
	Newchurch . . .	Neucerce . .		*
231	Newenden . . .	Newedene . .		*
232	Newington, near Hithe .	Neventone . .	1	*
233	„ near Sittingbourne .	Newetone . .		*
	Newnham			
234	St. Nicholas-at-Wade			
235	Nockholt			
236	Nonington . . .	. . . . .		*
237	Northfleet . . .	Norfluet . .	1	*
238	Norton	Nortone . .	3	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
239		Nortone . .	2	
	Nutsted	Notestede . .	1	*
240	Offham	Ofeham . . .		*
241		Olecumbe . .	1	
242	Ore	Ore	1	*
243	Orgarswick			
244	Orleston	Orlavestone .	2	*
245	Orpington . . .	Orpintun . .	2	*
246	Ospringe . . .	Ospringes . .	1	*
247	Ostenhanger . .	. . . . .		*
248	Otford	Otefort		
249	Otham	Oteham . . .	1	*
250	Otterden . .	Otringdene . Otterden . .		*
251	Oxney, near Deal .	. . . . .		*
252	Paddlesworth			
253	„ near Snodland .	Pellesorde . .	1	
254		Palestrei . .	1	
255	Peckham, East	Pecheham . .	1	*
256	„ West			*
257	Pembury	. . . . .		*
258	Penshurst . . .	. . . . .		*
259	St. Peter's, Thanet .	. . . . .		*
260	Petham	Piteham . .	2	*
261		Piventone . .	1	
262	Plaxtole			
263	Pluckley	Pluchelei . .		*
	Plumsted . . .	Plumestede .		*
264		Poltone . . .	1	
265	Postling	Postinges . .	2	*
	Preston, near Faversham . . .	Prestetone . .	1	*
	Preston, near Wingham	Prestetune .		*
266	Promehill . . .	. . . . .		*
267	Queenborough			
	Rainham . . .	. . . . .		*
268	Reculver . . .	Roculf . . .	1	*
	Ridley	Redlege . .		*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
269	Ringwold	. . . . .		*
270	Ripple	. . . . .		*
	River	Ripa		*
271	Rochester	Rocestre / Rovecestre		
272	Rodmersham			
273	Rokesley	Rochelei		*
274	Rolvenden	Rovinden		*
275	Romney, Old	Romenel		*
276	„ New			*
277	Rucking	Rochinges		*
	Ryarsh	Riesce	1	*
278	Saltwood	Salteode	1	*
279	Sandhurst	. . . . .		*
280	Sandwich	Sandwice		*
281	Sarre	. . . . .		*
282	Seale			
283	Seasalter	Seseltre	1	
	Selling	Setlinges	1	*
284	Sellinge	Sedlinges	2	
285		Sentlinge	1	
286	Sevenoaks	. . . . .		*
287	Sevington	Seivetone	1	*
	Shadoxhurst	. . . . .		*
288	Sheldwich	Schildriceham		*
289	Shipbourne			
290	Sholdon			
291	Shoreham	. . . . .		*
292	Shorne	. . . . .		*
293	Sibertswold	Sibertesuualt / Siberteswalt	1	*
294	Sittingbourne	. . . . .		*
295	Smarden	. . . . .		*
296	Smeeth			
297	Snargate	. . . . .		*
	Snave	. . . . .		*
298	Snodland	Esnoiland	1	*
299	Southfleet	Sudfleta	1	*
300	Speldhurst	. . . . .		*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
301	Stalisfield	Stanefelle	1	*
302	Stanford	Stanestede Stanetdeste		
303	Stansted			
304	Staple			*
305	Staplehurst			*
306	Stelling	Stellinges	1	*
307	Stockbury	Stochingeberge	1	*
	Stodmarsh			
308	Stoke	Estoches Stoches	1	*
309	Stonar			*
310	Stone, near Dartford	Estanes	1	*
311	„ near Faversham			
312	„ in Oxney			*
313	Stourmouth			*
314	Stowting	Estotinghes	1	*
315	Strood			
316	Sturry	Esturai Estursete	1 1	*
317	Sundridge	Sondresse	1	*
318	Sutton, near Dover	Sudtone		
319	„ at Hone			*
320	„ East	Sudtone	1	*
321	„ Valence		1	
	Swalecliffe	Soaneclive		*
322	Swanscombe	Suinescamp		*
323	Swingfield			
324	Sydenham			
325	Tenterden			*
	Teston	Testan		
326	Teynham			*
327	Thanington			*
328	Thornham	Turneham	1	*
329	Throwley	Trevelai	1	*
	Tilmanstone	Tilemanstone		*
330		Tintentone	1	
331	Tonbridge	Tonebrige		*
332	Tong	Tangas	1	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
	Trottescliffe	Totesclive	1	*
333	Tudeley	Tivedele	1	*
334	Tunstall	Tunestelle		*
335	Ulcombe			*
336	Upchurch			*
	Waldershare	Walwalesere		*
337	Walmer			*
338	Waltham			*
	Warden	Wirentone		*
	Warehorn	Werahorne	1	*
339	Watringbury	Otringeberge	1	*
	Westbere			*
340	Westerham	Oistreham		*
341	Westwell	Welle Welles		*
	Whitstable	Witestaple		*
342	Wichling	Winchelesmere	1	*
343	Wickham Breaux	Wicheham	1	*
344	,, East	Wiceham		
345	,, West	Wicheham	1	*
346	Willesborough			*
347	Wilmington			
348	Wingham	Wingeham		*
349	Wittersham			*
350	Woldham	Oldeham	1	*
351	Womenswold			*
352	Woodchurch			*
353	Woode			
354	Woodland			*
355	Woodnesborough or Winsborough	Wanesberge		*
356	Woolwich	Hulviz		*
	Wooton			*
	Wormshill			*
357	Worth			
358	Wrotham	Broteham	1	*
359	Wye	Wi	1	*
360	Yalding	Hallinges	2	*

NOTES TO KENT.

1. Addington.—This place is presumed to be intended by "Athington" in (*A.D.* 1291.)—The following Brasses are mentioned as existing in the church: Richard Charlis (in armour), 1378; William Snayth (do.) and wife Alicia, 1409; Robert Walton (do.), wife Alicia, and two children, 1470. Two others of men in armour, with neither names nor dates. (Thorpe's Registrum Roffense.)

On the wall of the church is stated to be this inscription:—

> "In fourteen hundred & none
> Here was neither stick nor stone;
> In fourteen hundred & three
> The goodly building which you see."

"It appears by the endowment of the vicarage of Hadlow, in this county, in the year 1287, that the rector of that parish had been used, beyond memory, to pay yearly the sum of eighteen pence to the rector of the church of Adintone; which payment the vicar of Hadlow was enjoined to pay in future." (Hasted's History of Kent.)

2. Adesham.—(*A.D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Adesham cum capella;" the latter most probably Staple, that being united in (Valor Ecclesiasticus), commonly called The King's Books, being the valuation of benefices for the purpose of ascertaining the king's tenths, taken in the 26th year of K. Henry VIII, A.D. 1535. The union of Adesham and Staple still continues.—That of Adesham is a cross church with a central tower. (Hasted.)

3. Aldington.—(*A.D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Aldinton cum capella:" Smeeth, still joined with Aldington, is annexed to it in (Val. Eccl.) Brass: John Weddeol and wife, 1475. (Hasted.) To this manor were attached three fisheries, but of small value, "iii piscariæ de xxi denariis; of twenty-one pence." (*D. B.*) (Val. Eccl.) describes a park as existing here.

4. Alkham.—This church is of mixed dates, but contains some interesting portions, particularly an E.E. chancel on the north side, with a trefoil-headed arcade, and a two-light window, with shafts between the lights, and at the sides. In the main

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chancel is an altar-tomb, with a Lombard inscription on the slab; and in the pavement of the south aisle are the remains of another slab, with an inscription in similar characters. In the chancel are three plain stalls and a piscina. Alkham is united with Capel-le-Ferne.

5. Allhallows.—In (*A.D.* 1291) styled a chapel, "Capella omnium sanctorum," to Hoo.

6. Allington.—At Longsole in this parish was formerly a chapel, to which, as a free chapel, Stephen Fynamour was licensed, 24th of K. Edward III, A.D. 1351. In 1422, an official inquiry was instituted, whether the chapel of St. Laurence of Longsole was situated in Allington, or in Aylesford. (Reg. Roff.) There are still extensive remains of the castle. In December, 1847, an ancient interment of a remarkable character was discovered in a large stone quarry in this parish, about a mile north-west from Maidstone, where "a cavity was fallen in with, about four feet six inches long, by three feet broad, and five feet deep from the surface of the ground. The cavity itself being about eighteen inches high where the head and chest of the skeleton were laid, and the height at the other end about twelve inches. The body was deposited nearly north-west and south-east. The manner of forming the cist, which was constructed in a way extremely unusual, was as follows:—The pit having been dug of the dimensions as above stated, the bottom and lower parts of the sides were worked and prepared in the same way as clay is tempered for making pottery or bricks. When this had been sufficiently done, fuel was introduced and a strong fire made, which burnt into a solid substance of brick the bottom and lower parts of the sides; and thus the cist was in part formed and the work so far advanced. When this had been thus made and had become cool, the ashes were cleared out, and the corpse was placed in, along (as is conjectured by impressions on the interior lining of the cist) with a quantity of moss, which was strewed on and about the body. It appears from the nature of the cavity the head must have been inclined on the chest, and the knees slightly raised and bent. A dome was then made over the corpse, composed of rods of wood, in diameter from an inch to half an inch, stretched across from side to side, crossed at about the distance of six or seven inches (as was judged) by other rods, two or three together, some impressions of which have been preserved. This having been prepared for a support, the dome of tempered clay was then made over it, fuel introduced, and a

very strong fire again made, which burnt the dome into a complete vaulting of brick over the corpse; and after this a layer of large stones was placed over the dome, about a foot thick; and afterwards the pit filled up with common earth, and so left." See the remainder of the description of this curious discovery, by the Reverend Beale Poste (in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. 13, 31st May 1848, 65-68.) Since that account was written it has been ascertained, that similiar sepulchral cavities have been met with in the neighbourhood of Aylesford.

7. All Saints, in Thanet.—This church is totally destroyed.

8. Alnoitone.—Named as in the hundred of Eyhorne. In the parish of Hollingbourne was an old manor, called Elnothington, which Hasted styles "eminent," and states to have extended into the adjoining parish of Bersted. He deems it identical with the "Alnoitone" of (*D. B.*), which it probably is; and, if its limits reached as far as Hasted mentions, the church might have been provided for the district, which is now the parish of Bersted, because (*D. B.*) notices a church as then existing at Hollingbourne. It is however said, that the last existing manor-house of Elnothington stood near Hollingbourne church.

9. Apledore.—This church consists of chancel, nave, south aisle with chancel, south porch, an addition projecting like a transept from the east end of the north side of the nave, with what is now the vestry on its eastern side, and a square western, not high, tower. From the flat buttresses at the angles the tower appears to be Norm., with battlements, quatrefoils, and Perp. windows added. The projection on the northern side also is at least Norm., the coign stones resembling those in the Norm. tower of Northiam church, Sussex. The vestry is E.E. The stones in the angles of the transept are laid in a manner *approaching to* "long and short work." The nave is very wide; probably because a north aisle has been thrown into it, as at Withyham, Sussex. In the south chancel are a trefoil ogée-headed piscina, and a Dec. tomb under an arch in the south wall. There are some good Dec. and late Dec. or Perp. screenwork, and a few small fragments of coloured glass. The church has been greatly altered. The stones in the angles of the northern projection being totally different from those in the Norm. tower, it appears as if those two portions could not have been erected at the same period; but the character of the former certainly seems not to claim a *later* date than that of the other. Upon

the whole, I conceive this portion of the building to be deserving of some study, though exhibiting little or nothing to guide one in forming an opinion. Similar stone to that in the above-named projection was observed in the tower of Northiam church, Sussex.

Eleven rights of fishing are stated to have been annexed to this manor, but valued only at three shillings and fourpence, "xi piscariæ de iii solidis et iiii denariis." (*D. B.*) Similar entries continually occur in the survey of Kent, a few being described as fisheries of herrings, many more as of eels, and others being merely named generally. Of these fisheries a few only have been noticed here.

About a mile from the church, north-westward, on the border of Appledore Heath, lies Horne Farm, of which the house must formerly have been a mansion of considerable importance. The present dwelling is not modern; but attached to the back of it is the chapel of the ancient mansion. It is a stone building, and still exhibits the frames of three rich windows, besides that of a later and plainer one at the west end. The southern window has been enlarged into a door; the eastern was large. The remaining mullions of all three are very slender, and the interior hoods of somewhat peculiar pattern. The details are early Perp., if not late Dec. The two entire windows are walled up. The roof, which seems in sound condition, is of similar construction to those of Swanborough chapel, in Iford, and Denton church, both in Sussex; an example may be seen in Glossary of Architecture, plate 78, third ed., from Godshill church, Isle of Wight, and supposed to date about A.D. 1450. The brackets on which the wall-pieces rest are carved; which carving, as well as the stonework of the windows, retains its edges as sharp as if fresh from the mason's hand. Beneath the chapel is a cellar, now vaulted with brick, but possibly that is only a facing of comparatively recent date. This building is an interesting relic, and would not perhaps have been suspected to exist in such a locality. A floor has been erected to convert the place into a store-room, but the alteration has caused less injury than might have been anticipated. The following is Hasted's account of "Hornes Place, or Farm: The mansion was for a great length of time the residence of the family of that name, and till they removed to Kenardington, in the reign of K. Henry VII." The family ended in a female in 1565, soon after which the property was forfeited for recusancy. *Note* (*g*), 120. "This estate is now called Great Horne, to distinguish it

from Little Horne, in Kenardington. The chapel is 24 feet long by 12 in breadth." (Hist. of Kent, III, 119, 120, fol., 1790.) See the quotation from the Saxon Chronicle in the Note on Limpne.

10. Ash, near Sandwich.—This was a chapel-of-ease to Wingham till 1282, when it was made a separate parish. It has a cross church, with a central tower and tall spire. Effigies: cross-legged, Leverick, and Goshall (wife below); man and woman, Harflete, alias Septvans. On a flat stone, Jane Keriell. Brasses: Septvans, alias Harflete, 1602; do. and wife, 1612 Harflete and wife, 1612. In this parish were chapels, at Fleet, Overland, and Richborough. (Hasted.) The last is named in (Val. Eccl.) as "Russheborough." The land called "Fletes" is valued (*D. B.*) under Wingham. (*A.D.* 1291), "Capella de Esse cum capellis (note), aliis, eidem annexis:" referring, doubtless, to some or all of those above mentioned.

The castle of Richborough, well known as a ruined specimen of Roman construction, stands within this parish.

11. Ash, near Wrotham.—Brass: Richard Galon, rector, 1465. (Reg. Roff.)

12. Ashford.—(*D. B.*) mentions "a priest" here, as well as the church. Brass: Elizabeth, wife of David de Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, deceased, 1375. (Somner, quoted by Harris in his History of Kent.)

A college was founded here by Sir (John, according to Dugdale —or Robert, Kilburne) Fogge, knight of the shire, &c., temp. Edward IV. (Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent.) The college is not noticed after A.D. 1503. (Dugdale's Monasticon, VI, 1454. Lond., 1830.)

13. Ashurst.—This small church consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and a wooden bell-turret over the west end. Of the chancel, the east and north windows are Dec., the southern Perp. On each side of the nave is a single-light ogée-headed Dec. window; but they are insertions. Instead of a chancel arch, there is a tie-beam, with a king-post. This, like the sandstone churches generally, so far as I have examined them, seems to have been greatly altered externally by repairs. The north wall is the oldest, being of coarse irregular masonry. The east window retains a very few fragments of coloured glass. The porch is of stone, dated 1621. Before it is an ancient grave-slab, forming a step, much worn, but having no traces of a cross. The interior of the church was not seen. In or near the valley of

the Medway, a short distance below the church, was formerly an iron-foundry, and in a wood southwards from the church are pits, whence ore was obtained.

14. AUDINTONE.—Now merely a farm, called Aldington, in the parish of Thornham, and the original endowment of Audintone is attached to that church. It continued a separate parish till united to Thornham, 24th August 1583, by agreement between Henry Brockhull, lord of the manor and patron, and William Merrick, vicar of Thornham; which agreement was confirmed by authority the following year. (Hasted.)

In (*A.D.* 1291) appears "Ecclia de Tornham Aldinton:" the latter is also mentioned, together with Thornham, in (Val. Eccl.) In the (Clergy List) we still find "Thornham, R., with Allingham, V;" the last name no doubt signifying Aldington.

15. AYLESFORD.—The church of Aylesford is named in a deed of K. Henry I. (Textus Roffensis. E codicibus MSS. descripsit ediditque Tho. Hearnius, Oxonii, 1720, 169.) Brass: John and Sarra Cosyngton, 1426. (Reg. Roff.) At Cosington, or Codington, in this parish, a chapel was standing in A.D. 1293, it being named as the chapel of Dominus Stephen Cosingtone, miles. (Reg. Roff.) Cosington chapel is mentioned in a document without date, but perhaps earlier than the above. (Text. Roff. 229, 231.) There was another chapel, annexed to Tottington, an estate here, founded by Richard, Lord Poynings, 2d of K. Richard II. (Harris.) A house of Carmelite friars was established at Aylesford, by Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, temp. K. Henry III. (Lambarde.)—A.D. 1240, 25th K. Henry III: said to have been the first Carmelite foundation in England. (Monast., VI, 1571.) In the Domesday description of the royal manor of "Elesford," this entry occurs: "The bishop of Rochester also, in exchange for the ground on which the castle stands, holds as much of the estate as is worth seventeen shillings and four pence. Episcopus etiam de Rovecestria pro excambio terre in qua castellum sedet tantum de hac terra tenet quod xvii solidos et iiii denaria valet." (*D. B.*) I am informed that there are, or were lately, at Aylesford, the remains of a Norm. keep or tower, with walls about eight or ten feet high, and used as a dog kennel. It is possible, certainly, that the notice in (*D. B.*) may refer to this building, and if any choose so to apply it, there seems to be no positive proof to the contrary; still the internal evidence of the passage appears to point rather to the castle of Rochester.

Near Aylesford took place, A.D. 455, a grand battle between the Britons, under King Vortigern, and the Angles, or Saxons, under Hengest and Horsa, after the latter, invited over from Germany by Vortigern, to assist him against the Picts, had determined on taking advantage of the degeneracy of their allies to assume possession of so rich and tempting a country. In this engagement Catigern, son of Vortigern, was slain by Horsa, and his soldiers dispersed, after which Horsa himself was killed, and his troops put to flight, by an attack of Catigern's brother, Gortimer. (Lappenberg's Hist. of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Thorpe's translation, I, 73.) The ancient funereal monument on Boxley Hill, between Maidstone and Rochester, but in this parish, usually called "Kit's Cotty House," is considered to mark the spot of Catigern's interment, whence the name. Horsa was buried at a place (in Chatham parish, Kilburne) still called Horsted. (Hasted.) A somewhat curious Perp. doorway, belonging to a hospital in Aylesford, is alluded to by Mr. Bloxam (Goth. Archit. 246.) For a notice of Roman remains discovered and vestiges of the Romano-British town of Aiglessa, or Eccles, in the vicinity of Aylesford, consult the Journal of the Brit. Archæol. Association, No. 13; 81, 82.

16. BADLESMERE.—"Ibi æcclesia—et piscaria de xii denariis. There is a church, and a fishery of twelve pence." (*D. B.*) The situation of this place, on a chalky soil, remote from any water, might appear to require the term, "piscaria" being rendered by its proper meaning, "a fish *market*." Ducange, however, in his Glossary, attributes the same sense to piscaria, piscatio, and piscatura, namely, "jus piscationis, a right of fishing;" which signification consequently we may assume as the general usage of mediæval Latin writers. Piscaria is the word commonly, so far as my experience extends, employed in (*D. B.*) to describe a fishery; and Doddington, that is, "Dodeham," at no very great distance from Badlesmere, and in a still more unlikely situation, is positively stated to be entitled to "half a fishery of three hundred herrings." We may therefore suppose, that to the manor of Badlesmere was attached a right of fishing elsewhere; but at what spot we have no means of even conjecturing, no memorial of that right now existing in any outlying portion belonging to the parish.

The Domesday description of this place affords incontrovertible evidence (if any were wanting) of St. Augustin's Abbey, Canterbury, being a Saxon foundation: viz. "The abbot of St. Augustin's

claims this manor as its proprietor in the time of the Confessor, and the hundreds bear testimony to him, &c.—Hoc manerium reclamat Abbas Sancti Augustini quia habuit tempore Regis Edwardi (T. R. E.) et hundreda attestantur ei." (*D. B.* fol. 10.) A subsequent entry (fol. 12, p. 2), at the end of the account of the possessions of St. Augustin's, records the decision of the dispute. "The shire testifies, that Badlesmere belonged to St. Augustin's in the time of King Edward, &c.—Scyra testificat quod Bedenesmere fuit Sancti Augustini, T. R. E., et de illo qui eam tenebat habuit abbas sacam et socam." (*D. B.*) "K. Edward II, in his thirteenth year, gave licence to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, that he might, in his manor of Badlesmere, which was held of him in capite, found a house of canons regular, &c." But, though the licence was confirmed by K. Edward III, the intention appears never to have been executed. (Tan. Mon. 225, quoted by Hasted, and Dugdale's Monast. VI, 522). In the deed of Edward III, the church of Northfield, in Kent, is mentioned, but the place signified it has not yet been possible to identify.

17. Bapchild.—The church consists of chancel, nave, a narrow north aisle, with a much wider chancel, a tower on the south side of the west end of the chancel, and a south porch of brick, comparatively modern, but not recent, the bonding being English, not Flemish, as now commonly practised. The nave, chancel, aisle, and tower, seem to be Norm.; the north chancel Tr. Norm., approaching to E.E. At the east end of the main chancel were three round-headed windows, two below, and one above, which have been replaced by a three-light Perp. one. In the south wall of the chancel are three lancets, the most western lower than the others, and the middle one retaining hooks for interior shutters. At the east end of the north chancel is a four-light Perp. window, and three smaller ones in the north wall. The piscina here is worked in the engaged pier. On the northern side is an arcade not reaching to the east wall. Of the tower, terminated by a light shingled spire, the windows appear to have been altered. Two arches, in the east and west walls, indicate a different arrangement from that now subsisting; in fact, the position of the tower is such, that it may have formed a south transept. A piscina in the eastern arch induces the supposition, that it may have been covered externally by an apse, to afford space for the altar, there placed. Two very small round-headed windows still remain in the western part of the church,

and that end had probably three or more, the frames of two being visible on each side of the present three-light Tr. Dec. or Perp. window. There are several pieces of coloured glass, but in great disorder. Nearly opposite the south door is an elegant ogée-canopied niche. The church contains two old benches and a Perp. screen. The door is ancient, retaining an old lock and some good ironwork. "Near the wayside here was formerly a chapel or oratory; whose ruins (Philpot saith) were visible in his time; where such pilgrims, as visited the shrine of Thomas Becket of Canterbury, used to offer up their devotions, before they advanced any farther in their journey." (Harris). Who also mentions another "Free Chapel," at Radfield (in this parish, though near Linsted, which adjoins), whereof the ruins still (then) existed, and that it was suppressed by K. Edward VI. This appears in (Val. Eccl.) as a "Free Chapel." According to Hasted it was named so early as A.D. 1190. From personal knowledge of the locality I strongly suspect that Dr. Harris's two chapels are one and the same, Radfield lying by "the wayside." A.D. 694, Wihtred, King of Kent, summoned a great council, at a place called Baccancelde, at which he was present, with Brihtwald, Archbishop of Canterbury, Tobias, Bishop of Rochester, Abbots and Abbesses, and many wise men, to consult about repairing the churches of God which were in Kent. (Gib. Chron. Sax. 48.) Evidently the spot was in Kent. Gibson, in his explanation of the names of places, suggests Beckenham; Hasted, with greater probability, prefers Bapchild. So late as in (Val. Eccl.) the name of this parish is spelled "Bacchyld." In a recital of the proceedings of the synod above mentioned, the place is written "Bachancild." (Cod. Dipl. V, 37.)

18. Barfreston.—This remarkable Norm. church is a well-known object of curiosity, which has recently been thoroughly and judiciously repaired; when it was discovered that one of the mullions of the circular window was of oak, not stone, though it was deemed part of the original work. There was also found, imbedded in the mortar of the wall, a pair of small scissors, not acting upon a rivet, as do those of the present day, but formed in one piece, with a bow at the end, like sheep-shears. Barfreston church affords strong indications that it was not from the first intended for the situation it occupies, as the design of it appears not to be complete in itself, but as if it was to have been connected with other buildings. "Here is a poor

woman paying threepence halfpenny.—Ibi una paupercula mulier reddens iii den. et i ob." (*D. B.*)!

19. Barham.—Annexed to Bishop's Bourne, which see. Brasses: a priest; a knight in armour, and lady. (Hasted.)

20. Barming.—The portion of the parish where the church stands was formerly called East Barming, to distinguish it from West Barming, which also possessed a church at the spot now known as Barnjet. "Some part only of the ruines of the church (of West Barming) is remaining, but that there was such a church and a churchyard to the same (neer the Court lodge there) is yet visible." (Kilburne, about A.D. 1659.) Hasted states, that West Barming, or Barnjet, originally only a chapel, afterwards deemed a parish, was united to Nettlested 2d of K. Henry VII. (Reg. Roff.) says, p. 142, in A. D. 1508, at p. 162, &c., in 1486. The rector of Nettlested is still inducted thereto with the rectory of West Barming annexed. The "capella de Bermynget" is named in (Val. Eccl.) See Nettlested. Not a vestige of West Barming church now exists. Compare the list of churches in the diocese of Rochester, at the end of the Note on that place.

21. Benenden.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with chancels shorter than the central, south porch, and large square west tower with battlements and stair turret. Both aisles also have battlements and stair turrets. The body of the church seems to have been, partially at any rate, rebuilt. There are some Dec. portions; the windows are chiefly Perp. and debased Perp. *All* the interior arches have been Grecianised. Kilburne describes this church as having a wooden spire of remarkable construction, standing separate from the church. I conceive he must have written from memory, because the existing tower was certainly erected before his time. His description might be intended for Brookland, to which it would still apply (in part assuredly); and he makes no observation on the peculiarity of that church.

22. Bersted.—Collins (Peerage, II, 1, Ed. 1779) deduces this name from the Berties ("Bertie stad or sted, in Saxon town"); one of which family, he states, came over in the first Saxon invasion, and settled here. As his authority for the assertion, Collins refers to Philipott's Survey of Kent; but, in his account of Bersted, Philipott says nothing of the kind; while, in his (Etymology &c. of Names, as they are derived from some Saxon radix,) he expressly observes of Berested, "I might derive

it from *Bury* or *Bere*, old English for the Lord's court or dwelling, &c.; if you consider the soil, you may call it *Barren sted.*" In (*A.D.* 1291) this place is written "Berwestede," which rather militates against Collins's origin of the name. Philipott (description of Bersted) deems that parish, not Brasted, to be the "Briestede" of (*D. B.*); from which opinion I must, with deference, dissent. The manor appears to be given as in the hundred of Axtane, that immediately preceding "Briestede" being Orpington; of which last manor, however, a portion occurs elsewhere under the hundred of Rokesley, to which it now belongs, while Brasted is in that of Codsheath, a name not occurring in (*D. B.*) Very probably the estate, spoken of under the title of Orpington in the hundred of Axtane, was Nockholt (which see), close to Brasted; while the Orpington in the hundred of Rokesley, where the two churches are given, was the existing parish, and one of the others its dependents. The surveyors would hardly jump from Orpington, or Nockholt, to *Bersted;* though certainly there is a difficulty with regard to the place next mentioned in the Domesday record. See the Note on Olecumbe below.

23. Bethersden.—There was once a chapel at Hacchesden, now called Eytchden, in the north-east part of this parish, which is mentioned in a document temp. K. Richard I. The name was anciently written Haccesdene, Hechindenne, Hatchwelden, and Hathwoldindene. Brasses: Wil. Lovelace, citizen of London, 1459; Thomas, son of William Lovelace, 1591, ætat. 28. The figure being that of an old man, it must have been originally intended for some one else. (Hasted.) See the note on Godeselle. (Val. Eccl.) describes a chantry at Bethersden, of the clear yearly value of £6 10*s.* 8*d.*

24. Betshanger.—Over the south door of this church is a circular arch, with a figure of our Saviour in the spandril. (Hasted.)

25. Bexley.—Brass: Tho. Sparrow, 1513; and an alabaster effigy of Sir John Champenee's wife, Meriell, 1556. (Reg. Roff.) For an early mention of the church of Bexley, see end of Note on Rochester.

26. Bicknor.—See the Note on Frinsted.

27. Bidborough.—This church, it is stated, was founded A.D. 1219, because the parishioners of Leigh, residing in the hamlet of Bidborough, were inconvenienced by their distance from Leigh church, as well as the "frequent inundations," by

"Galfridus de Gaspernasse, capellanus, rector primus ecclesie de Betbergh. Quia parochiani de Lega manentes in hameletto de Betbergh predicto multociens erant laborati et gravitati per longitudinem et profunditatem itineris versus Legh et de Legha, eundo et redeundo, et inundacione aquarum, que sepius contingebat, impediti, cupientes exonerari et alleviari a predictis laboribus, gravaminibus et impedimentis, consilio peritorum accesserunt ad patronum et ad rectorem," &c. (Reg. Roff., 166.) Hence it appears that, originally, Bidborough was part of the parish of Leigh; the river Medway intervening between the two places. However, although Bidborough may have been first constituted a distinct parish at the period above mentioned, a chapel must have existed there previous to A.D. 1219. Of this fact the first evidence is, that the chapel of "Bettebergh" is named in a document dated in that year. (Text. Roff., 231.) The building now standing is another witness, the south door arch being Norm., consequently constructed before 1219, with a Perp. one inserted below it. And, lastly, the foundation deed itself, quoted from above, testifies conclusively that the church was not then first erected; for, after reciting the inconveniences caused by separation from the parish church, the concluding prayer of it is, that the residents at Betbergh may have "cantariam *in capella sua*," and "capellanum celebrantem." The former of these expressions seems to imply the previous possession of a chapel, though it intimates farther, that the edifice was used only for some occasional, and probably imperfect, service. From its connection here we may, almost *must*, understand the word "cantaria," primarily signifying "a place for singing," to mean the full and entire celebration of Divine service, as then regularly performed in parish churches, of which, indeed, chanting formed an integral portion. Unluckily, the deed alluded to does not contain the names of the patron and rector of Leigh, so as to afford the opportunity of comparison with a similar document relating to Penshurst, only twenty years later in date.

Among Anthony Wood's collection in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, is preserved the following deed, relating to the church of this place, though therein it is styled a *chapel*. It is endorsed by A. Wood's own hand, "Capella de Witteberg," although in the body of the document the name is distinctly written Bitteberge.:—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum per-

venerit, Ricardus Canutus, persona ecclesie beate Marie de Legha, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Galfrido clerico, filio Benedicti de Teppehese, cum assensu Johannis Canuti, militis, ejusdem ecclesie patroni, capellam de Bitteberge, habendam et tenendam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quamdiu vixerit, reddendo inde annuatim matrici ecclesie quatuor solidos sterlingorum ad festum Sancti Laurencii. Sustinebit autem predictus Galfridus clericus omnia honera capelle predicte tam in libris quam in ornamentis et aliis necessariis. Et ut hec donacio et concessio rata et firma permaneat huic scripto, cum sigillo prefati Johannis Canuti, sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Willielmo Capellano de Speldherst Magistro Holland de Rog' Willielmo fratre suo Willielmo de Rog Roberto de Nortune Capellano Edwardo Capellano Ricardo persona de Penesherst," &c.

"To all the faithful (servants) of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Richard Canutus, parson of the church of St. Mary of Leigh (wishes) health in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, by the inward motion of divine piety, have given and granted, and by this my present deed have confirmed to Walter, clerk, son of Benedict de Teppehese, with consent of John Canutus, knight (?), patron of the same church, the chapel of Bidborough, to be possessed and held, with all its appurtenances, in pure and perpetual alms, as long as he shall live, by paying therefrom, yearly, to the mother church four shillings of sterling money at the festival of St. Laurence. But the said Walter, clerk, shall sustain all the burdens of the said chapel, as well in books as in ornaments and other necessaries. And that this donation and grant may remain good and firm, I have to this writing set my seal, with the seal of the aforesaid John Canutus. These being witnesses," &c. &c.

This seems to be the nomination, by the parson, that is, the rector, of Leigh, with the consent of the patron, of a certain Galfridus, or Walter, to the chapelry of Bidborough. The deed is not dated; but, from comparing the names occurring therein with those mentioned in connection with the first institution of a rectory (see above), as well as with the foundation of a chapel at Penshurst, as related in the Note on that place, it appears to belong to the early part of the thirteenth century; the parties concerned being the same who were engaged in the two transactions just alluded to. Probably this is the first appointment

of the Galfridus de Gaspernasse, already noticed as the first rector of Bidborough, in which case the deed will date prior to A.D. 1219. In the hypothesis of the identity conjectured with regard to these persons, there certainly are two difficulties; but to neither of them can much weight be allowed. In the first place, the Galfridus of A.D. 1219 is styled *de Gaspernasse*, whereas, the Galfridus in the nomination to the chapelry is declared to be the *son of Benedict de Teppehese;* but it must be remembered, that the custom of permanent family names was not introduced till long subsequent to 1219, so that if Bened. de Teppehese had had a dozen sons, each of them might have received a different appellation, either from their places of residence, or from various other causes, and not one might have borne his father's designation. Secondly, the patron of the church of Leigh is called John Canu*t*us in Anthony Wood's deed, while in that of A.D. 1239, relating to Penshurst, the patron of the same church is named John Canu*c*us. This variation, however, is very slight, considering the period wherein it may have occurred, when accuracy in such matters was utterly disregarded; beside that a letter may have been mistaken in reading one of the original ancient MSS.; and it actually happened, that, in the copy given to me from the Ashmolean Museum, the name was first written Canu*c*us, the error being afterwards detected on collation. Whatever may be deemed the value of the foregoing suppositions, we shall scarcely be wrong in pronouncing Richard Canutus, parson of Leigh, to be, if not son, yet, kinsman of John Canutus, the patron. We perceive, likewise, that while the rectory, including of course the principal emoluments derived from the parish, was held by a member of the patron's family, another individual (Alan) had been placed in the vicarage. See the Note on Penshurst.

28. BIDDENDEN.—The church comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and square west tower, with battlements and stair turret. There are E.E., Dec., Perp., and late Perp. portions. The font is octagon, with pointed arches, slightly sunk in the sides, on a stem of eight small columns, the latter recently renewed, badly. The pier and capital of the arch opening from the chancel to the south aisle are concave. Under the tower arch is part of a Dec. screen, probably from the chancel arch; here is also a perfectly plain oak lectern. There was formerly a door at the west end of the south aisle. Over the west door in the tower are three square Weald marble blocks,

hollowed out, as if for niches, but resembling small boxes placed on end; two are mutilated, one is tolerably perfect. Standen, in this parish, a timber and plaster house, was erected in 1578, according to a date on the chimney-piece of the (present) kitchen. In the lintel over the front door is cut "Blessed are they that hear the word of God and keepeth it," and another sentence in the parlour on the right of the entrance. From the size of the building, the existing portion is perhaps only part of the original. Several doors are original, ornamented, and the timber, generally, is extremely strong. The chimney-pieces are of Weald marble, (which abounds in that district), susceptible of a high polish. On the north side of the house is a very massive stack of chimnies, but plain.

29. Bilsington.—A Priory for Black Canons was founded here 31st of K. Henry III, A.D. 1253, by John Mansell, clerk. (Lambarde, Harris, Hasted.) John Mansell was provost of Beverley. The date of the foundation charter is, as above, 1253; but Matt. Paris says 1258. (Monast. VI, 492, 493.) Many vestiges were visible in the farm-house standing on the site of the priory in Hasted's time, who conceived the house to have been the priory chapel. He mentions also four stalls in the parish church, two on each side of the western end of the chancel.

30. Birchington.—This is annexed, as a curacy, to Monkton. Effigies of man and woman; arms, Cryspe and Scott. Brasses: John Felde, 1404; John Quek and child, 1449; Rich. Quek, 1459; Alys, wife of John Cryspe, 1518; John Heynys, vicar (elevating the host), 1523; inscription and fifteen children of John Cryspe and wife Agnes, 1533; Margaret, wife of John Cryppys, 1533; man in a gown. (Hasted.) "Gorend is in this parish, and antiently had a church standing at the sea-side, but the decay of the Cliffe nere thereunto ruinated the same, and forced the inhabitants to build the church now standing, which was called *All Saints*. Antiently this parish was called sometimes *Birchington* in *Gorend*, and at other times *Gorend* in *Birchington*, but now they are all one, and most usually called *Birchington*." (Kilburne.) Wood, or Wood Church, formerly a separate parish, is now attached to this.

31. Bircholt.—Under the hundred of this name, or which is clearly intended for this name, (*D. B.*) describes "a ville, which is called St. Martin, and belongs to Sturry, and is situated in the hundred itself: villam quæ vocatur S. Martinus, et pertinet

ad Estursete, et jacet in ipso hundredo." If this means the spot now called Bircholt, which it seems necessary to suppose, the designation, "St. Martin," is presumptive evidence of the existence of a church there at the period of the survey, though none is specified. However, while standing within the boundary of Bircholt hundred, the church might be that of the parish of Aldington, which is dedicated to St. Martin. See note (3) of the preface.—Bircholt church was in being A.D. 1518, but in 1578 the return made at the Visitation was, that no church was then standing (Hasted), (and but two dwellings in the parish; Harris), though part of the walls remained in Hasted's time. It was a rectory. The rector of Bircholt, glebe, tithes, and oblations are mentioned, though not the church, in (Val. Eccl.), compiled not very long before the church was declared to be then demolished. "Bircholt, R. (ch. in ruins)" still appears in the (Clergy List.)

32. Birling.—Brass: Water Mylys, 1522. This church was granted to the monks of Bermondsey in Surrey, temp. K. Henry II. (Reg. Roff.)

33. Blackmanstone.—This place is an instance of the reverse of the usual practice, namely, of a name derived from the proprietor of the place, it being expressly declared in (*D. B.*), that "Blacheman held it in the time of King Edward," the Confessor. The church is stated to have been destroyed in 1530. However, the parson of Blackmanstone is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.), though the church itself is not named, consequently it is not stated to have been in ruins when that survey was taken, 26th of K. Henry VIII (A.D. 1535), as Hasted asserts. The name is still retained as a rectory, with a population of ten.

34. Bogelei.—This manor is pronounced by Hasted to be that which is now known as Bewley, in the parish of Boughton Malherb; and, the place being described with others unquestionably in that vicinity, I see no reason to doubt the correctness of Hasted's opinion; though we shall then, apparently, have two Domesday churches in Boughton Malherb, beside a third, at Merlea, hereafter mentioned, in another part of this same manor of Bogelei. How far, and in what direction, the manor might extend I know not, but clearly it was of considerable size; and if we are unwilling to suppose the church to have stood near the mansion, wherever that might be, though no record nor vestige thereof should now remain, possibly it may have been the type of the church of some neighbouring parish, for Adam, the

occupant under the proprietor, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, held a wide tract of country here, comprising many contiguous parishes. The evidence of (Reg. Roff.) fully confirms the identification of Bogelei. It is there (116) stated, that temp. Archb. Anselm, Lanfranc's successor, Eudo the sewer, "dapifer," gave the tithe of "Buggele" and "Merile" to the church of Rochester; and elsewhere (410) "Buggeli" is said to be in the parish of "Boctune," i.e. Boughton. We also find the "cantaria de Burley" in Boughton Malherb mentioned in (Val. Eccl.); though a chantry in the parish church only may be thereby intended: and the result of my researches induces the conjecture, that in other instances, as well as possibly in this, a manorial chapel was, in process of time, removed to a neighbouring church, of course usually, if not always, that of the parish, and merged in a private chapel or chancel there. For which matter see the Note on Poynings, Sussex.

35. Borden.—Under the title of Borden (Val. Eccl.) contains the following entry: "Item, a chappell and xii acres of glebe land in the same parish, called Chesilheld." With the last name I am totally unacquainted, neither is any information respecting it to be obtained in the place. It is known that a property once existed in Borden under the above appellation, but the situation of it cannot be ascertained. At Sutton Barn or Baron (Sutton Bam, according to Hasted,) foundations of two Roman buildings and 35 Roman coins were discovered in the autumn of 1846; Roman bricks having been found there in 1695, by Dr. Plot, to whom the estate then belonged. See (Journal of Brit. Archæol. Association, No. 13, 68, 69.)

36. Boresfield.—This church has utterly vanished, and the parish is now incorporated in that of Otterden.

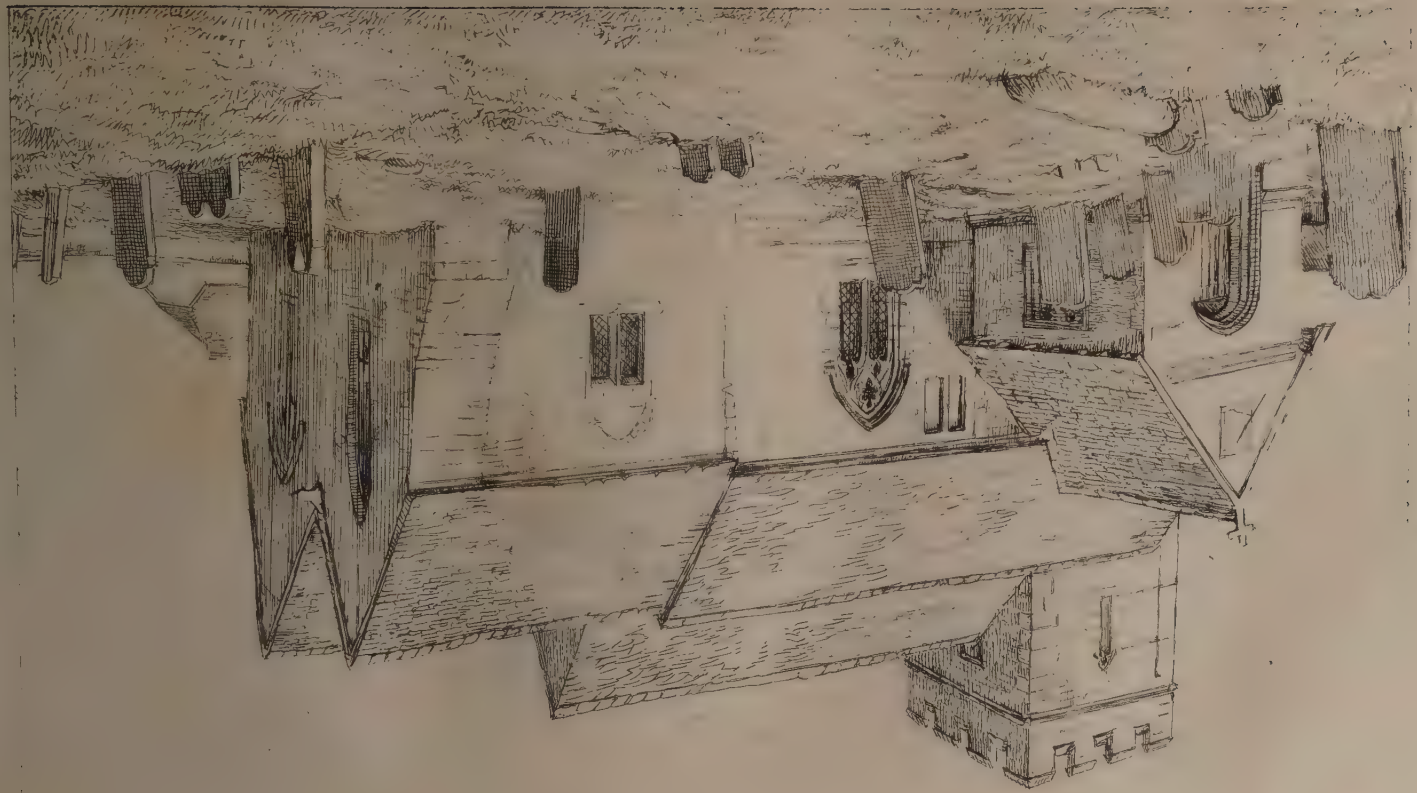
37. Boughton-under-the-Blean.—(*A. D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Bocton cum capella." Herne Hill was originally but a chapelry to this Boughton, and in the same record we have "vicarius Ecclie de Harnehelle;" so that the first entry may, most probably, refer to one of the chapels named below, not to that of Herne Hill. Formerly there were two chapels here, one near the west end of Boughton-street (which is at some distance from the church, A. H.) dedicated to the Holy Trinity, mentioned in a will of 1489, which "was pulled down within memory to mend the road," and the site of which is that of the (old) poor-house. The other was in "South-street," where was a house called "Chapel House." An hospital for lepers was

founded in this village, (by Tho. at Hurst; Harris,) 8th of K. Richard II (Hasted). A saltpan and a fishery of ten-pence here are spoken of: "Piscaria de x denariis; salina de xvi denariis." (*D. B.*)

38. Boughton Malherb.—Hasted considers the Boughton, held in the time of William I by Hugo, grandson* of Herbert, to be Boughton Monchensy; and that another manor of the name, held under the archbishop, was Boughton Malherb. This opinion receives some countenance, I admit, from the statement (of Kilburne), that the manor of Boughton Malherb formerly belonged to the archbishop; but among four places in the county bearing the same appellation, it is not very difficult to mistake, and I think the testimony, to be gathered from (*D. B.*) is against Hasted's notion. Both Boughtons, Malherb and Monchensy, are in the same hundred, Eyhorne, and are so stated in (*D. B.*), where one is described as held of the archbishop (being part of the lands of his military retainers, "milites") no other property being mentioned in the same paragraph. The other was held of the bishop of Bayeux by Hugh, nephew of Herbert, who had possession likewise of Godeselle (which see below), in Great Chart to the south, Wichling, and East Selve in Lenham, to the north, of Boughton Malherb. Wherefore I deem it far more probable, that the last-quoted Domesday description should apply to Boughton Malherb, than to Boughton Monchensy, which lies at a distance of several miles from either of the places above named. Of the latter benefice the dean and chapter of Rochester are patrons, but "the liberties of St. Austin and of the dean and chapter of Canterbury claim here," (Harris); which circumstance may perhaps serve, in some degree, to connect it with the see of Canterbury. Boughton Malherb, on the contrary, without being in the same jurisdiction, is in private patronage, and, notwithstanding Kilburne's assertion, there seems to be evidence of the principal estates being in lay hands in early times (Harris's History); which would be the case if, in 1086, the manor was among the private possessions of Bp. Odo. On the other hand, the Boughton held under the archbishop is stated to be included in Hollingbourne manor, which certainly applies best to Boughton Malherb.

There is a cross-legged effigy, in armour, with a female at the side, in Boughton Malherb church. This parish once contained

* This is Hasted's translation of "nepos," which is erroneous, because Herbert is in the account of Dover styled the "avunculus" (uncle) of Hugo.



a castle, called Colbridge Castle, after the person who erected it, temp. K. Edward III. (Kilburne.)

39. Bourne, Beke's.—In (*A. D.* 1291) called "Lyvingsburne;" in (Val. Eccl.) "Bekesborne, alias Lyvvyngesborne." The last appellation, no doubt (as remarked by Hasted), was derived from Levine, mentioned in (*D. B.*) as the Saxon proprietor under King Edward: "Leuine tenuit de rege Edwardo." The Saxon Chronicle (Gibson's, 172) notices the death of Leofwine, brother of Harold, at the battle of Hastings, which is also represented in the Bayeux tapestry, where the name is spelled "Lewine."

Thos. Goldstone, prior of Christ Church, about A. D. 1500, built a chapel at the manor house of this parish, which was consecrated by John Thornton, suffragan bishop of Dover, A. D. 1508. (Harris.) This was the second Thos. Goldstone, prior from 1495 to 1517. (See Willis's History of Canterbury Cathedral, 125.) This parish is a member of the Cinque Ports. (Kilburne.)

40. Bourne, Bishop's.—(*A. D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Bissopesburne cum capella." In (Val. Eccl.) Berham (Barham) is stated to be "thereunto annexed," and the benefices so continue at the present day. Barham therefore must be the chapel of (*A. D.* 1291), not being otherwise mentioned in that valuation.

41. Bourne, Little.—(*D. B.*) states, that the Bishop of Bayeux had a moiety of this manor in his park, having changed for it his own estate of Warwintone with the [illegible] of St. Augustin's, to whom Little Bourne belonged; we thus learn the locality of bishop Odo's park.

There was a chapel at the mansion of Garwinton (the "Warwintone" of *D. B.*) in this parish. (Hasted.) See also the Notes on Hardres and Ickham.

42. Bourne, North.—Named in (Val. Eccl.) together with the chapel of Shaldon (Sholdon). It has a cross church, with, apparently from Hasted's description, Norm. portions.

43. Bourne, Patricks.—In (Val. Eccl.) "Ecclia de Patryksborne cum capella de Bregge" (Bridge), which connection still subsists. The church of Patricksbourne is partly, at least, Norm., having a door with carving, "much like that at Barfreston" ("like the west door of Rochester Cathedral," Harris); another with figures over it, and other circular arches and windows. (Hasted.) In the 7th year of K. Edward I this church had been appropriated to Merton Priory, in Surrey. A

priory here, belonging to that of Beaulieu, in Normandy, was suppressed 2d of K. Henry V (Harris); at which period the alien priories in this kingdom were generally abolished. Tanner says, that the manor was given about A. D. 1200 by John de Pratellis to his recently erected priory of Beaulieu. It was alienated to Merton Priory in the first year of K. Henry IV. (Monast. VI, 1012.)

44. Boxley.—Was given to Rochester Cathedral by K. Henry I. (Reg. Roff.)

The abbey here was founded A.D. 1146, and called "own daughter, filia propria," of Clareval; but in the Chronicles of Rochester it is stated to have been founded by Will. de Ipre, in 1144, for White Monks. (Lambarde). Dugdale (Monast. V, 460) says A.D. 1144 or 1146, by Will. de Ipre, Earl of Kent. The foundations only of the abbey church are now to be traced in the garden belonging to the residence styled Boxley Abbey. (Hist. of Maidstone College, 144.)—This parish comprises that part of Penenden Heath, on which stands the county hall, where the general county meetings are held, and where, till within a few years, executions took place; the building, however, is very small, little more than a shed. Lambarde says that the name Penenden, in Domesday Book "Pinnedene," is derived from "pinian," "to punish," thus implying the place of execution.

45. Brabourne.—United with Monk's Horton. Against the south wall of the chancel of this church is what, but for its height, which is about three feet from the ground, and the pattern cut into it, might be deemed a stone seat; and which yet might have been such, if (which is stated not to be the case) any traces existed that a step, on which the feet were intended to rest, had been chiselled off. The back is an arched canopy with much ornament between buttresses, and under the canopy is a large shield, of which the surface is plain, but it bears marks of having been painted. The upper slab, which is of Weald marble—similar to that known as Purbeck or Petworth, except that in Kent it is usually perhaps more brown—has channeled on it in the centre a circle containing a cross, and, right and left, three sides of a parallelogram, which cavities may originally have contained brass. Date, the fourteenth century. This erection has been pronounced "a credence-table" (Archæol. Journal, III, 83); but the composition of it does not seem adapted to that object. As it is certainly too high for a seat, and its ornamentation is of a monumental character, it may

not improbably, as has been suggested to me, have been constructed to contain or to cover the heart of some individual of importance, who was connected with the parish, and who may have died at a distance from the place.

Stone effigy (mutilated) of a knight. Brasses: Eliz. Poynings, 1510; Sir Wil. Scott, kn. 1546. The last is preserved, with other fragments, at the vicarage.

46. Brasted.—A church of chancel, north and south transepts, south aisle and porch, and square west tower. The building is sadly dilapidated, and has been vastly patched at various periods; but efforts are now making for its restoration. The tower, in particular, has received the addition of several buttresses, of which one, very massive, in the centre of the western face, forms a porch, with a ribbed roof, to the entrance on that side. The masonry is rubble. For the windows, &c., the stone found below chalk has been used, and it has decayed greatly. In the north wall of the nave a small Norm. window has recently been reopened. The north wall of the chancel contains an E.E. window, one or two others are Dec., the remainder Perp. and debased. The porch appears unusually long, because the width of the aisle has been reduced. The east window is under an E.E. arch; also at the side of it is a Dec. window within an earlier arch. An E.E. sedile, below a window, is four feet four inches wide. There is an ambry in the south-east angle of the chancel, and another opposite in the north wall. The church has no chancel arch. In the chancel pavement is a grave slab with a Longo-bardic inscription, the brasses, a bust and a cross fleurée, having disappeared. The entrance to the roodloft from the south transept remains perfect. The piers and arches between nave and aisle, with the tower arch, are E.E. There is some portion of a Dec. and some of a Perp. screen. The porch is Perp.

47. Bredgar.—This church comprises western tower, nave, north and south aisles, with a chancel to each, that to the nave extending much beyond the others, and a south porch. It is partly Dec. and partly Perp., with a Norm. doorway re-inserted under the tower. It contains a small brass of Tho. Coly, custos of the College of the Holy Trinity, Bredgar, 1508. In the wall, which is of flint, are a few fragments of bricks, apparently Roman.—Kilburne states that the church was made collegiate about A.D. 1400. Dugdale says (Monast. VI, 1390) that the college, which he styles "small," was founded by certain persons

in the sixteenth year of K. Richard II. There is a house near the church still called "the chantry house," as well as lands in the parish, known as "chantry lands," which are held under lease from the archbishop of Canterbury. In (Val. Eccl.) the chantry is asserted to pay twenty-two pence to the parish church for rent: but that document mentions two chantries.

48. Bredhurst.—A very small church, though with more population than might have been expected, in a remote situation, among or on the border of the woods, which extend from near the tops of Debtling and Boxley hills to within a short distance of Chatham northwards, and almost to the Medway westward. On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel, of very good E. E. workmanship. It is separated from the church, and the door kept locked, but the windows are open to the birds and the weather. The windows appear not to have been intended to receive glass, but to have had shutters on the interior.—Bredhurst is a curacy, in the gift of the rector of Hollingbourne. —"Almost adjoining to the churchyard eastward there is a wood, where the inhabitants have a report there was once a village, called 'Bredhurst Town.' Several wells are yet remaining in it." (Hasted.)—Brass: William Norwood, in armour, and four sons. (Harris.)

49. Brenchley.—There can be little, if any, doubt (see below, from Hasted), that here was one of the two churches described in (*D. B.*) as at "Hallinges" (Yalding), though it might stand at Bockinfield, not on the site of the present parish church. The free chapel of Bokenfeld is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) as deriving its revenue partly from the benefice of Brenchley. (Reg. Roff.) notices, that a chapel was founded at Bockinfield, in Brenchley, without stating the date, except that it was in the time of Hamon de Crevecœur (K. Henry III), and that it was named 21st of K. Edward I, about A. D. 1293.—Bokinfold was a large estate, in old records called in this parish, though nearly, if not quite, the whole of the existing manor of that name is considered to be in other parishes. The only house upon it is in Yalding. The chapel was desecrated at the general dissolution of religious houses. Richard de Clare gave Yalding Church, with this chapel, to his recently founded priory at Tonbridge. (Hasted.) With this statement compare that from (Reg. Roff.) in the Note on Yalding. That document seems to be Hasted's authority, but it will be perceived that he has not quoted it correctly; neither have I discovered in Reg. Roff.

any mention of the desecration of Bokinfold chapel.—Brasses in Brenchley church: Tho. Roberts, three wives, and eleven children. (Reg. Roff.)

50. Brenzet.—This church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle, with a later and wider chancel, south porch, south aisle from the west end of the nave to the porch, and a spire-like bell turret over the west end of the nave. The building seems to be Tr. Norm., altered, probably when repaired, at an early period. The south aisle at the west end only must produce a curious and awkward effect. The porch entrance may be formed of stones from an arch of the destroyed portion of the south aisle. The north chancel has a trefoil-headed piscina. Of the windows some are E.E., some Dec. The nave roof extends over both aisles. All the chancel, but a small part at the south-west angle, has been rebuilt. The church was not entered.

51. Bridge.—Annexed to Patricksbourne, of which it is styled a chapel in (Val. Eccl.)

52. Bromfield.—Was given by Rob. de Crevecœur to the priory of Leeds on his founding the same; "after which it appears to have been considered a chapel to Leeds." (Hasted.) Which accounts for it being omitted in (*A. D.* 1291.) It is described (in Val. Eccl.) as being served by authority of the above priory. It remains a perpetual curacy, attached to that of Leeds. The principal portion of Leeds Castle stands in this parish. (Kilburne.)

53. Bromley.—Is regarded "in the nature of a chapel," therefore is not in the King's Books. (Harris.) The body of this church has been rebuilt upon an enlarged scale, when the old tower was preserved. Of this (which stands at the west end, is square, with battlements and a stair turret) the lower portion looks older than the upper, which last, with the windows inserted, is Perp. The churchyard is entered by a lych-gate.

54. Brooke.—Among the lands of the monks of the archbishop, that is, of Christ's Church, Canterbury, (*D. B.*) mentions a manor, retained by the archbishop himself, on which a church was then standing; but no other description is given, than that the manor was in the hundred of Wye. Hasted assigns reasons, with which I concur, for believing that place to be Brooke, where accordingly I have assigned the church. "Ibi æcclesia et unum molinum de ii solidis, et ii servi, et vii acræ prati, silva x porcorum.—There is a church, and a mill of two shillings, and

two serfs, and seven acres of meadow, a wood of ten hogs." (*D. B.*)

55. Brookland.—The tower is detached from the church. "The font is of cast lead having on it two ranges of emblematical figures, twenty in each range." In the chancel are "a confessionary" (stone seat?) and a piscina. (Hasted.) For a detailed description of the curious Norm. font, above mentioned, consult (Archæol. Journal, V, 159 &c.): see also the Note on Benenden above.

56. Buckland, near Dover.—Is regarded as a chapel, therefore not named in the King's Books. (Harris.) An hospital for lepers was commenced here about 1141, but every trace has now disappeared. (Hasted).

57. Buckland, near Faversham.—"The steeple, which was a spire, was standing in 1719. The north and south walls of the church are now standing, and the west end, where was formerly the steeple, in which was one bell. The east end is quite down, and the whole roof of the church fallen in, and the inside a heap of rubbish." (Hasted).

58. Canterbury.—In the Saxon Chronicle this city is called "Dorwitceaster," as well as "Cantwarbyrig;" by Bede "Doruvernis." It was burned A.D. 754, (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 56.) The churches of the Holy Trinity (the cathedral) and St. Augustin's, i.e. the abbey, are mentioned in (*D. B.*), but not how many the city contained. Indeed, generally, the towns (of the three counties included in this work) are but slightly alluded to in the Survey. The cathedral was originally styled Christ's Church, (see below); but, when rebuilt by Archb. Lanfranc, it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Having been partially destroyed by fire, it was restored and enlarged, when the name was changed back again to Christ's Church, A.D. 1128 or 1130. (Somner's Canterbury).—N.B. For an account of the edifice, as well as of the above alterations, and of others it has undergone, the reader is referred to Professor Willis's very interesting (Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral.)

Augustin, having established his archiepiscopal see in the royal city (Canterbury) recovered therein, by king Ethelbert's assistance, a church formerly built by the Roman believers, which he consecrated in the name of God the Saviour, and appointed as the seat of himself and his successors. He also erected a monastery not far from the city towards the east, wherein, at his entreaty, Ethelbert constructed the church of the Apostles Peter

and Paul. (Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum, lib. 1, cap. 33.) The monastery arose previous to A.D. 605, the date of Ethelbert's charter. A church of St. Pancras also is stated to have been built by Augustin. In the time of Archb. Dunstan the name of St. Augustin was added to those of St. Peter and St. Paul, which eventually completely absorbed the latter names as the common appellation of the monastery. (Notes to the above chapter of Bede, Oxford, 1846.) St. Mary's Church was erected A.D. 618 by Eadbald, son of Ethelbert, at the instance of Laurence, archbishop. Another church, St. John's, afterwards Christ's Church, is stated to have been built in 746, temp. K. Eadbert, by Cuthbert, archbishop. (Lambarde, who does not give the authority for his assertions, but at the commencement of his work names the records, whence he obtained his information.) For notice of the existence of the church of St. Mary, A.D. 804, see the quotation from Somner in the Note on Liminge. "Twenty churches were antiently in this city and the suburbs thereof; seventeen whereof, viz. *St. Alphage*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Mary Bredman*, *St. Mary Breeden*, *Holy Cross* Westgate, *St. George*, *St. Margaret*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *St. Mary* Northgate, *St. Mildred*, *St. Peter*, *All Saints*, *St. Mary Castle*, *St. Edmund*, *St. John*, *St. Mary Queeningate*, and *St. Michael*, were in the city. And the other three, viz. *St. Dunstan*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Paul*, were in the suburbs. All which parishes are still in being, except *St. Mary Castle*, *St. Edmund*, *St. John*, *St. Mary Queeningate*, and *St. Michael*, which are demolished." (Kilburne, 301.)

Sir Henry Ellis (Observations on Domesday Book) says, that Archb. Lanfranc founded St. Augustin's Abbey not long before the survey, viz. A.D. 1084. It is manifest, however, that Lanfranc's act could be only the recognition, or at most the reconstruction, of an old foundation, because, in addition to the above citation from Bede, Thorpe (Registrum Roffense) informs us, that King Edgar granted land at Plumsted to the monastery of St. Augustin; and Hasted (referring to Dec. Script. col. 2247) states, that Kennington near Ashford was given to it in 1045; in confirmation whereof we find, that (*D. B.*) describes "Chenetone" among the possessions of St. Augustin's, and as being "held by the Abbot himself." However (*D. B.*) itself is conclusive evidence of the existence of St. Augustin's Abbey in the time of the Confessor. For which see the Note on Badlesmere. There is reason to believe the existence also of a

Saxon monastery dedicated to St. Mildred, of which the last Abbot was named Alfwic. (Monast. I, 128, Num. iv, and Ib. VI, 1619.)

Canterbury is affirmed to have contained, of religious houses; St. Augustin's, Christ's Church, St. Sepulchre's (a nunnery), St. Gregory's, the White Friars, St. Mildred's on the south side of the city, "long since (but not lately) an abbey:" and of hospitals; those of St. James, St. Laurence for sick monks, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, and St. Mary's without the walls. (Lambarde.) Beside the preceding, (Val. Eccl.) names the hospital of St. John Northgate, and one for poor priests.

Where St. Mary's, already alluded to, or any other very ancient churches, beside the cathedral, St. Augustin's, and St. Martin's without, were situated, is not known now; and most probably the face of the city has been totally altered, especially by the furious ravages of the Danes temp. K. Ethelred; which supposition is confirmed by the fact, that several of the existing churches are dedicated to comparatively modern saints, as Sts. Alphage, Dunstan, Edmund. Within the walls twelve parish churches now remain, and five have been demolished; in the suburbs are three churches, and one has been destroyed. Of the desecrated churches within the walls there are vestiges of only two; namely, St. John's, "the remains of it were for a long time used as a malt-house, or in tenements, and continue so at present;" St. Michael, Burgate, which is "included within the precincts of the priory, now of the dean and chapter. (note.) The remains of this church have long since been converted into a dwelling-house.—Some of the ancient walls of the church are still remaining." (Hasted.)

St. Mary Breadman.—Brass, small, Rob. Richmond, rector, 1524. (Hasted.)

St. Mildred's.—"At the west end of the south aisle there is *a very fair Roman arch* remaining over the window, and by all appearance the work of those times." (Hasted.)

Holy Cross, Westgate.—The present church was built temp. K. Richard II; licence to purchase ground for the purpose is dated 10th March, 3d of K. Richard II, i.e. A.D. 1330. (Hasted.)

In the suburbs, *St. Martin's;* which will appear separately below.

The Austin Priory, or Hospital of St. Gregory, was founded A.D. 1084, by Archb. Lanfranc. (Monast. VI, 614.)—The Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, or Eastbridge, was founded by

Thomas à Becket temp. K. Henry II; and to this establishment Cokyn's Hospital, standing near, was afterwards united. (Ib. VI, 691.)—That of St. John Baptist, called Northgate Hospital from its situation without that gate, owes its origin to Archb. Lanfranc. A.D. 1084. (Ib. VI, 763.)—The hospital of St. Laurence in the south-east suburb of the city was founded by Hugh, abbot of St. Augustin's, A.D. 1137, for leprous monks. (Ib. VI, 763.)—St. Mary's Hospital was instituted before 1224 by Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury. (Ib. VI, 763.)

A.D. 1011, Canterbury was besieged and taken by the Danes, who made prisoner the archbishop, and murdered him the following year at London, because he would promise them no money, and forbade any thing to be given for his ransom. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 141, 142.)

In the city wall at Worthgate, now walled up, which was the ancient road from Castle street to Chilham, is a Roman arch. (Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, I, 1790.)

59. Capel.—Is only a chapelry to Tudely, the vicar of which place is instituted thereto "with the chapelry of Capel annexed." (Hasted and Clergy List.) However Capel is styled a vicarage; but the parish evidently was formed out of Tudely, which nearly or quite surrounds it.

The north wall of the church is covered with plaster, but seems ancient, judging from a small, narrow, round-headed window, remaining therein; the rest of the building is of different dates, the south side being very modern brickwork. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr (see Kilburne), and is mentioned, 7th of K. Edward II, together with Shipbourne, as chapels attached to the church of Tonbridge (Reg. Roff.) See the Note on the latter place.

60. Capel le Ferne.—This cure is annexed to Alkham. The church is small, though it has a tower, with no exterior indications of a chancel, which is formed internally by a screen of three E.E. arches, extending between the north and south walls, the wall above being perforated by an opening (shaped like the upper portion of a large pointed-arched window) over the centre arch. The chancel contains a piscina and two sedilia. In the north wall of the nave, immediately westward of the chancel screen, and close beneath the wall plate, is a small triangular window, of singular shape, resembling one formed of portions of a large window. It is similar to, but more acute-angled than, the example in Bloxam. (Goth. Archit. 221.)—

Hasted states that this place is called Capel de Ferne, alias Mauregge, alias St. Mary le Merge.

61. Challock.—This place is marked as occurring in (*A. D.* 1291), being most probably intended by the chapel mentioned with the church of Godmersham, because in (Val. Eccl.) the same church is described "with the chapel of Challok annexed" thereto. This union still subsists.

62. Charing.—This church comprises chancel, another to the south, north and south transepts, nave, south porch, and square west tower, with battlements and stair turret. This is a mixed church, containing E.E., Dec., late Perp., and seventeenth century, "Anno Doni. 1620 Ann regni Jacobi xviii°," and 1629, portions. The building has been much altered by early repairs and additions. The vestry, north of the chancel, seems an ancient addition altered. There are three sedilia in the chancel, two partially filled up. The outer faces of the piers and some capitals of the arches between the two chancels are concave. The south transept was enlarged A.D. 1812, when the wall was faced with bricks. There are many carved ends of oak benches, but late.

Of the archiepiscopal palace there are considerable remains, showing Dec., if not E.E. work; but many are mere shapeless fragments. The palace adjoined the churchyard on the northern side.

(*A. D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Cherringg cum capella." In (Val. Eccl.) the chapel of Egerton is mentioned together with the rectory of Charing, the vicarage being named separately. The same record notices also the chantry of Burlay as in Charing.

63. Charlton, near Dover—This church was rebuilt in 1820.

64. Charlton, near Greenwich.—To this church belonged (according to Text. Roff. 230) the chapels of "Chitebroc" and "Combe." For the account of the former see the Note below on Kidbroke. The latter may be recognised in West Combe, which manor, together with that of East Combe, actually lies within the parish of Greenwich. See the Note there. For mention of Combe in a document of A.D. 1044, refer to the Note on Lewisham.

65. Chart.—About A.D. 762 the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards St. Augustin's, exchanged half the profits of a mill at Chart with a royal ville or manor called "Uuyth," on condition that the occupant of Chart should have pasture and

pannage for a herd of hogs in the forest of Andred. "Possessio quedam est terre in regione que uocatur Cert, monasterii scilicet beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum, quod situm est (ad) orientem civitatis Dorouernis. In hac autem terra habetur molina, cuius quippe semis utilitas, id est dimidia pars molendinæ, a possessoribus prefati monasterii ac terre huius ad uillam regalem que uocatur Uuyth tradita est; pro hac uidelicet conditione atque commutatione, ut homo ille qui hanc terram, in qua molina est, tributario iure tenet, unius gregis porcorum pascuam atque pastinationem in saltu Andoredo iugiter haberet." (Cod. Dipl. I, 132.) To which of the Charts this charter may apply is uncertain, but apparently the royal ville can be no other than Wye, of which the name is spelled Wy in (*D.B.*)

Great Chart.—Brasses: Will. Sharpe and five wives, 1499; Tho. Twisden and wife; man praying. (Hasted.) See Godeselle, below.

66. Chart, Little.—A church of chancel, nave, north aisle (the private chapel of the Darell family, whose seat, Cale Hill, stands in this parish), south porch, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret, similar to so many others of Mid-Kent. There are E.E., Dec., Perp., and some late Perp. portions. The windows contain many small remains of coloured glass. In the Darell chapel are a Perp. screen, and an alabaster effigy of a knight in armour, with a collar of SSS. Here, as in numerous other instances, the nave and chancel are older than the tower, which last and the porch seem of the same date. The east end of the chancel has been rebuilt.

67. Chart, next Sutton.—"Ibi tres arpendi vineæ, et parcus silvaticus bestiarum.—There are three arpents of vineyard, and a park of wild animals." (*D.B.*)

68. Chartham.—(Val. Eccl.), "Ecclia de Chartham cum capella de Horton;" i.e., Horton Parva, now desecrated. See the Note there. The church is described as large and handsome, with transepts, and a tower at the west end. It contains the brass of a Septvans in armour and cross-legged. (Hasted.) This figure is noticed by Mr. Boutell (in his Monumental Brasses and Slabs, Lond. 1847, 33, 34, 43.) Rickman pronounces this "a very curious church, of early Dec. character, with very fine windows, of singular and beautiful design," &c.—Chartham was given to Christ's Church (the cathedral), Canterbury, by Alfred, a nobleman, about A.D. 970. (Lambarde.)

69. Chatham.—The present parish church of Chatham is a

very modern erection. "In this parish standeth yet a poore show of that decaied hospital of St. Bartholomew, the foundation whereof was layde by Gundulphus, the bishop." (Lambarde.) The hospital of St. Bartholomew still exists, though no longer appropriated for lepers, the establishment consisting of four brethren, one of whom officiates as chaplain. The only building belonging to it is the chapel, situated south of the High street of Chatham, not far from the border of the parish toward St. Margaret's, Rochester. The larger portion of the chapel is modern, but the east end is ancient, being an apse, with three round-headed windows, and probably the only remains of the original structure of Bp. Gundulph. Within is a recess, once containing a piscina, of E.E. character. Though always moderately endowed, this hospital was formerly of sufficient consideration to possess a burying ground, the "cemeterium sancti Bartholomei" being mentioned in a deed dated "die Edmundi regis anno regni Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo primo —on the day of King Edmund" (Nov. 20), "in the twenty-first year of the reign of Edward the Third after the conquest" (of England by Norman William.) (Reg. Roff. 215.) The above date would be A.D. 1347.

70. CHELSFIELD.—Beneath an arch is an altar tomb of Rob. de Brun, rector, on which are brasses of the Virgin, St. John, &c., 1417. Brasses: Will. Robroke, rector, 1420; Alicia, wife of Thos. Bray, and four sons, 1510. (Reg. Roff.)—From the (Textus Roffensis, 230-1,) it appears that there was at some early period a chapel to Chelsfield called Fearn Berga. This, no doubt, was Farnborough. See the Note there.

71. CHERITON.—An E.E. church. (Rickman.) It merits examination.

72. CHESILHURST.—This church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and square west tower, with a shingled spire. The chancel has recently (1849) been rebuilt, with the addition of a vestry on the north side. The south aisle and porch are new, though the latter only replaces a former porch. The font is square with round-headed arches slightly sunk in the sides, of Weald marble. The interior of the church is Perp., containing some good screenwork. The north wall is ancient; the windows are late Perp. insertions. The tower is of uncertain date, apparently altered and added to. At the side of the south door a mutilated stoup has been preserved.—Brasses: Alan Porter, rector, 1452; Custume, wife of John Grene, 1476;

seven daughters of James Walsyngham and wife Elinor, 15 . . (the parents and four sons lost.) (Reg. Roff.)

73. CHILHAM.—(Val. Eccl.), "Ecclia de Chilham cum capella de Molaisshe;" Molash, which latter remains annexed.—The spot, where the castle stands, is said to have been the residence of King Lucius, A.D. 182, and since then of the Saxon kings of Kent. (Kilburne.) Respecting the above sovereign we are informed, that A.D. 189 he wrote to Eleutherius, bishop of Rome, expressing his desire to become a Christian, which accordingly he did, and that his people continued in the orthodox faith up to the reign of Diocletian. (Gibs. Chron. Sax., 8.) Bede places the intercourse between Lucius and Eleutherius somewhat earlier.—This reported conversion of the British king and his people may appear to many a mere fable; but Dr. Lappenberg, as the result of his examination of our oldest historical records still in existence, considers the circumstance not improbable, notwithstanding some confusion in the surviving documents alluding to that period of time. In particular, Dr. L. (in his Hist. of Engl. under the An. Sax. Kings, I, 49), as I understand Mr. Thorpe's translation, deems it an argument in favour of this tradition, that its fabulous nature was not objected to the remnant of the ancient British Christian church by the Anglo-Saxons converted by Augustin and his coadjutors, during their vehement disputations respecting the proper time for the celebration of Easter, about A.D. 603. So far were the Anglo-Saxon Christians from questioning this alleged fact, it is by writers of that very party alone that the recollection of it has been preserved in a complete form.

74. CHILLENDEN.—The north door of this church has a circular arch with zigzag mouldings; the south door also has a similar arch, but plain. (Hasted.) The walls are late Norm. with Perp. windows inserted.

75. CHISLET.—The church of this place is styled one "of twelve shillings: Ibi æccla de xii solidis." (*D. B.*) It is also stated, that "there are three arpents of vineyard: Ibi sunt iii arpenni vineæ." (*D. B.*)—Partly in this parish, partly in Hoath stood Ford House, the most ancient seat belonging to the see of Canterbury, having been bestowed by Ethelbert, king of Kent. It was demolished about 1658. (Nichols's Biblioth. Top. Brit., I.) According to (Val. Eccl.) there was formerly a park at Chislet, we may suppose attached to Ford House.

76. CLIFFE.—Here were formerly (if not now are) two

inscriptions "in Saxon letters" round "coffin-like" grave-slabs. (Reg. Roff.)—The church is described by Harris as then containing six stalls.—Among the communion plate is (or was) "a very curious and antient patine, of silver gilt. In the centre, most beautifully embellished with blue and green enamel, is represented the Deity sitting with his arms extended, and supporting his Son on the cross, with an olive branch in his left hand, and the gospel in the right. Round the verge or rim of the patine is the following inscription, in the antient text letter, curiously ornamented with sprigs of roses between each word, alluding to the subject. Benedicamus Patrem et Filium cum Spiritu Sancto." (Nichols's Bibl. Top. Brit., I.)

Several persons conceive Cliffe to have been the spot formerly known as Cloveshoo, where two Synods or Councils are recorded to have been held, viz., A.D. 742 (or a few years later), and 822. (Gibs. Chron. Sax., 55, 70.) Bede (Hist. Eccl., lib. iv, c. 5) gives the resolutions of a Council at Hertford, A.D. 673, of which one was, that all present agreed to meet once a year at "Clofeshoch." Others consider Cloveshoo to have been Abingdon in Berkshire, of which the old name was "Sheovesham." See the "Nominum locorum explicatio" (ad loc) of Gibson (Chron. Sax.), and the notes to 191 and (the last at) 353 of Bede (Hist. Eccl., Oxford, 1846.)

Abingdon is stated to have been so named from Aben (Aben-dun, or the hill of Aben), who, his father having been murdered by Hengest, took refuge in this place, where he resided as a hermit, until disgusted by the concourse of people attracted to him by the fame of his sanctity, when he retired for greater solitude to Ireland. (Hist. of the Founders of Abingdon Abbey, in the Cott. Library, quoted in Monast. I, 511.) The spot was previously called Scovechesham. (Registers of Abingdon, in the Cott. Libr., Monast. I, 512.) The name just given slightly differs from that quoted above, but not more than commonly occurs in ancient records; however, whichsoever may be the most correct form, I doubt whether Cloveshoo must not be sought elsewhere than at Abingdon. "Clofeshoas" is repeatedly named in the documents preserved by Kemble (Cod. Dipl.), but, so far as I have observed in the first five volumes, with no indication of its locality. The Gentleman's Magazine, (August 1844) contains a letter (153 to 155) signed W. Chapman, wherein it is contended, that Clifton Hoo in Bedfordshire is the spot, known in ancient times as Cloveshoo, and where the councils above noticed were held in the eighth and ninth

centuries. If we may judge from the *present* similarity of the names, it is not improbable that Mr. Chapman may be right. Dr. Lappenberg, (I, 225), places "Clofeshoo in Oxfordshire," but gives neither his authority nor the modern name of the spot. A recital of the transactions of one of the synods at Cloveshoo, about the end of the eighth century, describes the adjustment of a dispute relating to a dependency of Christ's Church, Canterbury, which appears, from the contents of the document, to have been situated in Bedfordshire, but there is no intimation of the position of Cloveshoo itself. (Cod. Dipl. V, 58, &c.)

Somewhere in the parish of Cliffe there seems to have been a chapel, called, with reference to the mother church, "West Cliffe;" because, in a very ancient enumeration of churches in the diocese (see the Note on Rochester) to "Clive" in a marginal note "West Clive" is annexed, the latter name being subsequently included in a list of chapels. (Text. Roff. 230.) The manor of West Clyff near Rochester is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)

77. Cliffe, St. Margaret's at.—This place being named "Sancta Margarita" in (*D. B.*), and stated to be held as a prebend, it is a tolerably certain indication, that a church then existed there, though none is spoken of.

This Norm. Church is in parts highly ornamented, and is likely to repay examination.

78. Cliffe, West.—Is so called from its situation with respect to St. Margaret's at Cliffe.—The church is very small, and is asserted to have had service only monthly. (Hasted.)

79. Cobham.—In the chancel of the church are (or were) ten stalls. (Harris.)—The Brasses are numerous, viz.: John de Cobham, founder of the church, holding in his hand a model of the building; Dame Margaret, wife of the preceding; John de Cobham, 1354; Tho. de Cobham and wife Maud, 13 . . (3d of K. Rich. II, 1380); Dame Jone de Cobham; two females, Cobhams; Reginald Braybrook, 1405; a son of the last; Johanna de Cobham, wife of Regin. Braybrook, and ten children, 1433; Sir Nich. Hawberk; his son John; John Broke, wife Marg., and eighteen children, 1506; Tho. Brooke, wife Dorothea, and eleven children, 1529; Will. Taunerr, first master of the college, 1418; Will. . . . . master, &c. 14 . .; John Sprottle, master, &c. 1498; John Gladwyn, master, &c.; a priest (Reg. Roff.) For remarks upon some of these memorials see Boutell (Monumental Brasses, 53, 82, 83, 138, and Appx. A.)

The college or chantry was founded 13th April, 1389; dissolved 31st of K. Henry VIII; and re-founded under the will of Sir Will. Brooke, Knt. who died 6th March, 1596, being completed in 1598. (Reg. Roff.)

80. Colred.—(*A.D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Colrede et Popeshale;" which latter place is an ancient manor in the parish of Colred, in (*D.B.*) called "Popeselle" and "Popesale." Popyshall appears also in (Val. Eccl.), where it is stated to have been appropriated to the priory of Dover; wherefore most probably the chapel shared the fate of that establishment.—Popeshall Chapel is mentioned in a document dating in 1274. "The foundations of this chapel or church are still to be seen at a small distance from the manor-house." The church of Colred stands within an ancient entrenchment on the summit of a hill. (Hasted.)—The vicarage is consolidated with Sibertswold. —Under West Langdon will be found a notice of the chapel of Newesole. To the document, wherein it is named, no date is appended, but it belongs perhaps to the very commencement of the fourteenth century. Newesole (according to Hasted) is now merely a farm in the parish of Colred, vulgarly called Mewsole, though he records the mention, in certain Christ's Church MSS., of "the Abbot of Langdon's chapel at Newsole," adding, "but there are no remains of a chapel existing, nor any tradition leading to it." (Hist. of Kent, fol. V, 12, and note [a]).

81. Cosmus, St.—About A.D. 1100 this church was appropriated to Eastbridge Hospital, St. Thomas's, in Canterbury. The vicarage was founded (in 1375) and endowed by Simon Sudbury, Archb. of Canterbury. (Harris.) The vicarage remains in the gift of the master of Eastbridge Hospital. (Clergy List.)

82. Cowden.—This church comprises chancel, nave, north aisle (erected A.D. 1837), south porch, and a small shingled spire upon the west end of the nave. The building seems to have been extensively repaired, probably in the Dec. period, like others in this sandstone district, which comprehends part of both Kent and Sussex. There is no tower, the spire being elevated upon a substantial framework of remarkably fine timber, and admirably constructed upon arches, of which two cross at right angles, bearing a resemblance to stone groining. Like Ashurst, Hartfield Sussex, and others, the place of the chancel arch is supplied by a tie-beam. The wall-plates project beyond the face of the wall, and are ornamented with carving, in addition to the mouldings. In the east window have lately been placed

seven beautiful small pictures on glass, square and not in colours, brought from the continent; supposed to have belonged originally to a convent in Germany. The chancel contains a cinquefoil ogée-headed piscina. There are also two similar recesses in the north and south walls of the nave just without the position of the chancel screen, as indicated by the roodloft door, still existing in the north wall though built up. The above-mentioned recesses may imply small altars to have been near them, but the circumstance is very unusual. In the western gable is a circular foliated window, not in the centre. The porch is good Perp. In the churchyard are two iron grave slabs, 1726 and 1730, probably from the foundry formerly worked in the parish. The registers of Cowden are perfect from the early date of A.D. 1566.

83. COWLING.—A.D. 960 this church was given by Queen Edgiva, daughter of the lord of the manor of Cowling, to the church of Rochester. (Kilburne.) Part of the old castle is yet standing.

84. CRANBROOK.—Here is a large church consisting of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels shorter than the central one, south porch, and large square west tower with battlements and stair turrets. Both aisles have battlements, and the northern a stair turret also. Part of the north wall is more ancient than the remainder, the masonry being rubble. Perhaps some E.E. work exists; beside which there are Dec. and Perp. portions, the latter prevailing in the nave and windows. The porch and lower part of the tower have groined roofs. The great east window contains much coloured glass, principally fragments collected from elsewhere, and placed there in utter confusion. The north window of the chancel also retains a little. In the chancel are a grave slab once enriched with a cross fleurée in brass, and part of another, both bearing Longobardic inscriptions. In the south chancel is a piscina with a flat-sided arch. There are a few brasses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The old nave roof has been removed, but the slender bearing shafts belonging to it still remain attached to the walls. This church, like very many others, is sadly disfigured by whitewash.—At Milkhouse Street, a populous hamlet in this parish (near which stand the remains of Sisinghurst Castle), a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded and endowed by John Lawless, toward the end of the reign of K. Henry VI; which was suppressed 37th of K. Henry VIII. (Hasted.) Some scanty ruins of the chapel were removed

about 1831 or 1832, when a new church was erected upon the spot. —Cranbrook is styled a Perp. church by Rickman.

85. Crays, The.—Four crays, that is, four manors, or so many portions of the manor, of that name are mentioned in (*D. B.*); but it is impossible to identify that, wherein the church, noticed in (*D. B.*), was situated, except that it was not "Sud," South, "Craie," which is now called St. Mary. Compare also the Note in Sentlinge below. In the list of churches, which is quoted in the Note on Rochester, among the Crays will be found "Rodulfes Cræi," which, it will be perceived, must signify either Foot's or St. Paul's Cray, probably the latter.

Foot's Cray.—Hasted styles the church "a small mean building;" but adds "seemingly of high antiquity."—On an altar tomb are effigies of a man and a woman, the first much mutilated. Philipott calls them Sir Simon de Vaughan and lady. (Reg. Roff.)

86. Cray, St. Mary.—Merely a chapelry to Orpington, the rector of which possesses the patronage.—Brasses: Isabel Cossale, in a shroud; Richard Avery, and three wives, 1558. (Reg. Roff.)

87. Cray, St. Paul's.—This place is supposed by Hasted to be the manor which was held of Bishop Odo by Anschitill de Ros, where (*D. B.*) names a church.

88. Crayford.—Though the Domesday name "Erhede" greatly resembles Erith, the description appears most suitable to Crayford, and the church is assigned accordingly. In the Survey Erhede is stated to be not only the property of, but occupied by, the archbishop, and to include three mills of rather high value: "Ibi æccla et tria moldina de l solidis et vi denariis. In totis valentiis T. R. E. valuit xii libras, et tantundem quando receptum erat. Modo xvi libras et tamen reddit xxi libras. There is a church and three mills of fifty shillings and sixpence. The whole value in the time of King Edward was twelve pounds, and the same when it was received. Now sixteen pounds, and yet it pays twenty-one." (*D. B.*) It comprised four sowlings of land. The above particulars certainly apply much better to Crayford, than to Erith. The former manor belonged to the archbishop up to the time of K. Henry VII, if not K. Henry VIII (Hasted), and the benefice has remained to the present day in the gift of the archbishop; also mills were more likely to exist at Crayford, as several now do, on the river Cray, than at Erith on the banks of the Thames. See the Note on Erith.—Crayford is called Gard in many old documents.—On the river Cray here

was formerly a mill for manufacturing plates for armour. (Harris.) —In this parish are numerous deep pits in the chalk, presumed to have been excavated by the aboriginal inhabitants.—A.D. 457 Crayford was the scene of an engagement between the Britons, and the Angles under Hengest and his son Æsca, in which the former were defeated with the loss of four of their leaders (or 4000 men according to Florence of Worcester), and they, flying in consternation to London, ceded Kent. (Gibs. Chron. Sax., 13.)

89. Crundale.—The church contains a "memorial" (brass?) of John Spratt, rector, 1466. Many, supposed, Roman remains were discovered in this parish in 1703. (Harris.)

90. Cudham.—Brass: Alys, wife of Water Walys, 1503. (Reg. Roff.)

91. Cuxton.—The (Text. Roff. 106) records a grant of this place, with other lands, to the priory of Rochester, from King Ethelwolf, son of King Egbert, A.D. 880, wherein the church is specially named: "In illo loco que (*sic*) dicitur Cucolanstan, atque ecclesiam Sanctæ (*sic*) Michaelis Archangeli." It is however to be noted, that this deed (which is printed in Cod. Dipl. ii, 109) is by Mr. Kemble considered spurious.

92. Darent.—This church is partly late Norm., partly E.E., partly of later date. The Norm. portion has some singular little ornaments in the heads of the windows. In the walls are many Roman bricks, which had been previously used. Mr. Bloxam however deems at least the chancel of Darent church to be early Norm. (Goth. Archit. 118, 121, ed. 1846.) The east end of the chancel is vaulted with stone, and above the vaulting is a small chamber. For another remarkable example of a second story in the chancel see the account of Compton, Surrey.—The font is curious, containing scenes and figures in eight compartments under semicircular arches. (Bloxam, ut sup. 133.)

For the notice of Hilles Chapelry, now part of this parish, see the Note on St. Margaret's, Darent.—It is stated (Cust. Roff.) that formerly a chapel existed also at South Darent, now comprised in the parish of Horton Kirby; but the quotation from (Reg. Roff.), describing St. Margaret's chapel, may suggest a suspicion that the latter and South Darent might be only two names for the same edifice. This, as the Note will show, seems to have been the opinion of Hasted. However, in the list of churches extracted from (Text. Roff.), and given below under Rochester, "Suthderente" is mentioned separately from "Derente," to which latter also "Helle" is attached as a chapelry.

93. Dartford.—"There are two hithes, that is, two ports. Ibi ii hedæ, i. e. ii portus. The Bishop of Rochester holds the church of the manor, and it is worth sixty shillings; beside this there are yet three chapels. Æcclesiam hujus manerii tenet episcopus de Rouecestre, et valet lx solidos: extra hanc sunt adhuc ibi iii æcclesiolæ." (*D. B.*) The church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles extending eastward as far as the chancel, a new south porch, and a square west tower. The building has been vastly altered from its original state to meet the necessities of the increased population. It contains, or did contain recently, a Dec. screen.—Brasses: Rich. Martyn and wife, 1402; Agnes, wife of Will. Hesilt, and of Tho. Molyngton, 1454; wife of Thomas Rothele, and four children (T. R. and one wife lost) 1464; "man with two coats of arms" (wife and part of inscription lost), "1077" (*sic!*) (Reg. Roff.)—The priory was founded by K. Edward III (Tanner); in 1355, for white Augustinian nuns (Hasted.) The foundation was enlarged by K. Richard II. K. Henry VIII converted the priory into a residence for himself. (Kilburne.)—The hospital, or almshouse, of the Holy Trinity was founded at Dartford A.D. 1452 by John Bamburgh and others. Also a spittal-house here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is mentioned in 1330. (Monast. VI, 720.)—Hasted states, that in 1080 the manor of Dartford extended over Wilmington, in which case one of the three chapels might stand there, and perhaps another at Sutton. —About A.D. 1350 there was a chapel of St. Edmund at Dartford, which seems to be called also St. Edward's. (Reg. Roff., 314.)—At Stanpit in this parish a chapel or chantry was founded by Tho. de Dertford (Harris); who gives neither date nor authority.

94. Davington.—The church of this parish (a small but interesting edifice), part of the ancient priory, is private property, consequently entirely without endowment, and exempt from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—The priory of Davington, "alias Anington," was founded, for black nuns, by K. Henry III, about the second year of his reign; and escheated to the crown before the general suppression, because the proper number of inmates was not maintained. (Lambarde.) But this statement hardly agrees with the fact, that (Val. Eccl.) mentions a prioress of Davington. The nunnery was founded (according to Kilburne) by K. Henry II about the second year of his reign, and confirmed by K. Henry III in his thirty-ninth year. Another

account still is, that the foundation was the work of Fulke de Newenham, A.D. 1153, for twenty-six nuns. To this establishment belonged in 1384 the churches of Hercheghe (Harty?) Nyewyngham (Newnham) and Dauyngton. Neither prioress nor nuns remained in 27th of K. Henry VIII. (Monast. IV, 288.)

95. DEAL.—The old church, though much modernised in extremely bad taste, retains some relics of the ancient work in different styles.

96. DEBTLING.—Is named (in Val. Eccl.) as a chapel to Maidstone. The church is ancient, but poor, containing however a well-known magnificent Dec. lectern. In the churchyard stands, as a grave stone, a large stone cross, similar to one in Goodneston near Wingham churchyard, but of superior design. Harris mentions, that there was in the church the bust of a man upon a portion of a grave stone.

97. DENTON, near Gravesend.—Notwithstanding that this place possessed a church at the period of the Domesday Survey, it is not named in either (*A.D.* 1291) or (Val. Eccl.); wherefore perhaps it was early deserted, though no information has been obtained when the church or chapel might be desecrated. It is stated, that this parish lies about two miles eastward from Gravesend; that, having been given to the church of Rochester in Saxon times, it had been unjustly usurped by Odo, earl of Kent, but was restored by K. William I; and was finally bestowed by K. Henry VIII upon the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. (Kilburne.) Harris reports that it contained only one house at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

98. DEPTFORD.—Called "West Grenewych" in (*A.D.* 1291), where Greenwich is East G.—The name of Deptford appears in (Val. Eccl.)—Part of this parish lies in the county of Surrey. (Kilburne.)

99. DIMCHURCH.—The tower of the church has "an antient circular arch ornamented." (Hasted.)—In this parish the site of a Roman pottery was recently ascertained.

100. DODDINGTON.—In deference to Hasted's opinion the Domesday church at "Dodeham" is admitted to belong to Doddington, but there are difficulties. That Doddington is described in (*D. B.*) under the name of Dodeham is undisputed; and, though the parish is now in the hundred of Teynham, in the eleventh century it might have been, as is stated of Dodeham, in that of Faversham. But to Dodeham, possessing a church, was annexed "half a fishery of three hundred herrings; dimidium

piscariæ de ccc allecibus" (*D. B.*): the existing parish of Doddington being some miles, in a straight line, from the water, with other parishes intervening, that immediately adjoining in that direction being Newnham, which seems more likely to have been included in Norton manor, than in that of Dodeham. From the above account however it is perhaps probable, that the last-named manor originally was more extensive, than the present parish of Doddington.

The church of Doddington, externally very unpromising, has some peculiarities, which render it deserving of notice. It consists of chancel, nave, south aisle with a chancel coextensive with the other, and a south porch, the apology for a tower being modern with the upper part constructed of wood. The piers and arches between the nave and aisle being Norm., it may be presumed that the outer walls are as early. The chancel seems to be Tr. Norm., as are the arches and pier between that and the south chancel. At the east end are four small round-headed windows, three below and one above; and in the south-west pier of the chancel is an opening with a double squint, affording a view of the altar in either chancel. At the west end of the chancel, in the north wall, is a window containing in the eastern splay a small niche for an image with a small stone desk below it, and in the opposite side an ambry. The south chancel is of later date than the aisle, being E.E., with large double-lancet windows in the east end, of which the lower portions have been built up. Some Dec. and Perp. windows have been inserted. There are trifling remains of coloured glass, a Perp. screen, and other woodwork, but all the latter, including poppy-heads, has been painted. In the south chancel are some old grave slabs, of which one or more may have been inverted; another has a cross with an inscription in "Lombard" characters. The south door and lock are ancient. A door in the north wall is closed up, and there seems to have been some alteration about the western end of the north wall.

According to Harris Doddington was formerly a chapelry to Lenham, while Hasted states to Teynham.

101. Dover.—"Three churches" are specified here in (*D. B.*) as if there might have been more, and "the canons of St. Martin's Dover," are mentioned; yet the place is styled "villa," which Spelman says signifies the same as manor. "In the domain of St. Martin's seven bondmen pay sixty shillings for providing shoes for the canons: reddunt lx solidos ad calicamenta

canonicorum." (*D. B.*)—(*A. D.* 1291) names the churches of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Nicholas; (Val. Eccl.), beside the above, those of St. Mary, and St. John Baptist.

Lucius, the first Christian king of the Britons, built a church within the castle, and Eadbald, son of Ethelbert first Christian king of the Saxons (between A.D. 616 and 640), erected a college in the same, which a successor, Wigghtred, in 691 (A.D. 629, Matt. Westm.), removed to the town, and called St. Martin's. This was suppressed and refounded by K. Henry II, when it was called the priory. (Lambarde, who speaks likewise of the Maison Dieu, and of a hospital at Dover, as well as of a house of Templars, which last was suppressed by K. Edward II.)—"There have been seven churches in the town, and five of them, viz., St. John, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Martin le Grand, and St. Martin the Less, are demolished," (Kilburne); who adds, that the Maison Dieu was founded by Hubert de Burgh: (in the beginning of K. Henry III. Hasted.)

Differing on the subject from Kilburne, Hasted says there were only six churches in Dover, of which he describes the sites. St. Martin le Grand was taken down 28th of K. Henry VIII. St. Nicholas; "now used as a stable. The crypt of the church is now used as cellars for the houses;" was desecrated at the same period. St. John's shared the same fate; it must have possessed a crypt, an "undercroft" being mentioned in a will of A.D. 1513. St. Peter's "seems to have been in use in the year 1611." (Hasted.)

The Monasticon refers the erection both of the castle of Dover and of a church or chapel therein to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, on the authority of ancient documents quoted therein, stating the above facts, together with the foundation of the college of St. Martin in the said church, whence it was afterwards removed to the church of St. Martin in the town. The following extract is the commencement of a Brief, 14 K. Edward II, which recapitulates the history of this foundation. "Quarant et sept annz avant la Nativite de nostre Signieur Jesu Christ, quant Cassibalan regna en Bretagne qi ore est appelle Engleterre, Julius Cæsar vint de Rome, et valeit conquerre Bretagne, si come il avait conquis Gol, Espaigne, et autres pais plusieurs. Une foiz et autre foiz Kassibalan l'en chacea; mes a la tierce foitz Julius Cæsar le vanqui sur Berhamdune entre Canterberie et Doure per l'eide Androgen qui fust duk de Kent et de Londres. Mais apres Androgen les fit accorder, issint que

le roy Cassibalan de morast rey, si come avant; mes q'il rendist a Rome chescun an de chescun mesuage en sa terre un denier. Adonques Julius Cæsar fit un tour pour le tribut lesuisdit reposer la ou le chastell de Doure esta, et encore est cele tour illoeques pres du menster, et est berefrai pur les grantz seyns. Apres la Nativitie notre Signeur l'an seisante douszisme regna en Bretaigne Arviragus, celi ne voleit estre sujet à Rome, mes destint le tribut, et enforcea le chastel de Doure de fosses, et de mins, et de garnesture. . . . L'an de la Grace cent et sessante vintisme regna en Bretaigne Lucius, celi devint Christien desouz le Pape Eleutherie, et servi Dieu et avancea sainte eglise quant il pouit: entre ses autres benefaitz fist une eglise en le dit chastell ou les gentz de la ville puissant avec son sacraments, et pertant est l'eglise la premiere eglise du Rome, &c." (Monast. IV, 528, 533, 535.)

The priory of St. Martin was originally filled with twenty-two secular canons, but the archbishop having found the old members guilty of great irregularities, he ejected them, and about A.D. 1130 K. Henry I granted the establishment to the archbishop and Christ's Church Canterbury for placing there regular Augustin canons. (Monast. IV, 528.) A hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was commenced at Dover about A.D. 1141. (From Tanner, in Monast. VI, 764.) The hospital of St. Mary or Maison Dieu was founded by Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, in the beginning of K. Henry III's reign. (Monast. VI, 655.)

The remains of St. Martin's Priory, now a farm-house, consisting of Tr. Norm. work, and of the Maison Dieu still contain some interesting portions of the ancient buildings. For a notice of the old church in Dover Castle see Bloxam (Goth. Archit., 40, &c., ed. 1846.)

Dover was burned during the Norman invasion. "In ipso primo adventu ejus (scil. Wilielmi regis) in Angliam fuit ipsa villa combusta." (*D. B.*) It is also stated that there was a mill at the entrance of the harbour, which caused nearly all vessels to be wrecked. "In introitu portus de Douere est unum molendinum, quod omnes pene naves confringit per magnam turbationem maris, et magnum damnum fecit regi et hominibus, et non fuit ibi T. R. E." (*D. B.*)

"The opinion generally received, that Dover Castle was first built by the Conqueror, though followed by Ellis (Introd. I, 223), appears to me erroneous. See also Hasted's Hist. of Kent, IX, 480." [This reference must be to the small, not the folio, edition

of Hasted: A. H.] "William of Poitiers describes the 'castrum Dovera,' in relating its surrender by the townsmen to Duke William. [The same author says even more to the purpose: 'Hinc Doveram contendit . . . . quod locus ille inexpugnabilis videbatur. At ejus propinquitate Angli perculsi, neque naturæ vel operis munimento, neque multitudini virorum confidunt. Situm est id castellum in rupe mari contigua,' &c. T.] Hence he marches to Dover . . . . because that place seemed impregnable. But the Angles, disturbed by his vicinity, trust to neither the defence of nature or art, nor to the multitude of (their) men." (Thorpe's Lappenberg, II, 249, note i.) See also the allusion (Ib. 268) to the story of Harold promising on oath to deliver "the castle of Dover" with its appurtenances "to the custody of Norman soldiers."

Under the year 1048 the Saxon Chronicle gives, in the following anecdote, an illustration of the manners of the time. "Then came Eustace (Count of Boulogne) from the parts beyond sea, and going to the king, transacted his business with him, and then returned home. When he reached the eastern side of Canterbury he refreshed himself and company with food, and proceeded to Dover. When he was about a mile or more on this side Dover, he put on his harness, as did his companions, and approached the town. On arriving there they selected lodgings in what houses they pleased: but one of them declared he would pass the night under the roof of a certain householder, though against his will, and wounded the householder; though finally the latter slew him. Eustace then mounted his horse, as his companions did, and attacking the householder, killed him within his own walls; and afterwards going through the town, slew partly within and partly without (the walls?) above twenty men. The citizens also slew nineteen of the other side, and wounded very many. But Eustace, escaping with a few, returned to the king, and gave him a partial account of their adventures. Whereby the king being highly incensed, sent Earl Godwin with a command to enter Dover hostilely; for Eustace had told the king, that the citizens were more in fault than himself. But the matter was not so; nor was the earl willing to go to Kent, deeming it odious to destroy their own people." (Gibs. Chron. Sax., 162.)

102. Down.—"This church is esteemed as a chapel to the church of Hayes, the rectors of which are now instituted to the rectory of Hayes with the chapel of Down annexed. The rector of Orpington, who is patron of the church of Hayes, possesses

the patronage of Down in right of his rectory, with which it is from time to time leased out by him." (Hasted.) This statement is erroneous, for Down is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Orpington. (Clergy List.)—Brasses: Tho. Petle and wife Isabella; John Petle and wife Christiana. (Reg. Roff.)

103. St. Dunstan's.—The church consists of nave and south aisle, with a chancel to each, tower at the west end of the aisle, north porch, and a small Dec. chapel in a very unusual position, namely, on the north side of the nave, westward of the porch. The north and east walls seem Norm. with later windows inserted; the tower is Perp. The Norm. walls contain a few fragments of Roman bricks. The south chancel is of brick, and belongs to the Roper family. In the vault beneath a leaden box with an iron grating, placed in a recess, contains a single skull, which is supposed to be that of Sir Thomas More.—"The altar-cloth is very curious, made seemingly before the Reformation, being of blue cloth, and having on it several figures of cherubs, and in the middle a crucifix with the figure of Christ on it, all elegantly wrought in needlework embossed with gold." St. Thomas's Hill here was so called from a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was built in a field opposite St. Dunstan's church, near the east end of the foot of the hill, and "seems to have been that built by Archb. Baldwin, A.D. 1187, upon his disappointment at Hackington." (Hasted.)

104. Eastbridge.—An ancient parish on the border of Romney Marsh. The name appears in (Val. Eccl.), and in the (Clergy List) to this day, as a rectory, though the church was desecrated, it is said, A.D. 1530. Where stood the second Domesday church is mere conjecture.

105. Eastchurch.—In early times, A.D. 1196, this church was appropriated to the abbey of Dunes in Flanders, but it was afterwards transferred to that of Boxley, which was confirmed A.D. 1313. There is a patent, 9th of K. Henry VI (1431-2), to the abbey of Boxley for a piece of land in this parish for the purpose of erecting a new church. (Hasted.)

106. Eastling.—Hasted states, that the second Domesday church stood at Huntingfield Court, once an important manor and seat in this parish. He adduces as authority, that the existence of a chapel and mill at Huntingfield, as described in (*D. B.*), is attested by the names, "Chapel Field," and "Mill Field," still applied to certain spots there.

N. B. Huntingfield belonged to the Hasted family. Both

portions of the manor possessed a mill at the period of the Survey, but one part was much larger than the other.

107. Eastry.—This place was so named to distinguish it from Westrie (Rye in Sussex). (Lambarde. But, q., is there any evidence in early records of such an appellation being used?) The Domesday account of Eastry is an instance of the extreme minuteness of the valuation then made: "During the whole time of King Edward and since it was worth £26 10*s.* 4¼*d.*; now £36 10*s.* 4¼*d.*"—This E.E. church contains much to repay examination.—The chapel of Worth is (in Val. Eccl.) annexed to Eastry, and so it remains.—At Skrinkling, alias Shingleton (of which the mansion has totally disappeared) formerly stood a chapel, in the south-east corner of the manor, "the ruins of which are still visible in the wood near" (*sic*), which was esteemed a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Eastry, and was appropriated with it by Archb. Richard, Becket's immediate successor, &c.; but the chapel itself seems to have become desolate, &c., most probably soon after the family of Skrinkling" (the owners of the estate) "became extinct," viz. about the end of the reign of K. Edward III. The (18) stalls in Eastry church (mentioned by Harris) were removed about A.D. 1750. The arch of the west doorway is circular. (Hasted.)—Tanner notices an idea, that a monastery was founded here in the seventh century, but remarks, that it seems to have been altogether a mistake. (Monast. VI, 1620.)

108. Ebeney.—A chapelry to Apledore, to which it is annexed in (Val. Eccl.) The church was burnt by lightning about 1550, the present small building having been erected from the ruins. (Harris.)

"In this parish antiently was a priory, long since demolished." (Kilburne.)

109. Edenbridge.—Originally a chapelry to Westerham, though now ranking as a perpetual curacy. The church comprises nave and chancel, with a south aisle to both, south porch (of brick), and tower with a short shingled spire at the west end of the nave. The exterior wall all round seems to have been raised; but the major part of the old work has the appearance of being late Norm. At the west end of the north wall is a plain lancet window, and close to it a small quite plain Norm. window stopped. There is another lancet window in the south wall of the chancel; and the top of the frame of a third is visible near the west end of the south wall of the aisle. The

engaged pier next to the tower may be E.E., and attached to it is a portion of ancient wall. A part of the interior is Dec. The pattern of the east window is singular, as if intended to represent a cross, but the effect is not good. In the south chancel is a piscina, in form the upper part of a column, with the capital hollowed for the basin. In the interior of the tower are, in the south wall, two round-headed recesses, resembling a sedile and an ambry.—Brass: John Selyard, 1558. (Reg. Roff.)

110. Egerton.—The chapel of Egerton is (in Val. Eccl.) annexed to Charing. They have since been separated, but at what period I do not find.

111. Elmley.—This small island is a chapelry only.

112. Elmsted.—Brass: a wife of Christ. Gay (husband and another wife lost). At Dane, now Dean Court, on the northern side of this parish, was formerly, about the time of K. Richard I, a chapel. (Hasted.)

113. Elmstone.—Considering this place to be, most probably, the "Eylinston" of (*A. D.* 1291), I have marked it accordingly. Without an opportunity of inspecting the original MS. it is not practicable to verify a conjecture which has occurred to me, namely, that the word was mistaken in copying for the press by some one unacquainted with the county, and that the correct reading is probably Elmston.

114. Eltham.—It is almost needless to notice the existence here of the remains of the palace.

115. Erith.—The Domesday description of Lesnes, "Loisnes," which was the property of the Bishop of Bayeux, confirms Hasted's opinion, that under this name is included not only the manor of Lesnes, strictly so called, but Erith likewise. "In the time of King Edward it was worth twenty pounds. When the bishop received it eighteen pounds, and now twenty-two pounds, and yet the tenant pays thirty pounds: T. R. E. valuit xx libras. Quando episcopus recepit xviii libras, et modo xxii libras, et tamen qui tenet reddit xxx libras." (*D. B.*) In K. Edward's time also it claimed to be ten sowlings, but then four. Three fisheries belonged to it, and the estimated value (as above) was £22, though the occupant paid £30; while "Erhede" (see the Note on Crayford) was valued at £16, but produced £21; which relative proportions are nearly the same with those between the respective benefices, as they appear in (*A. D.* 1291), where "Hithe" and "Garheth" are clearly to be identified as Erith, of which the estimation is "Ecclia de Hithe = £33 6*s.* 8*d.*

Vicarius ejusdem" (elsewhere "Vicaria de Garheth), £5 6*s.* 8*d.*; consequently the total=£38 13*s.* 4*d.*; whereas the value of the entire benefice of "Garde," *i.e.*, Crayford=£26 13*s.* 4*d.* In both (*A.D.* 1291) and (Val. Eccl.) Erith stands in Dartford deanery, and Crayford in that of Shoreham, the subsisting arrangement.

Brasses in Erith Church: John Ailmer and wife, 1405; Roger Sencler, 1421; wife of John Wode, 1471; John Aylmer and two wives, 1511; Edw. Hawte and wife, 1537; man in armour, and woman. Altar tomb and effigy of Eliz. countess of Shrewsbury, daughter and heir of Sir Rich. Walden (Weever). (Reg. Roff.)—In this parish Lesnes Abbey (Lesnes or Westwood Abbey, so called in charters of K. John and K. Edward II. Monast. VI, 456, 457) was founded in 1179, and dedicated to St. Thomas, by Chief Justice Rich. Lucy. (Lambarde.)—The church of Lesnes was given by Richard Lucie to the church of the Holy Trinity, London, and the prior, &c.; no date, but temp. K. Stephen and Archb. Theobald, therefore between 1135 and 1154. It is styled the *parish church* of Lesnes, A.D. 1452. The abbey was dissolved in 1525. (Reg. Roff. 325, 330, 342.) These statements can no otherwise be reconciled with Lambarde's account of the foundation of the abbey, than by the conclusion, that a church existed at Lesnes previous to the erection of the monastery. Whether or not afterwards the two remained distinct, or were incorporated, there is no evidence to show.—The site of Lucy's abbey is about a mile and three quarters westward from Erith church. About the middle of the seventeenth century (perhaps, for no date is given. A. H.) labourers disinterred several stone coffins and effigies within the ruins of the abbey, particularly one effigy with fleurs-de-lis in many places, in good preservation, covering a tomb, wherein was found a body, entire, but dried up, wrapped in lead. (Hasted.)

116. Estraites.—Now Street, in the parish of Limpne, famous for a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called "The Chapel of our Lady of Court of Streete," or "Court at Strete," the principal scene of the impostures of Elizabeth Barton, "The Holy Maid of Kent," A.D. 1525. Street gives the name to a hundred.

117. Ewell.—This church is an insignificant building.—In the parish was a mansion of Knights Templars. (Harris.)

118. Eynsford.—The church consists of chancel, nave, north and south transepts, square west tower with a short shingled

spire, and a west porch. The chancel terminates eastward in an apse, to which the remainder of the building seems to have been added; for, though the apse is lighted by three lancet windows, that portion may have been rebuilt in the E.E. period. The exterior string course is continued only below the windows. A double E.E. piscina under a single arch, trefoil-headed with side shafts, occupies the usual position in the chancel. Two arches just visible in the north wall of the chancel indicate some former erection on that side. Two stone coffins, more or less mutilated, are preserved in the chancel. The south transept is plain E.E. with eight lancet windows. The piscina here is quite plain, and adjoining is an arch, filled up, wide enough for two seats. The north transept is Perp., as are the font and the tower arch, but the west door is rather rich Norm. The tower has been altered, perhaps partially rebuilt. The nave and chancel roofs are of the waggon-tilt form, but are plastered internally.—See the latter part of the Note on Farningham. —The remains of the castle walls, which are Norm., contain numerous Roman bricks, which had been already used. Hasted, incorrectly, quotes the Domesday name of this place as Enesford.

119. Eythorne.—This is called (in Val. Eccl.) "Ecclia vel capella de Sutton."

120. Fairfield.—The church is very small, constructed of brick. It must have been very different in the fifteenth century, when "Simon Goddard by his will, proved A.D. 1481, ordered his body to be buried in the west part of this church, between the ring of bells there and the font." (Hasted.)

121. Fanne.— In the original MS. of (*D. B.*) a blot conceals the hundred to which this place belonged, but the abridged copy, preserved in the same custody, clearly states that hundred to be Wye. The locality of Fanne may be identified through the name of Fanscombe in the parish of Wye, where formerly stood a manor-house, which however has been demolished perhaps for centuries. Under the title of Vannes or Fanne Hasted mentions two manors, north and upper, stating them to have extended into Crundale, as well as Wye; the whole therefore must have been of considerable importance. He also describes a manor of Fanscombe in the parish of Hastingleigh. The manor is incidently spoken of elsewhere in (*D. B.*), when the name is spelled Fane. In (Val. Eccl.) the manor of Fannes is declared to be the property of Maidstone College.—The noble families of Fane and Vane, anciently the same, first appeared in

the county of Kent, being popularly, but erroneously, said to have sprung from Badsell, now merely a farm-house, in the parish of Tudely. It appears a probable conjecture, that the family must have been connected originally with the estate described in (*D. B.*) under their name.

122. Farleigh, East.—The (Text. Roff. 229), mentions "Liluitana capella Anfridi," as dependent upon the church of "East Fearnlega." Possibly the word may be intended for "Lil*in*tana," but incorrectly decyphered; or at any rate it may signify Linton, which (according to Hasted) "was antiently written Lyllington, and in Latin Lilintana;" the last being the form of the name of the above chapel in (Text. Roff. 231.)

123. Farnborough.—Stated to be a chapel situated within the parish of Chelsfield, and "notoriously known to depend on that church." It is mentioned in early records as "Fearnberga," and is styled "Ecclesia capella;" by John Bishop of Rochester, (about 1270 or 1280. ?) (Reg. Roff.)—Farnborough remains a chapelry attached to Chelsfield.

124. Farningham.—A church of chancel, nave, north porch, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. This building has undergone much repair, in which bricks have been largely employed. The chancel seems E.E., and probably the nave is so likewise. The north wall is the oldest. The chancel being much narrower than the nave, in the two east walls of the latter are small E.E. windows, under the southern of which must have been an altar, the south wall retaining a piscina, trefoiled under a square hood, and beside it is a large arch, which has been ascertained to belong to an E.E. tomb. The piscina, having been plastered over and recently discovered, is as fresh as if new. The tower is Perp. Brasses: half-length, Will. Culbone (see below), vicar, 1451; another small, sixteenth century; a third very small, covered by a stove. The font is Perp., an octagon, with figures carved in the sides.—Brasses: Will. Gylborne, vicar, 1451; Alijs Taillen, 1514; Will. Petham (wife lost), 1517; Tho. Sibyll and wife Agnes, 1519. (Reg. Roff.) The font is represented in (Cust. Roff.)—A.D. 1225 it was disputed whether Farningham was a chapel-of-ease to Eynsford, or not; when the archbishop decided that the church belonged to the almonry of Christ's Church, Canterbury. (Hasted.) This dispute proves, that, of the two, Eynsford was in early times the place of superior importance, and implies that some connection existed, or had existed between them; hence there-

fore the probability, that one of the two churches named in (*D. B.*) in Eynsford manor, might have stood at Farningham; which is mentioned moreover in very close relation to Eynsford. —"De his habent monachi Cantuarienses iv libras ad vestitum suorum. Of these," *i.e.*, the sums paid to the archbishop's military, "milites, the monks of Canterbury have four pounds for their clothing." (*D. B.*)

125. FAVERSHAM.—In Saxon Fafresham and Fafresfeld. (Lambarde.) The latter name is used in the Saxon Chronicle, in mentioning the place where K. Stephen was buried. It is also spelled "Feferesham" in a charter of A.D. 850. (Cod. Dipl. V., 96).—Though (*D. B.*) alludes to no church here, there is reason to believe, as stated in the Preface, that one actually existed at Faversham before the Survey under K. William I.—This king is said to have given the church of Faversham to the abbey of St. Augustin, Canterbury. (Monast. I, 144.)—In (*A.D.* 1291) we find "Ecclia de Favresham, note, cum capella de Sheldwich eidem annexa." In 1168 both these churches had been appropriated to St. Augustin's Abbey, Canterbury. (Hasted).—The abbey of Faversham (of which not a vestige remains) was founded by K. Stephen, about A.D. 1140. (Lambarde.) The Monasticon gives 1147 (IV, 568.) In 1148 according to Kilburne. Somner asserts, that the abbey was founded for Benedictine monks, not Cluniacs as stated by Camden. He quotes an instrument from the superior of that order releasing Clarembald, the first abbot of Faversham, and his companions (who came from the abbey of Bermondsey, in Surrey) from their vows of allegiance to the order.—Q. Matilda as well as K. Stephen is said to have been buried at Faversham. (Monast. IV, 569.)

126. FOLKSTONE.—"There were anciently five churches in" Folkstone; the names of three were "St. Peter, St. Mary, and St. Paul, all which and one more (whose name I find not) are long since demolished, and onely one of the said five is now remaining, which was founded in the said Towne by one Nigellus of Munevile (Lord of the same) in the year 1095, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswith." (Kilburne.) The destruction of the above four churches he afterwards attributes to the sacking of Folkstone by Earl Godwin some time previous to the Norman invasion of England.

A nunnery had been erected here by Eadbald, king of Kent, for his daughter Eanswith (about A.D. 630, Monast. I, 451; A.D. 640, Lambarde) who was the first prioress, and died about

673. The nunnery was afterwards "ruinated" by "the pagans," and the site swallowed up by the sea: temp. K. Henry III another priory was built here by certain nobles, which was suppressed in the second year of K. Henry V. (Kilburne.) After the demolition of the monastery by the Danes king Æthelstan granted the endowment to Christ's Church, Canterbury; but his charter, dated in 927, is of doubtful authority. It thus describes the place: "Terram juris mei in Cantia sitam supra mare nomine Folcestan, ubi quondam fuit monasterium et abbatia sanctarum uirginum, ubi etiam sepulta est sancta Eansuuitha, de seruitio Christi et sanctae Mariae matris eius quod olim in eodem loco fieri solebat, antequam pagani destruxissent locum illum." (Cod. Dipl. II, 157, and V, 189.)—De Muneville's foundation was annexed to Lolley Abbey in Normandy (Monast. IV, 672): therefore followed the fate of other alien priories in England, as above mentioned.

Hasted observes, that the Domesday description of Folkstone relates to lands within not merely the manor, but also the hundred. We possess however no information what parishes were, at the period of the Survey, included within the hundred of Folkstone. (*A.D.* 1291) mentions only one church here. Hasted's statement is, that the priory was founded by Eadbald, who died A.D. 640; that it was destroyed by the Danes; refounded by Nigel de Muneville A.D. 1095; and removed A.D. 1137 in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. There was in ancient times a park here, extending into the neighbouring parishes, as, for example, Alkham and Cheriton. (See Hasted ad loc.)—I conceive Folkstone must be intended by "ffacheston," which church, then held by the parson of the church of Langport (compare the Note on Lydd) was ordered to pay forty shillings for burial fees to Lewes priory by Rich. archb. of Canterbury and Pope Alexander III: that is, about A.D. 1180. (Chartulary of Lewes Priory.)

127. Fordwich.—This is (in *D. B.*) styled "a small borough," and was then the property of St. Augustin's Abbey, it being declared, that K. Edward gave two parts, and that the remainder, which had belonged to Earl Godwin, was presented by the bishop of Bayeux, with permission of K. William: "Ipse abbas tenet unum parvum burgum, quod vocatur Forewic. Hujus burgi duas partes dedit rex Edwardus sancto Augustino. Terciam vero partem, quæ fuerat Goduini comitis, episcopus baiocensis concessit eidem sancto annuente rege Willielmo." (*D. B.*)—The

church is a mixed building, with some remains of very fine original coloured glass.

128. Frinsbury.—"Olim Eslingham or Heslingham" (Reg. Roff.), which was a considerable manor here, and the name occurs in (*D. B.*), as well as "Frandesberie." (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Frandesbere, note, cum capellis;" and (Val. Eccl.) names the chapel of Eslingham. The latter is stated, by John, bishop of Rochester about 1280 (?), to have existed in the time of Bishop Gundulph; and we find mention of the "*rector* ecclesie de Eselynge," Eslingham, A.D. 1350. (Reg. Roff., 370-371.)—"The land of Frendsbury was long since given by Offa, the king of middle England, to Eardulph, then bishop of Rochester, under the name of Eslingham cum appendiciis; although at this day this other (Frendsbury) beareth countenance as the more worthy of the twaine." (Lambarde.)

129. Frinsted—is annexed to Milsted.—Frinsted is the only place in the immediate neighbourhood, which is declared to have possessed a church at the period of the Domesday Survey, yet the existing churches of Frinsted, Wormshill, and Bicknor, three adjoining parishes lying nearly in a line from east to west, exhibit almost, if not quite, the same architectural features, and those certainly of a very early character; more so, decidedly more simple, in the others, than in Frinsted. The most ancient, and apparently the original, portion of the last-named church has circular, very short, and thick piers, with plain capitals; except that two piers, in other respects like the rest, have a Norm. leaf, low and roughly carved, in their capitals. In Wormshill church the arches, which are pointed, appear to be mere perforations of the wall, the soffits being single, the angles not chamfered, of the thickness of the wall, flat and plain from one side to the other. All these churches are small, particularly Bicknor; which however comprises two side aisles, the two intervening arches being low, round, supported by heavy square piers, and perfectly plain, except some little Norm. ornament on the capitals, of which the outline resembles that of Steetly church, Derbyshire, as represented in (Gloss. of Archit., 83, edition 1845,) date 1160.

130. Frittenden.—This church consisted of western tower with a shingled spire, nave and south aisle, chancel, southern ditto, and south porch. The tower is Perp., the nave and chancel are Dec., the south aisle very poor Perp. Considerable judicious improvements have been executed in this church, in particular the replacing the shingled spire with stone.

131. GILLINGHAM.—Brasses: Jone wife of Rich. Bamme, and eight children, 1431; Will. Beaufitz, 1433; female and arms (four compartments lost); man (broken, wife, &c., lost); man in armour and wife (inscription, &c., lost). (Reg. Roff.)

At the Grange in this parish was a church or chapel (which is mentioned in Val Eccl.), built by Sir John Philpot, "now only a barn." At Twidall also was a chapel, founded by Sir John de Beaufitz, 1433. (Harris.) According to Hasted, the latter was only a chantry, suppressed 1st of K. Edward VI.

132. GODESELLE.—This manor, described in (*D. B.*) with a church is pronounced (by Hasted) to be Goldwell on the western side of Great Chart, next to Bethersden. In the portion of (*D. B.*), where this name occurs, there appears to be more confusion in the arrangement of the places than usual, nor is it clearly to be ascertained whether or not they all belong to the same hundred. If Hasted's opinion is correct, it is perhaps not improbable, that Godeselle church might have been the predecessor of the present parish church of Bethersden; unless that of Hecchindene, alluded to in the Note on Bethersden, should have been so. Goldwell's chantry in Great Chart is named in (Val. Eccl.), but apparently as if in the parish church; (see the Note on Bogelei) and therefore would be identical with "the south chappel of Great Chart church," which is asserted (by Kilburne) to have been "founded in the year 1477 by James Goldwell, bishop of Norwich," one of the family, who long possessed the property called Goldwell.

133. GODMERSHAM.—(*A.D.* 1291), "Ecclia de Godmersham cum capella;" Challock, which see. The church contained eight stalls. (Harris.)

134. GOODNESTON near Wingham.—Anciently a chapel to Wingham till 1282 (1286, Hasted, though under Ash he places the identical transaction in A.D. 1282), when Wingham was divided into four parishes. (Kilburne.)—Of this church the chancel and nave have been rebuilt recently. It consists of chancel, nave with a north aisle, and western tower with battlements and stair turret. The old nave with the piers and arches between that and the aisle were latest, perfectly plain and poor, Norm.; the old chancel was E.E. The aisle, which overlaps but does not extend to the end of, the chancel, is E.E., retaining some original lancet windows, with others of later date, two being Dec., inserted. The tower is Perp., similar to those common in the county. A vestry has been added on the north

side of the nave, so constructed as to resemble a porch. In the churchyard stands, over a grave, a large stone with a cross on both sides.—Brasses: wife of Will. Goodneston (W. G. lost), 1423; Will. Boys, wife, and eight children, 1507; Tho. Engeham, wife, and seven children, 1558; Vincent Boys, 1568. (Hasted.)

135. Goudhurst.—Brass: John Bedgebury, about 1450. (Harris.)—At Combwell, a distant part of the parish southwards, an abbey was founded in the reign of K. Henry II by Rob. de Thurnham. (Lambarde, Monast. VI, 412.)

136. Graveney—is united with Goodneston near Faversham.

137. Gravesend.—The chapel of St. George in this town was consecrated 2 April, 1510. The parish church having been burned, it was rebuilt, and consecrated 3 April, 1510. (Reg. Roff.) The church was burned a second time in 1727, and rebuilt A.D. 1731 of brick. Remains of the chapel of St. George existed on the eastern side of the town (Hasted). Which remains must be those described by Harris, evidently from personal inspection. He says, that on the east side of the town was then standing the body of an ancient chapel, having places on the walls of the vaults [unless he speaks of arches, it is difficult to comprehend his meaning. A. H.] for holy water, and toward the west end was the picture [apparently a painting on the wall. A. H.] of a man kneeling on one knee and drawing a bow, &c.

138. Greenhithe.—In the parish of Swanscombe. That a church formerly stood here is positively affirmed. A royal licence is alluded to (Reg. Roff.) to *re*build a chapel at Greenhithe in Swannescompe. The reference is to "Pat. 19 E. 3;" wherefore the date is A.D. 1346. It is stated that the chapel was used as a dwelling-house about 1770. (Cust. Roff.) This must be the chapel of "Gretenersce," named (Text. Roff., 230) as depending upon the church of "Suaneskampe;" whence we learn its existence at an earlier period than temp. K. Edward III.

139. Greenwich.—(*D. B.*) relates, that this manor was divided into two under the Saxon government, though then reunited. "Hi duo solins T. R. E. fuerunt duo maneria. Unum tenuit Heroldus comes, et alium Brixi, et modo sunt in uno." Hence probably the distinction between East and West Greenwich, the latter appellation signifying Deptford.—In this parish, but annexed to the church of Charlton, was once a chapel, called Combe, at what is now West Combe. See the Note on Charlton next Greenwich. By the same authority (Text. Roff., 230) we

are informed of another chapel, there styled Grenic, dependent on the church of Greenwich. It was not at Deptford, because West Greenwich is separately named.

About A.D. 1480 the Observant Friars obtained here a chantry and a little chapel, "a place yet extant in the towne." About 1509 K. Henry VII built for them a house adjoining the palace, "which is yet there to be seene." (Lambarde.)—The convent was founded by K. Edward IV. Part of the Royal Hospital now occupies the site. (Monast. VI, 1512, 1513.)

140. GROOMBRIDGE.—The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was endowed in the twenty-third year of "King Henry, son of John." (Reg. Roff. 609.) K. Henry III, A.D. 1239. Kilburne however states that "the Chappell is called St. Charls." Immediately afterwards he mentions, that at Groombridge "there is also a fair yearly, upon the day of St. John Port Latin, being the sixth day of May." This perhaps may indicate an error on our author's part, since it seems a probable supposition, that the fair would be held on the anniversary of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated. The same writer informs us of the existence of such a custom, as, for example, at Bersted, Challock, Charlton near Greenwich, Great Chart, &c., in this county; though certainly the conformity was by no means general.

141. GUSTON.—A Norm. church with three windows at the west end, placed two below and one above.

142. HACKINGTON.—Though not perfectly convinced of the identity, I have adopted here the Domesday name "Latintone" in deference to Hasted's opinion. The description asserts the manor to have contained a small wood of twelve acres of pasture: "Ibi parvum nemus de xii acris pasturæ." (*D. B.*)—Baldwin, Archb. of Canterbury, temp. K. Henry II, "pulled down an old timber chapel" here, "and began to raise in place thereof a faire church of hewed stone," intended for secular canons, in honour of Thomas à Becket: which however was successfully opposed by the monks of Christ's Church, and Baldwin dying in Palestine, his chapel at Hackington "was quite and cleane demolished. It was with much adoe and great difficultie obteined, that a poore Chapell (served by a single Sir John, and destitute both of font and Churchyard) might remaine standing in the place. Howbeit since that time (by what grace I wot not) it is become the parish Churche &c." (Lambarde.)—Archb. Baldwin's contemplated college was begun A.D. 1187,

and levelled, by command of the Pope, in 1191. (Tanner, Notit. Monast. Kent, XXVII, in Monast. VI, 1455.)

143. Haimo's Land.—This designation is necessary because no name is given to this estate, of which it is merely said in (*D. B.*) that it was in the hundred of Wye, having a church, a mill of nine shillings and sixty eels, twenty acres of meadow land, and a wood of thirty hogs: it was therefore some spot upon a small stream, but we possess no other means of assigning its locality.

144. Halden.—(*A. D.* 1291) has "Ecclia de Hacchelwelden," which I have supposed to signify High Halden, and therefore marked that place with *. It is however possible, that the (*A. D.* 1291) name may mean Hecchindenne in the adjoining parish of Bethersden; where see the Note; at which spot a chapel is said to have existed formerly.

145. Halling.—Brass: Silvester, wife of Will. Dalyson, and four children, 1587. (Reg. Roff.) — In this parish are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Rochester.—(Reg. Roff.) speaks of the free chapel of St. Lawrence in Halling; which was suppressed 1st of K. Edward VI. (Hasted.) It is noticed in (Val. Eccl.) This must be distinguished from Longsole chapel in Allington, which is mentioned separately. The date of the above notice is between 1434 and 1478 A.D.—Langridge is an ancient manor in this parish, formerly called Bavent. The house is remarkable for some chimneys of the period of Queen Elizabeth.

146. Halsted.—Brasses: Will. Burys, in armour, 1444; Will. Petley and wife Alys, 1528. (Reg. Roff.) —"A faire Chappel on the north side of the Church here," and also "the steeple" were rebuilt "with stone from the ground," and "a porch" was added, A.D. 1609, by "Tho. Watson, Esquire, sometimes of this parish." He also, beside other improvements, "adorned the east end with a very faire and curious glasse window, wrought in rich colours." (Kilburne.)

147. Hardres.—(*D. B.*) affords no clue whereby to discern Upper from Lower Hardres. In (*A. D.* 1291) we find "Ecclia de Magna Hardres cum capella;" which last appears from a note to have been Stelling. In (Val. Eccl.) the same. The two cures remain annexed.

Upper or *Great Hardres.*—Brasses: John Strete, rector, 1404; Geo. Hardres, 1485; Tho. and John Hardres, 1575;

wife of Rich. Hardres, 1579; Dorothy Hardres, 1583. (Hasted.) See the notice of the memorial of John Strete in Boutell. (Monum. Brasses, 122, 141.)—According to Hasted (III, 733, and note [1] fol.), in the middle of Lynsore, or Linchesore Wood in this parish were once, if not are now, the foundations of a chapel, "called Sir Tho. Garwinton's Chapel;" but whether or not this building was identical with the chapel of Garwinton or Warwinton, noticed under Little Bourne (which see), it may be difficult to determine without examination of the localities. The manor of Linsore once belonged to the Garwinton family.

148. Harrietsham.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, square west tower with battlements and stair turret, also at the east end of the north aisle what was originally a large square tower; of which the lower portion is Norm. or Tr. Norm., and the interior has a groined roof. The chancel is E.E. The south chancel has a Dec. tomb arch in the south wall. Some other parts of the building are of Dec. character; some are Perp. The font is of unusual shape being somewhat classical; the material Weald marble, now highly polished. The church has recently been extensively repaired and refitted in very creditable taste.

149. Hartlip.—A church is spoken of here A. D. 1225. (Reg. Roff. 410.)

Remains of Roman buildings have been discovered in this parish on the estate of W. Bland, Esq. A small portion is described in Hasted's Hist. of Kent, but further excavations in 1848 laid open much more than he was acquainted with. For a slight but interesting account of these vestiges consult Mr. C. R. Smith's (Collectanea Antiqua, II, Part I.) The columns of the hypocaust were composed of square tiles, deeply scored across while the clay was soft, so as to form small squares. (Ib. Plate VIII, Fig. 6.) The object of this seems to have been, it is sensibly suggested, that the tiles might be easily broken into those small portions, when required for constructing a coarse tesselated pavement. Tiles are occasionally found partially cut through in a similar manner from one angle to that opposite, to be separated when needed for finishing the courses in a pavement which were laid diagonally.

150. Harty.—In this very small church is preserved an oak chest, which has been repaired, but of which the oldest part is curious, containing the carved representation of a combat or

tilting match between two knights. Kilburne mentions (125) that "a battle in a writ of right for a messuage and 190 acres of land in this parish was appoynted to be fought at Tuthill neer Westminster, 18° Junii in Trinity Terme 1571," though it did not actually take place. It is perhaps not improbable, that the carving on the chest refers to the above occurrence, although, judging from the workmanship, it would appear to belong to an earlier period.

151. Hastingleigh.—From Hasted's description part of this church seems to be antient.

152. Hawkhurst.—A church was first erected here by the abbot of Battle, temp. K. Edward III, the abbot remaining the patron till the dissolution of the abbey. It was then granted by K. Henry VIII to the Duke of Suffolk, who soon sold it to Sir Will. Peke, Knt. He re-conveyed it to the king, in his thirty-seventh year, who, the following year and the last of his reign, settled it on the Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church Oxford, after the death of the rector then living, "ordering nevertheless that they should present an able clerk to the Ordinary, who should be named perpetual vicar of this church, and should bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges, except the reparation of the chancels, and that he should have a dwelling and a yearly pension of £12 10*s.* 10*d.* and should pay the king yearly for his tenths twenty-five shillings and a penny, and be charged with first fruits; but it does not appear, that any act was done by the Dean and Chapter in consequence of this towards the endowment of a vicar at that time." (Hasted.) The cure still remains a perpetual curacy of so small emolument that it is tenable with a college studentship; though it has been augmented more than once from Queen Anne's Bounty. There is now a residence, towards the erection of which the Dean and Chapter contributed.—The church is a large edifice of the sandstone of the country; it is partly Dec., partly Perp.; and consists of western tower, nave with north and south aisles, chancel, north and south porches. The ends of the aisles range with that of the chancel. The large east window is of a rather singular pattern. Beneath the exterior of the window are the walls of the ancient vestry, from which a door originally opened into the chancel on the southern side of the altar. Over the north porch is a parvise, formerly called the Treasury. The south porch has also a parvise, and a groined roof. Kilburne describes much coloured glass as existing in his time. Very few fragments of it

Hawkhurst.

now remain. Both the tower and the walls of the aisles have battlements and stair turrets. Some stairs and doors connected with the rood loft have lately been discovered.—In this parish were formerly at least two iron furnaces. The site of one was on the Hall House estate, in a valley northward from the residence, where ponds, though now dry, may easily be traced. The other was in a valley eastward rather north from the spot called High Gate; this site is now, and has long been, occupied by a corn mill.—A very small portion of this parish, called Hasselden, lies in Sussex. (Kilburne.)

153. Hayes.—This parish was formed out of the manor of Orpington, the rector of which place presents. The parson of the church of Hayes is mentioned A.D. 1177. (Reg. Roff. 410.) —The church consists of only chancel and nave of the same width, a small square west tower, and a small chapel on the south side of the nave. The length of the chancel has recently been increased by twelve feet. The entire building appears to be E.E., but the walls upon examination (where not concealed by plaster) are manifestly of different dates, the upper portion being an addition to the lower, the E.E. windows belonging to the former. The south chapel, now used as a vestry, has a piscina, and is most probably entirely E.E. Brasses, small: Sir John Heygge, rector, 1523; John Andrew; John Osteler, half length.

154. Headcorn.—A church of chancel, vestry on north side of the same, nave, south aisle and chancel, south porch with a parvise, and square west tower with battlements and staircase. The aisle also has battlements and a stair turret. The west window had a figure under a canopy in the architrave on each side. The building is generally Perp., though possibly the walls may be earlier. There are many, imperfect, remains of coloured glass, but sadly neglected; which is, unhappily, the case with the entire building. Font Perp., octagon, with angels, &c. on the sides. Some portions of a Perp. screen are preserved. In the south chancel is a piscina, quadrangular, and high, more resembling an ambry, but the basin exists. In the south wall of the aisle is a good tomb arch, but nearly concealed by the pew lining.—At Motinden in this parish was a house of Crossed or Crouched (crutched) Friars, who first entered England about the middle of the reign of K. Henry III. Founder Rob. Rokesley, A.D. 1224, (Lambarde), whose dates however do not agree with his statements, since he makes Motinden Friary founded

only eight years from the commencement of a reign of fifty-six, and thus earlier than he says the order was introduced into this kingdom. In (Val. Eccl.) the house is styled "of the Order of the Trinity, and of the Redemption of Christian people being captives." It is however asserted that Motinden Priory was established by Sir Mich. de Poninges, though Leland writes "Robertus de Rokesley miles, originalis fundator. Modernus, comes de Northumberland," Rob. Rokesley, kn., was the original founder; the modern the Earl of Northumberland. (Monast. VI, 1562.)—Kilburne places this parish "by the river Medway," from which it is distant several miles; perhaps he intended to write the Beult, which does run through the parish, and joins the Medway at Yalding after passing under Stile Bridge.

155. Herbaldowne. — In (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia Sancti Michaelis" and "Ecclia Beati Nicholai—de Herbaldoune" are both mentioned.—St. Nicholas was long a parish church, having a font and a churchyard, and the incumbent was styled rector. The endowment was augmented by Archb. Theobald (from 1138 to 1160), and the church was appropriated to Eastbridge Hospital by Archb. John Stratford, A.D. 1342. A chantry was founded in St. Nicholas Church by Archb. Whittlesea in 1371; which arrangement continued till the Reformation, when the chantry was abolished, and St. Nicholas has ever since been merely the chapel to the hospital (Somner), St. Michael alone being deemed the church to the entire parish. Brasses: man and woman, the inscription lost. (Hasted.)

The hospital was founded by Archb. Lanfranc about 1084 for lepers (Lambarde); or A.D. 1089 (Kilburne.)—The first mention of the church of St. Nicholas is in a deed supposed to be of the time of K. Henry I, whence it may be concluded, that the church was not erected till about that period. In the account rendered to the commissioners under the statute 37th Henry VIII, cap. 4, (for taking the Valor Ecclesiasticus) it is declared to be a parish church. The name Herbaldowne occurs first in a grant of K. Henry II. Edmer, the singer, monk of Canterbury temp. K. Henry I, in relating the erection of the hospital, gives *no* proper name. A charter of K. Henry I concerning "assarts" (cleared spots in woods) calls it "Hospitale de bosco de Blen." Another charter, supposed to be not long after in date, speaks of "Hospitale de Sancto Nicolao." (Somner.) It appears therefore that Lambarde's derivation of the title, from a Saxon radix, is fanciful, and it is more probable that it arose from the

good pasture produced after clearing away the wood, the situation being high and downy.—St. Nicholas Hospital possesses a curious maple bowl, of which the rim is silver gilt, at the bottom is a medallion engraved with the legend of Guy of Warwick, with these words, "Gy de Warwic Adanoun Feei (or icci or ycci) occis le Dragoun." (Nicholls's Biblioth. Topog. Brit. I, 1790.)

156. Herne.—A Dec. and Perp. church; anciently a chapel to Reculver, and so styled in (Val. Eccl.); constituted a vicarage A.D. 1296, (and endowed by Archb. Rob. Winchelsea. Somner.) Brasses: Christian Phelp, 1470; Eliz. Lady Fineux, 1539; John Darley, vicar (date lost); Peter Hall and wife. (Hasted.) Mr. Boutell describes the last named, of Sir Pet. Hall, as "a fine specimen of complete plate armour," of A.D. 1420. (Monum. Brasses, 55, 62, 90.)

157. Herne Hill.—Originally only a chapelry to Boughton-under-the-Blean. (*A.D.* 1291) "Vicarius ecclesie de Harnhelle."

158. Hever.—Church consists of chancel, nave, south porch (of brick), north aisle, late Perp. chapel (that of the Boleyns) on the north side of the chancel, and west tower with shingled spire. The piers and arches between the nave and aisle may be E.E., but the tower, including the screen under the arch, and other parts of the church are Dec.; but the building, like many others, was probably repaired at that period. The ascent to the belfry is by solid timber stairs. In the south wall of the interior of the tower is a tomb arch, with an ogée canopy, under which is now fixed the inscription from a grave-slab in the pavement below, to John de Cobham, 1399. On the outside of the south wall of nave, toward the east end, is a projection resembling an enormously wide (four or five feet) Norm. buttress, and therein is the frame, plastered up, of either a small Norm. window or a niche. The east window is debased Perp. The windows of the tower are, some Dec., some Perp.—Brasses: Marg. Cheyne, 1499 (comp. below); on an altar tomb, Sir Tho. Boleyn, 1538; Will. Todde, small, hands joined in prayer, 1585. For notices of the Cheyne and Boleyne brasses see (Monum. Brasses, 87 note 2, 113, 135, 147); in which work the former is styled a "fine brass," the date being given as A.D. 1417.—The castle, or rather castellated mansion, the residence of Sir Tho. Boleyn, retains its old arrangements, little, if at all, altered.

159. Higham—Was anciently called Lillechurch (Reg. Roff.), though it appears from (*D. B.*) that this must have been subsequently to the Survey. In an early enumeration of churches

(preserved in the Text. Roff., see the Note on Rochester) "Lillecirce" is mentioned, and likewise "Heahham," (230), which last name seems intended for Higham; but we do not know of two churches in the parish, unless one belonged to the nunnery, noticed below. In (Val. Eccl.) however we find the chantry of Higham named in addition to the vicarage.—A nunnery here, called Lillechurch, was founded (by K. Stephen, Hasted) before A.D. 1151. (Tann. Notit. Monast. Kent, XXXIV, in Monast. IV, 378.)

160. HITHE.—This place now, as ever, ranks merely as a chapelry in Saltwood parish, though even (*D. B.*) speaks of the "Borough" of Hithe, but as lying within the manor of Saltwood.—Leland imagined Hithe church to stand on the site of an abbey, and that ruins of the conventual buildings remained in his time, but if so, they have long disappeared. He also states, that formerly there were four (other) parish churches in Hithe, namely, St. Nicholas, Our Lady, St. Michael, and West Hithe, and that vestiges of them and their churchyards existed in his days. This is not (fully) confirmed by other writers. The present church is dedicated to St. Leonard. (Hasted.) Kilburne too mentions the demolition of four churches here, but with a variation as to the titles, as, St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Michael, and St. Bernard. Since he afterwards describes West Hithe, of which he declares the church to have been called St. Mary's, it is probable that in both instances he alludes to the same building.

The hospital of St. Andrew (Kilburne names it St. Bartholomew) in Hithe was founded jointly by Hamo, bishop of Rochester, and the commonalty of the port of Hithe, temp. K. Edward III. (Monast. VI, 709.) The charter of the foundation of the above, A.D. 1336, contains an allusion to another hospital for lepers in the borough. (Tann. Notit. Monast. Kent, XXIX, 3, in Monast. VI, 764.) The hospital of St. John in Hithe is not mentioned previous to A.D. 1562. (Ib.)

161. HITHE, SMALL.—This chapel (in the parish of Tenterden) was first licensed by Archbishop Warham 5 May, 1509, in which year liberty was granted to bury here bodies cast by the sea on the shore, "infra predictum oppidum de Smallhyth." (Hasted.) This would imply that the sea, or an estuary at least, then reached to the spot, which appears hardly credible.

162. HITHE, WEST.—The vicar of this place is named in (Val. Eccl.), and it still stands as a vicarage in the (Clergy List.)—The ruins of the church (toward the end of the last century) con-

tained a door and a window, of which the arches were turned with Roman bricks, and the chancel arch was "gothic" (pointed?). The entire building had been very small. Robert Beverlye, rector, was buried in the church about 1500; but when Leland wrote, about forty years later, it was in ruins. Church offices are performed in Limpne. (Hasted.)—Within bowshot were the remains of mother chapel. (Harris.) Possibly one of those named by Leland. Compare also the Note on Hithe.

163. Hollingbourne.—Appears in (Val. Eccl.) as a rectory, the vicarage being named separately with the chapels of Hucking and Bredhurst annexed. Hucking is still attached to the vicarage of Hollingbourne; but Bredhurst is a distinct benefice, though only a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the sinecure rector of Hollingbourne.

164. Hoo.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia Sancte Werburge" (Hoo), note, "cum capella omnium sanctorum," Allhallows.—The six churches intended by (*D. B.*) were probably Hoo, High Halstow, St. Mary's, Allhallows, Cowling, and Stoke. High Halstow and St. Mary's, as well as the next, are known to have been formerly chapels to Hoo (see Hasted), and the other two are adjoining parishes, to which (*D. B.*) assigns no church; and the whole of that district, little as it is esteemed at the present day, must have been held in some consideration in early times.

165. Hope.—(Val. Eccl.) names the vicar of Allhallows, Hope, but the church is now destroyed. The chancel arch has zigzag ornaments, but was filled up, and a smaller pointed arch built beneath. The side windows were small, and rounded at the top. On the south side was a round-headed arch, highly enriched, with a smaller pointed one below, forming the door. (Hasted.)—The present condition of the ruin is unknown. The name stands in the (Clergy List) still as a rectory.

166. Horsmonden.—This church contains a very good brass, under a mutilated canopy, of John de Grothurst (Grofhurst, Boutell, i. e. Grovehurst) one of a family anciently seated at a place of the same name in this parish. An inscription across the breast states, "Qui dedit manerium de Leueshothe abbati et conventui de Beghamme ad inveniendum unum perpetuum capellanum celebrantem in ecclesia de Horsmondenne et capella de Leueshothe; Who gave the manor of Leueshothe to the abbot and convent of Bayham for finding for ever a chaplain to celebrate in the church of Horsmonden and the chapel of Leueshothe." (Reg. Roff. and Cust. Roff.)—The porch of this church is styled "a very fine one of wood, with rich bargeboards," of Dec. date.

(Rickman, 185, ed. 1848.) The above-named brass is called a "curious memorial" of A.D. 1330. (Monum. Brasses, 97.)—The field, where the chapel of Lewishothe stood, was still known as "Chapel Field;" but the Grovehurst family ended in female heirs about the end of the reign of K. Richard II. (Harris.)

At Badmonden "was formerly a cell, but not conventual, belonging to the priory of Beaulieu in Normandy;" it was suppressed A.D. 1414. (Hasted.)—At Spelmonden, once a mansion, now merely a farm-house, vestiges of a piscina indicate the situation of a chapel formerly attached to the establishment.

167. HORTON KIRBY.—A cross church with a central tower, chancel, north and south transepts, nave, and south porch, but no aisles, although, from interior features, it seems as if aisles had been included in the original plan. The building is generally E.E., with later windows inserted, having been much patched at various periods. In particular the upper portions of tower and both transepts have been reconstructed with brick during the eighteenth century. At the east end are three distinct, long, trefoil-headed windows, with side shafts detached save by a central band. On the east side of the chancel are three others, but of the northern the exterior frames appear to have been renewed. The tower arches are very lofty. The east windows of the transepts are closed. Arcades run round the interior of both transepts. The south-east and the north-east angles of the nave open into the transepts. In the latter is a cinquefoiled ogée-headed piscina. The north door of the nave is disused. The porch has been rebuilt, and the outer facing of the chancel seems to have been renewed. The entire church was very clean, but every part thickly covered with whitewash. Brasses: male and female, small, 1595; female, larger, partly concealed by a pew.

In the southern part of this parish, toward Farningham, stands Franks, a large old mansion of brick dressed with stone.—The house was rebuilt by Launcelot Bathurst, alderman of London, who purchased the estate temp. Q. Elizabeth, and died 27 Sept. 1594. (Hasted, I, 296, fol.)

168. HORTON, MONK'S.—A priory for black Cluniac monks was founded here by Rob. de Ver "in the very beginning of Henry II," as a cell to the priory of St. Pancras, Lewes. (Hasted.) —Portions of the priory still exist, containing particularly a magnificent chimney-piece, but it is not known whether the ruins include a round arch with zigzag mouldings, noticed by Hasted as then standing. The rectory of Monk's Horton always accompanies the vicarage of Brabourne.

169. Horton Parva.—This parish, the church having been desecrated, is now united to or included in Chartham, with which it must originally have had some connection; because there was a dispute between the vicar of Chartham and the lord of Horton concerning the celebration of divine offices, when the archbishop, Will. Courtenay, decided, A.D. 1380, that all divine offices might be performed at Horton, except that the dead were to be interred at Chartham (Philipott), who however names the latter place Chatham, evidently an error for Chartham.—Horton church is "still standing," and used as a barn. (Hasted.)—Mr. Bloxam (Goth. Archit., 205) describes a curious Dec. roof still existing in this desecrated church. The place is not noticed by Kilburne. The name does not appear in the (Clergy List.)

170. Hothe, or Hoad.—Called in (Val. Eccl.) and now in (Clergy List) a chapel or curacy to Reculver.—Brass: Anthony Maycott and wife, 1535. (Hasted.)

171. Hucking.—A chapelry to Hollingbourne.

172. Hunton.—Brass of a female, imperfect. (Reg. Roff.)—No such name as Hunton occurs in (*D. B.*); but "Benedestede," belonging to the bishop of Bayeux, was Bensted, a manor in this parish. (Hasted.) "Haintone," indeed, is mentioned in (*D. B.*), but no hundred being given, it is impossible to identify the place intended. If I am correct in my supposition, that the "Beantesteda" of Text. Roff., (231) signifies Bensted in Hunton, the latter formerly possessed a chapel; which however is described as dependent on Yalding, an adjoining parish to Hunton.

173. Hurst.—Though now included in Aldington, this was once a distinct parish, and a rectory, being called Falconer Hurst from the family who owned the property. In (Val. Eccl.) mention is made of "the parson of Fakenerhurst," with tithes, &c., the benefice being styled a rectory. Hasted states that the church has been "ruinated" ever since 1530, "the site being distinguished only by a dry ditch." The name is omitted in the (Clergy List).

174. St. James in the Isle of Grain.—(*A.D.* 1291) names the "Vicarius de Gren." In (Reg. Roff.) it is spelt Greane. It is annexed to Cowling.

This place belonged anciently to the nunnery at Minster in Sheppy, to which it was appropriated before K. Edward I. (Hasted.)—Brasses: John Hykk and wife Agnes, 1494; Will. Hykks and wife Johan. (Reg. Roff.)

175. Ickham.—Described in (Val. Eccl.) with "the chapel of

Well to the said churche annexed;" which chapel was at Well Court, an ancient manor-house in the adjoining parish of Little Bourne. According to Hasted it "was entire in 1535," and the ruins, of which his History contains a view, remained in his time. He speaks also of Lukedale chantry in Well; respecting which Harris states, that a chantry was founded at the separate estate of Lukedale in Little Bourne by Regin. de Cornhill, who became possessor of the property 44th of K. Henry III. Hasted appears to have decidedly considered Lukedale and Well chapels to be one and the same, being at the manor of Lukedale, in Little Bourne parish, but within the chief manor of Well, which is now annexed to Ickham. I conceive that Lukedale chantry must signify the above-named chapel; but certainly some confusion is apparent in the accounts.—In the transept or south chancel, called the Bay chancel, of Ickham church is the effigy of a man in armour, supposed to be that of Sir Tho. de Baa (Hasted), whose family owned a manor and mansion here of that name.—About 1720 there were eighteen stalls in the church (which had been removed when Hasted wrote). At Apulton in this parish a chantry was founded by John Denis, owner of the estate, temp. K. Edward III. (Harris.)

176. Ifield.—"One of the smallest churches I ever saw." (Harris.) It was rebuilt A.D. 1596. (Hasted.)

177. Ightham.—This church comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and square west tower battlemented. The interior arches of the chancel windows are Dec. In the south wall a single light Dec. window retains a very little coloured glass. The south-east angle of the chancel is encumbered with large ugly ornaments, to Selbys, of the latter part of the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries. In the north wall is an effigy in chain armour and surcoat under a Dec. arch with a square hood (called that of Sir Tho. Cawn, Reg. Roff.) The place of the chancel arch was supplied by a tiebeam, which has been sawn off. The ends of the roodloft beam also remain in the walls. The nave roof is of waggon-tilt shape, divided into bays, which are plastered. The porch roof is similar. The font is a plain octagon on a stem. The south aisle has a chancel, which is separated by a good, but damaged, Perp. screen. Here is a square-headed piscina; its east window is Perp. The masonry of the church is generally rough, of the small iron sandstones of the district. The tower has been largely repaired with brick. The north aisle is brick of the seventeenth century,

if not later. The frames of two very small Norm. windows are visible, on the same level, above the present three-light Perp. east window, of which the mullions are much dilapidated. The church has been greatly tampered with. — Brass: Sir Rich. Clements, kn., lady lost, 15— after 1528. (Reg. Roff.)

The Moat in this parish, about four miles and a half from the town of Tonbridge, well merits examination, as an entire, though somewhat decayed, specimen of an ancient moated and castellated mansion, possessing portions of architecture of all periods from the time of K. Edward II.

178. St. John's in Thanet, Margate. — Brasses: Nich. Canteys, 1431 (Harris says Rich.); Tho. Smyth, vicar, 1433 (his heart, with aspirations proceeding therefrom); Pet. Stone, small, 1442; John Daundelyon, 1445; Rich. Notfield, a skeleton, 1446; John Sefowle (Stowell, Harris) and wife, 1475; Tho. Cardiff, fifty-five years vicar, 1515; just before the vestry door a priest, covered by a step. (Hasted.) For observations on two of the above-named memorials see (Monum. Brasses, 70, 108.)—St. John's was originally a chapel to Minster, and was made parochial some time after A.D. 1200. At Hengrave, alias Denecourt, a chapel was erected in the beginning of K. Henry III. "The ruins of this little chapel are still to be seen in a little valley called 'Chapel Bottom,' in an open field by the great road leading from Margate to Minster. The chapel measures about forty feet by thirty." (Hasted.) From the above it would appear that Hengrave and Dene were different names for the same property; but Philipott asserts distinctly that there were *two* chapels, one at each of those places.

179. Kemsing.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Kemsing, note, cum capella;" doubtless the latter was Seale, which is annexed to Kemsing in (Val. Eccl.) and at present.—A small church, comprising only chancel, nave, south porch, and a spire-like bell turret on the west end of the nave. There is no chancel arch. The piscina is quite plain, the head being a straight-sided arch. The screen is Dec. In the chancel are a grave slab, ornamented with a cross, chalice, and patten; and a half-length brass, Tho. de Hop, which Mr. Boutell conjectures to date about A.D. 1315. (Monum. Brasses, 95.) The windows of the church contain some few fragments of coloured glass, and much more, including three figures, was purloined from the east window within memory. Marks of the roodloft entrance are visible in the north-east angle of the nave. Several quite plain oak

benches are worked up among the pews. There is one E.E. window, the others are Perp., and the same debased. The porch is of timber with plain bargeboards. That and the door are ancient, but in the foundation wall of the porch is a small stone carved. Nearly all the old ironwork has been torn from the door. The south door of the chancel is Dec. The ancient walls are of rubble, largely repaired.

180. KENARDINGTON.—The church is affirmed to have been burned by lightning about the middle of the sixteenth century, and to have been rerected very small from the ruins. (Kilburne.) — "Below the hill, on which the church stands, and adjoining it south-east, are the remains of some antient fortifications of earth, with a breastwork thrown up, and a small circular mount; and in the adjoining marsh below it is another, of a larger size, with a narrow ridge or causeway seemingly leading from one to another." (Hasted, III, 117, fol.)

181. KESTON.—This small church consists of only chancel and nave with a small wooden bell turret on the west end of the latter. A south door and an arch in the south wall of the nave have been filled up. The chancel arch is of Norm. character. The east window is modern beneath an old arch; that at the side of the chancel is trefoil-headed. The walls may be E.E., if not earlier, but seem to be erected on an older foundation. The building has been much patched.

182. KIDBROKE.—The church no longer exists, and this place is now included in the parish of Charlton near Greenwich, but it is styled a "parish" in documents dating in 1427, 1434, and 1459. (Reg. Roff. 136, 456.) — It is also mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) as a rectory, but the name has now passed away from official documents.

183. KINGSDOWN near Sittingbourne.—A very small church of chancel and nave with no exterior distinction between them, south porch, and wooden bell turret over the west end of nave. The south wall and upper part of the east end were rebuilt, or the former perhaps only cased with brick, as we learn from a stone in the wall, A.D. 1752 (the last figure is indistinct.) However the door and the porch seem to be original; likewise the door lock and other iron-work. There are numerous encaustic tiles. At the east end were three long, perfectly plain lancet windows, of which the tops were rendered square in the above reparation. In the north wall are three lancets, and a pointed-arched doorway, now disused, resembling that on the other side. In the west

end a square-headed two-light Perp. window has been inserted. The church retains a little coloured glass. Kilburne states, that a church was founded here by Robert of Chichester, fifty-first abbot of St. Augustin's, Canterbury, about A.D. 1270 (Rob. de Chichester was abbot from 1253 to 1272, Hasted), and the most ancient part of the existing building may agree with that date.

184. KINGSDOWN near Wrotham.—Church very small, comprehending only chancel, nave, south porch (of brick), and a small square tower with a tiled cap on the outside of the south-west angle of the chancel. The windows retain several small portions of coloured glass; that on the north side of the chancel has fishes. The stained glass here is described by Mr. Chas. Winston as belonging to the later half of the fourteenth century. (Archæol. Journ. II, 188.) Kingsdown church has some Dec. windows; the wall however is probably earlier, the upper part being thinner in places than the lower; but there are no distinctive marks of the date. The font is a cylinder, with a basin hollowed out in the top; possibly E.E., altered at a later period. —That of Kingsdown is styled a parish church, "ecclesia parochialis," in a deed directing the augmentation of the vicarage by Thomas, Bp. of Rochester, dated 9th Aug. 1436; yet in another document, without date, of Benedict, "by divine compassion the humble minister" of the church of Rochester (he was bishop), it is called a chapel of the church of Sutton. (Monast. I, 182, 184.)—In this parish are the sites of other two churches, Maplescomb and Woodland, respecting which see the Notes below.

185. KINGSNOTH.—This church contains a figure, of what material is not said, of Sir Will. Parker, kn., 1421. (Hasted.)

186. LAMBERHURST.—Is partly in Sussex, under which county see also the Note. The church stands in Kent.—In this parish are the remains of Bayham Abbey and of Scotney Castle. Of the former, founded, temp. K. Richard II, by Æla de Dene (Kilburne), about A.D. 1200 (Hasted), little now exists, though sufficient to show that the church must have been a fine building, the east end terminating in a semi-hexagon. According to another authority, the individual, who, about A.D. 1200, removed hither the religious establishment first placed at Otham, was Robert, nephew of Mich. de Turnham, *Ralph* de Dene having been the founder of Otham. Brockley in Deptford was the place first proposed for the new monastery, which finally was

fixed at a spot called Beaulieu in Bayham. The monks were of the Premonstratensian Order. (Monast. VI, 910.) About 1770 or 1780, possibly earlier, the roof of the abbey church was entire, but the steward of the estate, unknown to the owner, pulled it down for the purpose of using the timber in repairing the farm premises on the property, to the eventual destruction of the building.

Of the ancient castle of Scotney a small portion only is standing, whereof a round tower bears much resemblance to one at Ostenhanger.

187. Langdon, East.—Of this church the turret for two bells at least is late Norm., but the building is very unattractive. —Here is "a most curious antient pulpit cloth, of crimson velvet, richly embroidered, with the words 'Jesu Maria' plentifully worked on it, and two large female figures in gold embroidery kneeling before two altars, with a book on each, with a scroll issuing out of their mouths, and underneath this imperfect inscription, Orate po ana Johs . . . od . . ." (Hasted.) The pulpit cloth is formed out of an old popish vestment; it is in tolerable preservation, and might be easily restored in a drawing; it well deserves to be copied.

188. Langdon, West.—At what period this church was desecrated I do not discover; most probably on the suppression of the abbey by K. Henry VIII. Some ruins still exist, but merely walls covered with ivy.—A.D. 1660 Sir Thomas Peyton of Knowlton provided timber, with the intention to repair the church, but in the night the country people stole the whole, together with the pulpit, pews, &c., which still remained in the ruined building. (Hasted.) Both East and West Langdon churches are mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) as then existing; and the latter name yet appears in the (Clergy List).—An abbey was founded here A.D. 1192 by Will. de Auberville. The church of Oxney (near Deal) was granted to it "anno regni regis Edwardi tricesimo" (i. e. K. Edward I, A.D. 1302-3). A charter (undated) of Gunnora de Shoveldone (Sholdon) and Dionisia de Newsole bestows the chapel of Newsole upon the abbey. (Monast. VI, 897, 899.) For a notice of Newsole see Colred, in which parish it was situated.

189. St. Laurence,—"Ramsgate, alias Romansgate." (Kilburne.)—The church is described as possessing a central tower ornamented with an exterior arcade. Originally it was one of three chapels to Minster, and was made parochial with the others.

The cemetery was consecrated A.D. 1275, when the right of burial was granted with certain reservations in favour of the mother church. Brasses: Nich. Manston, 1444; woman with armorial bearings. At Manston, of which the mansion is converted into a farm-house, was a chapel, of which "the remains are very considerable" (there is no intimation when it was erected). "At a small distance from the church" (of St. Laurence) "to the eastward are the remains of a small chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage. There was a chantry founded in it, for the support of which several lands hereabouts were given," &c. (Hasted.) For Nich. Manston's memorial see (Monum. Brasses, 67.)

190. LEE.—Brass: Eliz. Couhyll, 1513. (Reg. Roff.)

191. LEEDS.—"Ibi duo arpendi vineæ: there are two arpents of vineyard." (*D. B.*)—Bishop Goldwell (of Norwich) is stated to have founded a chantry in the south part of the nave of Leeds church, temp. K. Henry VII. (Monast. VI, 215.) For a similar establishment in Great Chart church see the Note on that place. —The priory, or abbey, of Leeds was founded by Rob. Crevecœur and his son Adam (Lambarde), A.D. 1119 (Hasted). In addition to the castle, which is still occupied as a residence, the place contains Battle Hall, a house not far from the church, quite distinct from the priory, which has remains indicating it to have been some religious building.—According to Kilburne, of the castle, "the outmost gates" and the site of the ancient mill only are in the parish of Leeds, the remainder lying in Bromfield.

"De hoc manerio habet abbas S. Augustini dimidium solinum, pro excambio parchi episcopi baiocensis. The abbot of St. Augustin's has half a sowling of this manor in exchange for the park of the bishop of Bayeux." (*D. B.*) It is not stated what land the abbot gave in exchange, but we know that Bishop Odo possessed a park at Little Bourne.

192. LEIGH.—Anciently called Leuga or Lega, perhaps because situated within the "Leuga de Tonebrige;" i. e. "The Lowy." Hasted however says that Leuga in Saxon signifies a feeding or pasture; on which matter see the Note on Tonbridge. At this day the level meadows westward of Tonbridge town toward Leigh are named "The Lew." Leigh must formerly have been a very extensive parish, Bidborough, as well as Penshurst, having been taken out of it. Compare the Notes on those two places. Brasses in the church: John Stace, 1591, a small recumbent figure over an inscription: another, a small square with neither

name nor date; an angel with a trumpet summons a female figure, who appears, at half length, rising with joined hands, and a scroll proceeding from her mouth, "Behold, O Lord, I come willingly," in black letter; beneath is an altar-tomb with the upper slab removed, containing a corpse wrapped in a shroud, which is tied closely above the head, from whence a long end is pendant, giving to the body in some degree the shape of a fish, vesica piscis; the whole bearing a strong resemblance to a similar subject in a mural painting, which was discovered in the early part of 1845 in the church of Mid-Lavant, Sussex. In Leigh church are some remains of linen panelling, only remarkable for an ornamental border, which is not usual.

193. Lenham.—The church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle with a chancel reaching about half way up the other, late Perp. vestry on the north side of the chancel, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. Both chancels seem to be E.E. with alterations. In the principal chancel are sixteen oaken stalls in sound condition, but neglected. The piscina here is rather curious, being in a Tudor-arched recess about three feet wide, if not more. In the wall of the chancel is the effigy of a priest, as in a coffin, and inserted resting on the right side. Also a handsome oak lectern, with linen panelling on the sides. The font is Dec. and good. Of the remainder of the church some is Dec., some Perp. The pulpit is elaborately carved in oak, probably dating early in the seventeenth century. The churchyard is entered by a lych gate. On the south side of the chancel of this church is a stone seat, or rather chair, with solid arms, and a cinquefoil-headed canopy, the back being a recess in the wall. On the left hand is a lower seat, very small, and totally devoid of ornament. The Lenham seat, though remarkable, is less completely a chair than one remaining in the Saxon church of Corhampton, Hants, which is a genuine arm-chair, formed of solid slabs of stone, and detached from the wall, apparently coeval with the edifice, to which it belongs. Its position was across the southern extremity of the altar rails, but it has been placed within them, nearer to the eastern wall.

It is observed (Val. Eccl.) that the vicar of Lenham provided a priest to serve the chapel of Royton; which (according to Harris) was founded by Rob. de Royton, on the family estate of the same name in this parish, about the end of the reign of K. Henry III. The ruins of the chapel are mentioned by Hasted. Royton Farm is still commonly called "Royton Chapel;" but I could

not ascertain at Lenham whether any remains of the chapel are yet visible.—Lenham is asserted to have been bestowed by Kenulfe, king of Mercia, and Cudred, king of Kent, upon St. Augustin's, Canterbury, A.D. 804; the gift being confirmed by Ethelwulfe, king of Kent, A.D. 850, and ratified by Edgiva, wife of King Edgar, temp. Archb. Dunstan. (Lambarde.)

194. LEVELAND.—This small parish is a rectory annexed to that of Badlesmere, which it adjoins.

195. LEWISHAM.—Brass: Geo. Hatteclyff, 1514. (Reg. Roff.) —A charter of King Edward, dated in 1044, after reciting the grant of Leuesham by Elthrude to the (abbey) church of St. Peter at Ghent, confirms to the latter all its possessions, naming Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Modingham, Cumbe, and places in Andred, namely, Æschore (Ashurst?), Æffehaga, Wingindene, Scarendene, Sandherste, *together with the churches*, cemeteries, tithes, &c.; but how many, and which, of those places then possessed churches we have no means of ascertaining. "Praefatae aecclesiae de Gant concedo atque mea regia auctoritate confirmo manerium de Leuesham, cum omnibus sibi pertinentibus, uidelicet, Greenwic, Wulewic, Modingeham, atque Cumbe, et cum uallibus etiam in Andreda eisdem maneriis adiacentibus, scilicet, Æschore, Æffehaga, Wingindene, Scarendene, Sandherste, et cum aecclesiis, cimiteriis, decimis, redditibus, in campis et in siluis, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et paludibus, in piscariis et piscationibus, in molendinis et in omnibus suis appendiciis: I grant, and by my royal authority confirm to the aforesaid church of Ghent the manor of Leuesham, with all pertaining to it, namely, Greenwic, Wulewic, Modingeham, and Cumbe, and with the vales also in Andred belonging to the same manors, namely, Æschore, Æffehaga, Wingindene, Scarendene, Sandherste, and with the churches, cemeteries, tithes, dues, in plains and in woods, in meadows and pastures, in waters and in marshes, in fishmarkets and in fisheries" (or perhaps, see Note on Badlesmere, "in fisheries and in fishings) in mills, and in all their appendages." (Cod. Dipl. IV, 80.) That the term "adjacentibus" signifies belonging, rather than adjoining, to seems a clear inference from the mention of "Sandherste," identical, we can only understand, with the parish of that name, which is situated about forty miles diagonally across the county from Lewisham. Kilburne says that Sir John Merbury, kn., founded at Lewisham a priory for black monks as a cell to Ghent, temp. K. Henry III. Another, apparently, but perhaps not really,

different, statement is, that Elthrude, niece of K. Alfred, bestowed this manor upon the abbey of St. Peter at Ghent, "upon which it (Lewisham) became a cell of Benedictine monks to that house." After his suppression of alien priories, K. Henry V gave this cell to his recently-erected priory at Shene (or Richmond), in Surrey, A.D. 1414. (Monast. VI, 987.)—It may be observed, that the charter above quoted and a donation of land at Waltham with the church to Chertsey Abbey in Surrey, are the only examples I have noticed, though several may have been overlooked, in the first five volumes of the Codex Diplomaticus of churches being named in connection with the places forming the subjects of the documents.

196. LEYBOURNE.—On the northern side of the north aisle of this church is a curious niche, much ornamented. It has a quatrefoil in the head, below which are two trefoiled arches divided by a shaft.

197. LIDSING.—An ancient endowed chapelry in the parish of Gillingham, to which church it is annexed.

198. LIMINGE.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Limmingg cum capella;" and it is named in (Val. Eccl.) with the chapels of Stanford and Paddlesworth; which connection still subsists. The latter place has a church assigned to it in (*D. B.*); but as Stanford has not, to that very possibly may have belonged one of the three churches mentioned in (*D.B.*) under "Leminge."—The earliest notice discovered of this church is in a charter of Uuihtraed, king of Kent, A.D. 697: "basilicæ beatæ mariæ genitricis domini quæ sita est in loco qui dicitur limingæ: of the church of the blessed Mary, the Lord's mother, which is situated in the place called Liminge." (Cod. Dipl., I, 50.) It is repeatedly named in subsequent records in that collection. Liminge church is said to be dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eadburgh. (Kilburne.)—A Benedictine monastery was founded here by Eadburgh (or Ædilberga, Bede), sister of King Eadbald, and widow of Edwin, king of Northumberland (Kilburne); at some period after A.D. 633, when her husband was killed. (Bed. Hist. Eccl., l. 2, c. 20.)—Somner gives a deed from Cænulf, king of Mercia, and his brother Cuthred, king of Kent, A.D. 804, granting to the abbess of St. Mary, Limming, "ubi pausat corpus beatæ Eadburgæ" (where rests the body of St. Eadburga) "land belonging to the church of St. Mary then standing in the western part of the city, in occidentali parte civitatis," namely, Canterbury. The charter is also in (Cod. Dipl., I, 230.)

W.T. del.t

R.C.H. del.t 1830.

NICHE,

on the North side of the North Aile,

LEYBOURNE CHURCH,

KENT.

199. Limpne.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Limme cum capella." Some considerable remains exist here of Studfall Castle, which are deemed Roman, though not exhibiting the undoubted evidence of red mortar.—In attempting to identify the Roman Portus Lemanis or Limenis of Antoninus, the Lemannis of the Notitia, and the Lemavius of the Peutingerian Tables. Somner, (Rom. Ports and Forts in Kent, 37, et seq.), argues at some length in favour of Romney, Old or New; but, inasmuch as he bases his argument on the supposition of an error in the distance to Lemanis from Durovernum, Canterbury, as that distance is given in our copies of the Itinerary of Antoninus, his reasoning will hardly be deemed very conclusive. The Roman walls existing at Limpne, with the absence of any such vestiges at Romney, may justly be regarded a strong testimony in favour of the former locality.

"In the year 893 the great (pagan, i.e. Danish) army passed from the eastern kingdom (of the Franks) toward the west at Boulogne, where it embarked, so that with all their horses they were transported in one voyage. They landed at the haven of Limme with 250 vessels. That haven is on the east side of Kent, at the eastern boundary of the great forest called Andred, which is at least 120 miles long from east to west, and thirty miles broad; the river we have named runs from that forest. They brought their ships upon that river as far as the forest, viz., four miles from the outer part of the estuary, and there stormed a certain fort in the marsh inhabited by a few villans, and half finished. Not long after Hæstenus landed with eighty ships at the mouth of the Thames, and built himself a fort at Middeltune; but another" part of the "army" did the same "at Apuldre." (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 91.)

The river alluded to is considered to have been the Rother, which now disembogues at Rye in Sussex, after skirting, but not entering, the county of Kent. The above description appears to imply, that the river spoken of was the natural drain of the eastern portion of the forest, which can apply to no stream of the district but the Rother, because that alone, though rising in Sussex beyond Rotherfield, runs toward the sea in this direction. Every other stream, which can ever have possessed the smallest pretensions to be the river of the Saxon Chronicle, joins the Medway, therefore takes a totally different course. And though the Rother now enters the sea at Rye, there seems sufficient evidence, that its ancient channel, turning north-east-

ward from Newenden, passed between the upland and Romney Marsh, falling into the sea at or near the present town of Hithe, thus forming the Roman "Portus Lemanis." (See this question discussed or noticed repeatedly in Holloway's History of Romney Marsh, 8vo, London, 1849.) A name identical with that of the Saxon Chronicle, "Limenaea," occurs in several documents preserved in Kemble's (Cod. Dipl.), where, from the connection, no other river than that above mentioned can be signified. The earliest of these allusions is A.D. 700 or 715. But the identity, now contended for, appears to be established by two deeds, temp. K. Edward I and K. Edward II, quoted by Mr. Holloway, in which, at that (comparatively) late date, the river is called the "Limene." The first, A.D. 1277, concerning the "Borough of Mayfield," contains the following sentence; "Martinus de Webb tenet quartam partem unius rodæ apud la Limene et debet quadrantem ad festum S. Michaelis—Martin Webb holds the fourth part of a rod *on the Limene*, and owes a farthing at the festival of St. Michael," (ut sup. 83.) The second deed is the appointment, 14th of K. Edward II, or A.D. 1320, of John de Ifeld, John de Malemeyns of Hoo, and Rich. de Echinham to inspect the marshes between the towns of Apuldre and Robertsbridge *on each side of the river Limene*. Consult the Note upon Midhurst, Sussex, for another Rother in that county.

Gibson imagines (Chron. Sax. Nominum locorum caplicatio, 38) that Hæstenus' fort was at Middleton in Essex, in which county the only place of that name I find mentioned is a parish, which is stated to lie "about a mile south-east from Sudbury" (Morant's Essex, II, 275), that is, on the border of the river Stour, which divides Essex from Suffolk: so that the locality will by no means answer for the spot intended in the Saxon Chronicle. If from the expression "the mouth of the Thames" we must seek a place on that river above the junction of the Medway, Milton near Gravesend may be suggested, whereabouts the Thames begins to expand in width. In (*D. B.*) that place certainly is called "Meletune," while Milton near Sittingbourne is "Middeltune;" but the spelling was so arbitrary and variable in those times, that no conclusion can safely be drawn from such premises. However the subjoined quotation will show, that the opinion of Kilburne, from what evidence he states not, was in favour of the last named Milton, wherein I am disposed to agree with him. "Hasting, the Danish Pirat (in the year 893) fortified a Castle at

Kemsley Down in this parish (long since demolished);" under "Milton neer Sittingborne." See also the Note on Estraites.

200. Linsted.—Formerly a chapel to Teynham. (Hasted.) In (Val. Eccl.) called a Donative Perpetual. In (Clergy List) a vicarage.

201. Linton.—Harris mentions effigies, which he styles marble, of several Maneys in this church; also that there was a chapel here called Welldish's, but he assigns no locality for it. See the Note on East Farleigh.

202. Longfield.—The manor and courtlodge with an estate belonged to the archdeaconry of Rochester; and Hasted adds in a note, "The courtlodge is situated adjoining to the west side of the churchyard. It is a strong antient building, with arched doors and windows of hewn stone."

203. Loose.—Anciently reckoned but a chapelry to Maidstone, being so named in (Val. Eccl.) under the valuation of Maidstone College, together with Debtling.

204. Luddenham.—This is by Hasted considered to be the place described in (*D. B.*) under the name of "Cildresham;" but I deem the matter very doubtful, and should rather apply that appellation to Sheldwich, which see.

205. Ludsdown.—On an altar tomb is the brass figure of a man in armour. (Harris.)—Dode, now a part of this parish, was formerly a rectory. It appears to have been esteemed parochial about the twelfth century. See the latter part of the Note on Rochester. Dode church is alluded to under the title of "Dowdes Chapel" by Hasted, who adds in a note: "The ruins of the walls of this chapel are still visible in a field belonging to Buckland Farm in this parish," Ludsdown, "about a quarter of a mile from the house." (Hist. of Kent, I, 474 fol.) Recent information from records states this chapelry to have been annexed to that of Paddlesworth near Snodland, which see, 1 March, 1366. Ruins of the chapel are yet in existence.

206. Lullingstone.—This manor is in (*D. B.*) divided into several holdings. Anciently there were two parishes of the same name, between which Hasted attempts a distinction, by calling the mother church Lullingstone, and the chapelry Lullingst*a*ne, but elsewhere confounds them. From an old document entitled "Ordinatio capellæ de Lullingston," and dated 8 Oct. 1412, it appears that all the inhabitants, save two and their families, had removed from the chapelry, wherefore Rich. Bp. of Rochester, with consent of the patrons, united it to the

mother church "till the inhabitants should return." In this document both are called "rectories," and, though the spelling of the name varies repeatedly, the same name is applied indifferently to both church and chapel. Tho. Bp. of Rochester consolidated the two on the 23d April, 1712, when the mother parish is styled the rectory of Lullingstone, the chapelry the vicarage of Lullingstaine. (Reg. Roff.)—The younger Thorpe (Cust. Roff.) states the existence in 1769 of the ruins of the chapel, which he says were built of flint and Roman bricks. Those ruins were still visible in Hasted's time, without the north gate of the park.—In (Val. Eccl.) Lullingston appears as a chapel to Lullingstone, and is called "Free."—"This parish has no village, there being but two houses in it besides Lullingstone House. The church is a small building, but fitted up exceedingly neat and elegant. In short, it appears more like a nobleman's costly chapel than a common parish church, and affords an example worthy the imitation of the patrons of other churches." (Hasted.) This was written about 1778.

Effigies: Sir John Peche, constable of Dover Castle &c. under K. Henry VIII; Sir Percivall Hart, black marble, 1580; Sir George Hart, alabaster, 1587; with others later. Brasses: William Peeche, 1487; Alice Baldwyn, 1533. (Reg. Roff.)

207. Lydd.—(Val. Eccl.) declares the church to have then belonged to Tintern Abbey in Wales.—Brasses: John Montelfont, vicar, 1420; John Thomas, 1429; Robert Cokyram, 1508; Raffe Wilcocks (wife lost), 1555; Thomas Harte and wife, 1557; Peter Godfrey and wife, 1556 and 1560; William Dalet, 1598; Thomas Godfrey and wife; effigy of a knight in armour, said to be Sir Walter Menel, temp. K. Edward III. Formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stood at the Ness in this parish, which is mentioned in a will of A.D. 1510. (Hasted.)—Langport is the name of a manor, or rather two manors, Old and New, in Lydd, whence is derived the title of the hundred. (Harris.)—Either there was a church formerly at Langport or, which perhaps is most probable, the name was occasionally applied to the whole parish; for the parson of the church of Langport is mentioned in the (Chartulary of Lewes Priory), temp. Rich. Archb. of Canterbury, and Pope Alexander III; about A.D. 1180. The name "Lamport" appears in (*D.B.*) signifying both the manor and the hundred to which it gave its title.

208. Maidstone.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Maidenstane,

note, cum capella." Harris states that the original parish church was St. Faith's; while Hasted* calls the latter only a free chapel, adding in a note, "Part of this is now a dwelling-house, and the rest of it has been converted into an assembly-room." (It is no longer applied to the latter purpose.) In (Val. Eccl.) St. Faith's appears as a chapel annexed to the rectory of the parish church, under the valuation of Maidstone College. It is also mentioned under the same circumstances in the accounts of the "Ministers" (i. e. the receivers for the crown of the rents of the dissolved religious houses) for the third year of K. Edward VI, A.D. 1549; but the existence of a churchyard of St. Faith's, as there declared, implying a right of burial, proves a higher character than that of a mere chapel-of-ease. What is now termed St. Faith's churchyard consists of three acres and a quarter of land, where very many interments have been disturbed. The remaining building is about 110 feet long by 35 broad. If the most ancient church would be found in the most ancient quarter of the town, that may be represented by St. Faith's, in which neighbourhood Roman relics have been more frequently discovered than elsewhere. (Poste's Hist. of Maidstone College, 41, 42, 103, 145.)

The existing parish church of Maidstone is very large, entirely in the Perp. style, though containing one Dec. window, which apparently was in such good preservation that it was replaced from an earlier building. The stalls, designed for the members of the college to which the church was attached, still remain in the chancel.—A monastery of Grey Friars was founded here by K. Edward III. (Tann. Notit. Monast. Kent, XXXVIII, 2, in Monast. VI, 1513.) The site of the monastery is said to have been in the angle between King-street and Gabriel's Hill. (Poste, ut sup. 136.)—The college was erected by Archb. Boniface, A.D. 1260, when it was styled a hospital; it was pulled down by Archb. Will. Courtenay, and rebuilt A.D. 1395, as a college of secular priests. (Lambarde.) For a fuller description of the parish church, as well as of the college, consult the (History of the College of All Saints, Maidstone, by Beale Poste, Lond. 1847.) This work corrects Lambarde's loose statement by distinguishing between Archb. Boniface's foundation of the hospital of Newark at the entrance of the town from Wrotham and that of Archb. Courtenay in 1395, with which Newark was incorporated. The chapel belonging to the latter, after having been

* It seems to me, that Hasted is a very unsafe authority for such matters, and that he is too apt to make incorrect assertions merely upon his own supposition.

very long desecrated, is now the district church of St. Peter, but has been altered from its original condition.—The above-named History notices the chapel of Loddington, a place included within the present parish of Maidstone, but which, though said to have been esteemed a *rectory*, is not alluded to in either (*A. D.* 1291) or (Val. Eccl.) Vestiges of the church were visible not many years since. (Poste, ut sup. 105.) Loddington lies two and a half or three miles south of Maidstone, and the estate comprises 800 or 900 acres.—The town of Maidstone possessed likewise two small chapels, St. John's and St. Anne's: the former, mentioned in a document of A.D. 1540, seems to have stood on the east side of Stone-street, about one hundred yards from the bridge over the river Lenn; the site of the latter was near the outlet of the town toward Rochester. (Poste, ut sup. 48, 51, 52, 67.)—"The meadows opposite the palace and college" (i. e. on the farther side of the river Medway) "are called the Park Meadows, a name derived from a park, pleasure ground, or garden of some extent, which the archbishop formerly had here." (Poste, ut sup. 119.)—About the year 1822 a small image of bronze and a lamp, both Roman, were dug up in the garden at Newark. (Poste, ut sup. 106.)—A description of All Saints Church has been published by Mr. J. Whichcord jun., 4to, Lond. 1845.

209. MALLINGS, THE—The churches have been placed one opposite to each parish, because (*D. B.*) describes one Malling as the property of the Archb. of Canterbury, the other as belonging to the Bp. of Rochester; and to the present day East Malling has remained a peculiar of the archbishop, though being, like West Malling, within the diocese of Rochester: And it may here be remarked, that such notices should never be overlooked, especially when a difficulty occurs in identifying any place mentioned in (*D. B.*), because they will sometimes, though not always, render considerable assistance; as in the present case.—The churches of St. Mary (the Abbey) and St. Leonard are mentioned about A.D. 1249. (Reg. Roff., 481.)—Newhithe Chapel on the Medway in the parish of East Malling, and St. Leonard's Chapel in West Malling are both alluded to in (Thorpe's Cust. Roff.). —Under the estimation of the possessions of St. Mary's Hospital in Strood (Val. Eccl.) notices the chapel of St. Blase in Malling, but I find no other account of it.

East Malling Church.—Brasses: Tho. Selby and wife Isodia, 1479; Rich. Adams, vicar, 1522. (Reg. Roff.)—Larkfield, whence the hundred is named, lies within this parish. (Harris.)

210. Malling, West.—The Church consists of chancel, nave, and square west tower with a short spire. The chancel is E.E., the nave modern, the tower Norm. perhaps partially rebuilt, the upper part having recently been renewed. In the south wall of the chancel are visible arches of, apparently, sedilia, but between them and the east end the wall is occupied, and one of the arches cut off, by a large monument of the sixteenth century. —Brasses: Will. Millys, 1497 (1479, Reg. Roff. and 1486, Harris); part of a female.

Of Malling Abbey there are considerable remains, comprising portions of Norm., E.E., Dec. and Perp. date. In the pavement of the brewhouse belonging to the residence is a grave slab, bearing a cross in low relief. The grand gateway is entire. The front is Perp., but examination will show this work to be only a facing. The chapel annexed to the gatehouse, now the wash-house of the cottage, has Dec. windows, but the south door and the attached stoup are Perp. A copper occupies the south-east angle of the ancient chapel.—The abbey or nunnery was founded by Bp. Gundulph (Lambarde) A.D. 1078, and burnt temp. K. Richard I. (Kilburne.) In 1090 according to Hasted, who states that the chapel of St. Leonard was annexed to a cell; but implying that it existed previous to the erection; of the abbey.—The tower of St. Leonard's "is still standing, and looks like a castle." (Harris, about A.D. 1720.) That tower yet exists (1849), and may do so for centuries, being most assuredly a Norm. keep, and as certainly never part of a church, though possibly the first floor might have been used as a chapel, but the interior presents no distinct indications that such was really the fact.

About A.D. 945 Edmund, king of the Angles and Mercians, granted this place to Burhric, Bp. of Rochester, for the good of K. Edmund's soul, and in augmentation of the revenues of the monastery of St. Andrew, Rochester. The property having been lost in the Danish wars, it was given by K. William I to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, but was recovered A.D. 1076 in the county court at Penenden. (Monast. III. 380.) The Saxon charter will be found (ib. 383.)

211. Maplescomb.—The place bearing this name, formerly of sufficient importance to possess its own rectorial church, is now merely a farm within the parish of Kingsdown near Wrotham, though still united as a curacy to that rectory. In (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Mapelescombe" is mentioned separately from Kings-

down; as it is likewise in (Val. Eccl.), where "Mabscombe" is described as a rectory, but valued only at five marks, and discharged from king's tenths. It should be observed, that the manor of Maplescombe was of such consideration, as to be named more than once in (*D. B.*) The ruins of the church still exist, (1849) in a large field, south of the house upon the estate. The building was very small, having no aisle, the east end being semicircular, and the west end having no window. The coigns were not dressed, but formed with larger flints than elsewhere; the wall, at the lower part, is three feet thick. A hole in the wall, as if stones had been picked out, in the usual position of the piscina, suggests that this church possibly contained one. The ruins are overgrown by bushes within and without, the interior having been lowered beneath the level of the pavement. Within recollection two baskets of bones, collected here, were carried for re-interment in Kingsdown churchyard. The name is vulgarly known as "Mapscombe," nearly the same with the spelling of (Val. Eccl.), as above.

212. St. Margaret's, Darent.—In a document, bearing date in A.D. 1522, to the church of Darent is annexed a chapel "vulgariter nuncupata (vulgarly called) Sancte Margarette Hillis, Grensted, Southedalent, Gillis, et Hillis." (Reg. Roff.) In the description of Darent, toward the close of the last century, it was said, "There are still remaining here the flint walls of an antient building, most probably the church or chapel of South Darent, now used as a malt-house, the building of which stands due east and west." (Hasted.) Unless Thorpe (in his Cust. Roff.), (see the Note on Darent), is wrong in stating South Darent to have been joined with Horton Kirby parish, I conceive Hasted in the above passage, especially compared with the following quotation from him, can only mean St. Margaret's.—The chapel of Helles is named in a decision of Archb. John Peckham, A.D. 1292.—St. Margaret Helles seems, from various old records, "as to its temporal jurisdiction, to have been once a parish of itself, distinct from that of Darent, having within its bounds the several hamlets of Hilles, Grensted, South Darent, and Gills. However, as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it was always accounted but as a chapel to Darent, having the above hamlets within its precincts." It was united with Darent in 1557 (by Cardinal Pole, Harris), after which it was suffered to fall into ruins. Of a portion of the tower then existing it is added, "In the remains of this building there are many Roman bricks, and part of an arch is

turned entirely with them." (Hasted.) He gives a small view, exhibiting a round tower-arch or doorway, and two round-headed windows, side by side, high up in the tower.

213. St. Margaret's, Rochester.—In the time of Walter, Bp. of Rochester, this church belonged, as a chapel, to the altar of St. Nicholas (in the cathedral; and see the Note on Rochester). The first constitution of the vicarage of St. Margaret's endows it with the small tithes of Neshenden (given to St. Margaret's by Robert de Amando), Great and Little Delce; and St. Margaret's is styled a *parish*. (Reg. Roff.)

It is clearly stated (Text. Roff.) that, about the twelfth century, a chapel existed at Nashenden, dependent on the church of St. Margaret. See the Note on Rochester. Nashenden is now known simply as a farm in the parish of St. Margaret. The above is, so far as hitherto discovered, the only notice of the chapel of "Hescindena," or Nashenden.—Brass: a chalice with I H C, 1540, Sir James Roberte, Prest. (Reg. Roff.) Beside this there is a plate of Tho. Cod, vicar, dec^{a} 1465. (Monum. Brasses, 147.) The church of St. Margaret was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, not many years ago.

Johannes Wryte, clerk, 28th of K. Henry VIII, gives "unam peciam terre vocatam Culuerhawe" (a piece of land called Culverhawe) in this parish in trust to certain persons, who shall permit "omnes parochianos, heredes, et assignatos in futurum—pacifice gaudere predictam peciam ad ambulandum, currendum, ludendum omnia jocalitia sive sagittandi, quoties et qualitercunque eis placuerit: All parishioners, their heirs and assigns in future, that is for ever, peaceably to enjoy the said piece for walking, running, playing all games or shooting with bows, whensoever and howsoever it shall please them." (Reg. Roff.)

It is reported, that about A.D. 1690, or rather earlier, a crown or coronet, set round the edges with small precious stones, was dug up in St. Margaret's churchyard. (Harris.) Hasted refers to this story, but incorrectly, as it is delivered by Harris.

214. St. Martin's.—Bede states, (Hist. Eccl., l. 1, c. 26) that a church had been built "near the city [Canterbury] to the east; prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem," in honour of St. Martin by the Romans; that Bercta (Bertha) daughter of Charibert, king of the Franks, and, Christian, queen of Æthelbert, pagan, king of Kent, frequented the church for her devotions; and that Augustin and his companions used it for all religious purposes until the king, after his conversion, gave them licence

for building or *restoring* other churches. In the walls of the present fabric, particularly of the chancel, are Roman bricks; which however can only intimate, at most, that some materials from the original Roman building might have been used in constructing the existing church. (See Bloxam's Goth. Archit. 5, and 33 note [1].)—A bishop of St. Martin's acted as suffragan to the archbishop for a long period, but the office becoming vacant in Lanfranc's time, he would not fill up the appointment, but instead thereof instituted the archdeaconry of Canterbury (Somner): or rather revived the office, which is mentioned as existing in earlier times.—The font here is very curious. It is composed of several pieces of carved stone, but the pattern, though generally alike, does not join correctly; which however more probably may have been caused by the pieces being wrought separately, perhaps by different individuals, without a previously prepared model or drawing, than that the font should not have been placed here originally. See the remarks on the font in St. Anne's Church in the Note on Lewes, Sussex.—In this parish, at the Moat, anciently the Wyke, was formerly a chapel, which was licensed by Rich. Oxenden, prior of Christ's Church, A.D. 1333. (Harris.) There was also a park at the Moat. (Hasted.)

215. St. Mary Church.—Brasses: Matilda Jamys, 1499; Will. Gregory, 1502. (Hasted.)—Under the title of "Romney Marsh" St. Mary's is attached to Old Romney. (Clergy List.)

216. Meopham.—The Textus Roffensis, f. 144, (or Hearne's edition, 110 to 115) contains the will, written in Saxon, of an inhabitant of this place; which is given, with a translation, by Harris (Hist. of Kent), who, from the name there mentioned of the then Bishop of Rochester, computes the date to be in the later half of the tenth century. From the value of the bequests and the property he possessed in distant places, the testator appears to have been a person of considerable wealth and importance. The will names the church, "mynstre," of "Wolknestede," apparently as in the neighbourhood of Meopham. If it did stand in that vicinity, possibly the modern Nutsted may be meant; but if the spot must be sought farther off, it may perhaps be recognised in Godstone in Surrey, the distance of which is not sufficient to constitute an insuperable objection, and of which the early appellation, as will be observed from the List of names, bears much resemblance to that of the Saxon will. N.B. In very ancient documents, e. g. the Saxon Chronicle, the

term "mynstre" generally, if not always, signifies not a church merely, but a monastery.

217. Mereworth.—The site of the old church is occupied by the stables of Mereworth Castle. (Cust. Roff.) The present church is an incongruous building in what perhaps would be called the "classic" style.

Brasses: Will. Shosmyth, citizen of London, and wife Juliana, 1479; Sir Tho. Nevell, 1542. (Reg. Roff.) These were noticed in the old church.

218. Merlea.—(*D. B.*) describes a church in a part of the manor of "Bogelei, which is denominated Merlea." This, the last quotation below proves, is the estate now called Marley, in the parish of Harrietsham. Adam, the occupant under K. William I, (who is stated in *D. B.* to hold Bogelei under the Bishop of Bayeux), gave the tithes of Marley to Anschitill, archdeacon of Canterbury (he is named in *D. B.* likewise as archdeacon), who, with Eudo brother and successor of Adam, gave them to the priory of St. Andrew in Rochester. At the dissolution of religious houses possession was confirmed by K. Henry VIII to the newly-created dean and chapter of Rochester; to which all the said tithes now belong (Hasted); principally, if not entirely, from the Rochester records.—"Robertus filius Hamonis dedit terram de Merelaue, scilicit dimidiam virgatam: Robert son of Hamo gave the land of Merelaue, namely, half a virgate;" (Spelman says that a virgate of land varied from twenty to forty acres); which is mentioned apparently as having formed part of the "terra Eudonis dapiferi" above spoken of. (Reg. Roff., 195). In another document "Merile" is expressly declared to be "in parochia de Herietesham." (Ib. 410.)

219. Merston.—In 1455 this parish was so devoid of inhabitants, as to have no cure of souls; wherefore licence of non-residence and excuse from duties was granted to the incumbent by the bishop, save on the festival of St. Egidius, the patron saint. (Reg. Roff.) From the above period therefore must be dated the gradual decay of the church. However, notwithstanding this, Merston is estimated as a chapelry in (Val. Eccl.) Hasted asserts, that it was considered only a chapel to Shorne. The (Clergy List) still names it, but as a sinecure rectory.

220. Midley.—Of this church ruins only exist, whence it appears to have been very small.—The manor with a church under the title of "Midelea" is mentioned in (*D. B.*) so imme-

diately after places in the hundred of Eastry, viz., Ham and Chillenden, that I greatly doubt it signifying Midley in Romney Marsh, situated a little south-west of New Romney; especially since "Midelea" is stated to have comprised a wood of ten hogs. "Ibi æccla et x acræ prati, silva x porcorum." (*D. B.*) Still the matter is uncertain, because the entry is so made, that the hundred last written *may* not be intended to include Midelea. —Hasted applies the Domesday description to Midley. He adds, that the church, from the vestiges of it, was "built mostly with an antient yellowish brick, and some few stones intermixed."—(Val. Eccl.) notices the parson, but not the church, of Mydley; as a rectory it still stands in the (Clergy List), with a population of 53, but "no church."

221. Milsted.—The church comprises a west tower, nave with south porch, chancel, and on the northern side a private chapel now belonging to the Tylden family. The tower is Perp., but the outside walls of the building have been too much altered to show the style or date. The Tylden chancel has a pair of lancet windows; the two arches opening thence to the church are pointed; and the ornaments on the capitals are Tr. Norm., which is likewise the case with some capitals appearing in the opposite wall. There is a north door, but closed; and the windows retain small portions of coloured glass.

222. Milton near Canterbury.—Reckoned a chapel-of-ease to Chartham. (Harris.) It now appears as a separate benefice, in different patronage from Chartham. (Clergy List.)

223. Milton near Gravesend.—See the latter part of the quotation from the Saxon Chronicle in the Note on Limpne. (Val. Eccl.) names Milton as a rectory. The church of "Mildetona" is mentioned in a document of K. Henry I, together with "the tithe of whales captured within the diocese of Rochester: et decimam balenarum que capte sunt in episcopatu Rofensi." (Text. Roff., 170.)

"Here was a free chapel or hospital under the government of some regular friars, which was granted to Sir Henry Wyat" (at the dissolution of religious houses). (Tann. Notit. Monast., Kent. XLI, in Monast. VI, 764.)

224. Milton near Sittingbourne.—(*D. B.*) alludes to "the churches of this manor," but specifies neither the number of them nor their sites.—The parish church is a spacious building with a low square tower. Various parts seem to have been rebuilt, when the old stones were worked up again with partial

alterations. The north aisle is Norm.; some small portion of the church is E.E., a larger is Dec. The north wall contains herring-bone masonry, with some resemblance to Roman bonding courses, but the material is stone, not brick. There are pieces of Roman bricks in the walls among the flints, and in the east wall is one fragment with Roman red mortar adhering to it. In the south chancel are three paving tiles with patterns of various colours, two tolerably perfect, the third is much defaced, merely exhibiting patches of light blue; apparently they are Venetian, though by some supposed to be Moorish. In a small lateral chapel, now the vestry, of "The Mayor's Chapel" at Bristol, a large proportion of the pavement is composed of small variegated glazed tiles, of which the pattern varies, but none are equally elegant with those of Milton.—On an altar-tomb is a small brass of a man in armour, temp. K. Edward IV (?), and in the vestry, loose, are two other figures from the same tomb, one an armed male, the other a female; also, a shield of arms, loose, belonging to the above-named tomb.

The church of Milton (Middeltona) was granted, together with that of Faversham, to St. Augustin's, Canterbury, by K. William I. (Monast. I, 144.) There is no note, whereby to distinguish which of the three Miltons in this county is intended, but from the nearer propinquity it may be presumed that this place is signified, particularly as to this day the dean and chapter of Canterbury are patrons of the living, which is not the case with either of the other Miltons.—At Northwood Chasteners in this parish was a free chapel, erected by Stephen de Shepey, with licence from the Archbishop. No date is given, but it must have been previous to K. Richard I, in whose reign the estate was possessed by another family. (Harris.)

225. Minster in Sheppey.—In this church are brasses of Sir John and Lady de Northwode, which are noticed for some curious particulars in (Monum. Brasses, 24, 42, 44, 53.) In 1833 the effigy of a knight was exhumed in Minster churchyard, from a depth of five feet below the surface. It is of Purbeck (*q.* Weald?) marble, its date the fifteenth century, and is now preserved within the church. For a general description, and notice of the peculiarities consult (Archæol. Journal, VI, 351... 358.)—The monastery at this place was founded by Sexberga, daughter of Ercombert, king of Kent, and mother of King Egbert, (she was afterwards canonised, Lambarde) for seventy-seven nuns about A.D. 675. (Monast. II, 49.) Hasted gives the date

between 664 and 673; adding, that the establishment was re-edified A.D. 1130, and filled with Benedictine nuns. About A.D. 1720 portions of the nunnery were yet "standing." (Harris.) —The original name of this island signified "Sheep Island." "Insula, quæ vocatur Scheapieg, quod interpretatur insula ovium." (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 5.)

226. MINSTER in Thanet.—There can be no reasonable doubt that this is the place entitled "St. Mildred's" in (*D. B.*) Among the possessions of the church of St. Augustin the description of the property in Thanet hundred commences thus; "Ipse abbas tenet Tanet manerium, quod se, &c.; the abbot himself holds Thanet manor:" the name of St. Mildred's being added as if in a parenthesis. Both Lambarde and Hasted consider St. Mildred's identical with Minster. Apparently the latter name was established in A. D. 1291, for in the (Taxation of P. Nicholas), under the deanery of Westbere, occurs "Ecclia de Menstre cum capella," together with "Vicarius ejusdem;" the "Ecclia Sancte Meldrede" elsewhere mentioned being the church so designated in the city of Canterbury. In (Val. Eccl.) we have "Ecclia de Mynster, cum capellis Sancti Lawrencii, Sancti Petri, et Sancti Johannis;" wherefore it was then deemed the mother church of the Isle of Thanet. (*D. B.*) speaks of "a priest" at St. Mildred's.

It is affirmed, that an abbey was founded here in A.D. 596 (or speedily after), and (at a future period) called St. Mildred's, after Mildred, granddaughter of Penda, king of middle England, who was the abbess A.D. 680. (Lambarde.) Another version is, that the abbey was instituted about A.D. 670 (Tann. Notit., Kent, LX), by Domneva or Domnena daughter of King Edgar, who placed here her daughter Mildred, afterwards canonised, as abbess over seventy nuns. (Monast. I, 447.)—Here is a large cross church with the tower at the west end. The chancel and transepts are E.E., the major part of the remainder of the building Tr. Norm. The chancel is groined as far as the transepts, which also were designed for groining, but not completed. The church well merits examination.—Under an ogée canopy is an ancient tomb of Edile de Thorne. (Hasted.) At the abbey farm are some considerable remains of old buildings, which are all Norm., with the exception of some Perp. alterations.—Bede states, that Augustin and his associates landed in the Isle of Thanet, asserting it to be separated from the mainland of Kent, "a continenti terra," by the river "Vantsuma," or Wantsome, which was

about three furlongs, "stadia," broad, and fordable, "transmeabilis," only in two places; opening to the sea at both ends. (Hist. Eccl., l. 1, c. 25.) Another authority informs us, that Thanet is the Saxon name, that applied by the Britons being Ruim: "Insula, quæ dicitur in Saxonica lingua Tenet, Britanico autem sermone Ruim." (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 7.)

227. Molash.—A chapelry annexed to Chilham. (Clergy List.)

228. Mongeham, Little.—"Mundingeham" of (*D. B.*) belonged to St. Augustin's, and is declared to have been held, one part by the abbot himself, "ipse abbas," another by the monks; the whole having been one manor in the time of King Edward, although one portion paid land-tax, "geldavit," and the other did not: the latter was the property of the monks, and where the church stood. Hasted deems the entire Domesday description to apply to Little Mongeham, resting upon the statement, in conjunction with a second, in (Thorne's Chronicle), that the manor, specially named as "Parva" Mongeham, was given to St. Augustin's Abbey by Aldric, son of Widred, king of Kent, A.D. 761.—The church is destroyed, but when it was desecrated is uncertain. "The foundations are remaining in a little pasture-close, near the farm-house of Little Mongeham manor." (Hasted.) —In (Val. Eccl.) the church is not actually named; which is the case with Great Mongeham and other places; but it is implied. Little Mongeham continues to appear in the (Clergy List) as a rectory, both Mongehams being in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

229. Monkton.—"Ecclia de Monketon cum capellis de Byrchynton et Wodde eidem annexis." (Val. Eccl.) Of these chapels the latter no longer exists.—Harris mentions twelve stalls in Monkton church.—It is likewise said to possess "an antient spiral staircase" of wood, and a brass of a priest. (Hasted.)

230. Nettlested.—(Val. Eccl.) mentions this church, "cum capella de Bermynget, alias West Bermling;" and it stands now, 1850, in the (Clergy List) "Nettlestead, R., with West Barming, R.;" respecting which matter consult the Note on Barming.—Temp. K. Edward III there was a park at Hylth in this parish. (Hasted.)

231. Newenden.—This church is such a mere fragment of the original structure, as to render a detailed description hardly practicable. The font is ancient, and very curious, being square,

with carving on the sides. It has been accurately engraved for the Oxford Architectural Society. Beside the remarkable font, there is a good screen, Dec., with some Perp.—The size of this church was reduced under a faculty, A.D. 1700, when the steeple and chancel were pulled down. (Hasted.) The part afterwards used as a chancel was the south aisle, where the communion table stood, separated from the nave by a screen; which derangement has been corrected only within a few years. —"Here is a market yielding forty shillings, less by five pence, and a wood of forty hogs—Ibi est mercatus de xl solidis, v denariis minus, silva xl porcorum." (*D. B.*) The mention of a market, especially of such value, proves that Newenden was a place of considerable importance in the reign of K. William I. The "wood of forty hogs" also appears an evidence that the manor must in those days have extended beyond the present small parish of Newenden, which is now almost entirely cleared land, and, from the nature of the soil, was perhaps less covered with wood in A.D. 1086, than the contiguous districts. Beside Newenden no other spot is named within the hundred of Selbrittenden, which now includes the adjoining, much larger, parish of Sandhurst, whereof about a tenth part, if not more, consists of woodland.—A priory was founded at Losenham, then and at present the principal estate in the parish, A.D. 1241, by Sir Thomas Alcher, or Fitz-Aucher (this is Dugdale's version of the name, differing from Camden's, as given below), for Carmelite Friars (Hasted), their first establishment in England. (Lambarde.) The site was in what is now orchard, eastward from Losenham House. Portions of walls remained above ground about A.D. 1800, and in forming drains in 1843 or 1844, the foundations were cut through, and found to be three feet in thickness.

Newenden is supposed by Camden to be the successor of the Romano-British city of Andredesceaster, which, at or about A.D. 490, was razed by Ælla, the founder of the South Saxon kingdom, so completely, that he did not leave a single inhabitant alive. Henry of Huntingdon (Savile's Rer. Angl. Script. post Bed. Frankfort, 1601, 312) describes this as a very strong city, "urbem munitissimam;" that the Britons had collected there as thick as bees, "quasi apes;" and that the defence was well conducted, as likewise most obstinate. Finally however the citizens, subdued by hunger, could resist no longer, when men, women, and children were slaughtered by the Saxons in revenge

for the severe loss they had sustained. The chronicler adds, that the town was so utterly ruined, it was never afterwards rebuilt; only the bare spot was pointed out to passers-by as the site of a very noble city. Camden deems Newenden the scene of these occurrences, saying, that Andredecester remained thus desolate, till, temp. K. Edward I, certain Carmelite Friars erected there a monastery at the cost of Sir Tho. Albuger (at Losenham, the knight's own residence, Monast.), whence a town sprung up, which was called Newenden—that is, the New Town in the Valley.* However, the quotation from (*D.B.*) in the early part of this Note clearly proves, that Newenden, first, bore that appellation, and, secondly, was a place of consideration, at the period of the Survey, or about 160 years previous to the period, assigned by Camden for the origin of both the name and the importance of the locality; consequently his entire statement and his theory appear but "the baseless fabric of a vision."

Eastward from Losenham House, at the extremity of the upland portion of that estate, where it subsides into level meadows, is a spot called "the Castle," manifestly the site of a fortification; (which was destroyed by the Danes, A.D. 892. Kilburne.) The traces of a ditch, inclosing a high mound, which we may presume to have been the keep, together with much more space, were very distinct about twenty years ago, and are so now, I am informed. But previous to that date cultivation had altered the appearance of the remains, even within my own recollection. The extract below (from 215 of Harris's History of Kent, published about A.D. 1720) shows, that the indications of the ancient fortification were at that period very considerable:—

"Castle Toll: this is a raised piece of land, containing, I guess, about eighteen or twenty acres of land; on the east side it hath the remains of a deep ditch and bank, which seems to have gone quite round it. Near this Toll towards the north-north-east

* The following is the entire passage in Camden (as rendered by Gibson) relating to this subject:—"Newenden, which, I am almost persuaded, was the haven so long sought for, called by the Notitia Anderida, by the Britons Caer Andred, and by the Saxons Andredsceaster; first, because the inhabitants affirm it to have been a town and harbour of very great antiquity; next, from its situation by the wood Andredswald, to which it gave the name; and lastly, because the Saxons seem to have called it Brittenden, i.e., 'a valley of the Britons;' from whence Selbrittenden is the name of the whole hundred adjoining." After an account of the destruction by the Saxons "as Huntingdon tells us" he states that for many ages after nothing but ruins appeared, "till under Edward the First, the Friars Carmelites had a little monastery built here, at the charge of Thomas Albuger, kn.; upon which a town presently sprung up, and, with respect to the old one that had been demolished, began to be called Newenden, i.e., 'a new town in a valley.'" (Gibson's Camden, I, 274.)

lies a piece of ground" [this must be the part noticed above as, probably, the keep, and the only portion of the ancient fort now existing], "raised much higher than the Toll is; this was encompassed with a double ditch, the tracks of which are still to be seen in some places; and within the line is, I believe, about five or six acres of land; on the north and south sides of the uppermost vallum, very eminent still" (sic). "When Dr. Plot visited this place in the year 1693, he saith in some manuscript papers of his, which I have the favour to peruse, that they were then very lofty, and he was informed by an antient and sober countryman, who had often ploughed upon this hill, that both the mounts or tumuli, and the valla were then at least four foot lower than when he first knew the place: and therefore no wonder if I found them *much lower yet*, when I visited the place. And the plough and the usual deterrations will in time reduce them to a level."

Dr. Harris's anticipation is completely fulfilled, and every vestige of the original ramparts has long been swept away; but, from my intimate acquaintance, formerly, with the entire locality, I feel persuaded, that those ramparts were purposely removed for the improvement of the valuable land where they stood, not gradually worn down by successive ploughings, although this removal may have taken place beyond the memory of any individual now living. The above description, coupled with the surviving marks, leaves no doubt respecting the origin of the appellation, "the Castle," or "Castle Toll." But, clear as may be the fact of the existence here of an ancient fortress of some kind, there is not the smallest sign to betoken Roman masonry at or near the spot; nor indeed any masonry whatsoever; the foregoing quotation moreover implying, that the ramparts were formed of earth merely, and the soil being perfectly free from all fragments of ruined walls: consequently this place will not answer for the site of Andredesceaster.

In the marshes (so called generally, but it is sound land, though occasionally covered with water, in the event of high floods, from the River Rother), not far from Newenden eastward, from a ditch which had been an ancient channel of the Rother, in the year 1822 was dug out a large vessel, fifty-four or fifty-six feet long, but narrow in the beam. It was lying with the stern up the country, and at about the distance behind, at which it might have been towed, was a small boat. The larger vessel was partially buried under the bank of the ditch, having eleven

feet of earth between the gunwale and the surface. It was very strongly built, but without a keel. Imbedded in the alluvial soil, with one end resting upon the side of the vessel, were found two oak trees, which evidently had been felled by the axe, not by the saw. There was a fireplace on board, whereupon were ashes consolidated into a hard mass. In or near the ship were discovered two human skulls,* two or three rude earthen vases or jars, a small one of glass, some leather shoes (the soles cut "right and left," very broad at the fore part, and very narrow at the heel), and a few other articles. For an account, written at the time, with measurements taken, for the Society of Antiquaries, see (Archæologia, XX.) It is to be regretted, that, in consequence of the above mentioned curiosities having fallen into the hands of an unqualified person, they did not attract the attention which really they deserved; and that, on the early death of the proprietor, the whole were dispersed, and, very probably, speedily destroyed as valueless.

Newenden standing first, according to the plan of these Notes, of those localities, for which claims have been advanced to be the site of the ancient Anderida, or Andredesceaster, taken and sacked by the Saxons, as already stated, about A.D. 490, this seems to be a proper place for some brief remarks upon the question; which the writer has entered into more fully elsewhere. See Archæol. Journal, IV, 203 et seq. and V, 229.

The credit of representing the lost Anderida has been conjecturally assigned to eight different spots; but the pretensions of two only of those eight appear sufficiently important to deserve notice here; those two are Newenden, and Pevensey in Sussex.

In the former parish there certainly are vestiges of old fortifications, but no traces of any, beyond simple earthworks, are to be discovered: and although I am persuaded, that the very scanty remains, now alone visible, are but a small portion of the original fortress, according to the description (in Harris's Hist. of Kent, 215), quoted above, of its condition at the end of the seventeenth century, the obliterated part must also have been of

* As a doubt has been thrown upon the genuineness of these skulls, I will add, that my recollection of the condition in which they were first beheld does not enable me to vouch for them; but having visited the spot repeatedly during the process of exhumation, I am satisfied that the other objects were found there, as pretended; and I much question whether the party, who undertook the operation, was likely to have, or capable indeed of having, concocted an imposition of the description suspected.

earth, since to such only will Harris's account apply, and, if masonry had been removed, fragments would still have been perceptible in the soil; whereas there is not the smallest sign to betoken the presence of masonry, whether Roman or of any other period, at or near the place.

Another, as I conceive very strong, objection to this spot as the site of Anderida lies in its situation; it being the extreme point of a tongue of upland, with a valley and a stream on either side of it. Immediately beyond the ancient fort the two valleys unite, and form a wide expanse of marsh, or meadow, land, sound indeed, but intersected throughout by ditches, and still liable (at least was so within twenty years) to be occasionally overflowed during high floods. The "Castle Toll" stands at the edge of the smaller valley, which at that place is rather narrower, at least on that side of its stream, than it is higher up; but even there the stream, which is too insignificant to be styled a *river*, and the marsh ditches totally prevent any communication with the upland beyond, to the north, in the parish of Rolvenden. And though the present condition of the locality is, of course, utterly unlike what it was during the existence of Anderida, still that circumstance strengthens, rather than invalidates, my argument; because we may safely assume as a fact, that, at the early period referred to, what is now on all sides valuable grazing land, was a mere morass, impracticable to a disciplined army, so that the only egress from the fort would have been westward along the tongue of high ground already mentioned. Now surely it does not require a military education, or military experience to see, that a position, such as that just described, is about the very last to be selected by such masters in the art of war as the Romans; neither will any advocate of Newenden, it may be presumed, contend, that the Romans would be contented with ramparts of earth alone, which those at Newenden were, for one of their important and permanent stations, although they might be satisfied with such defences for their temporary camps. Camden's assertion (Gibson's edition, 258) that Anderida laid waste after its devastation by the Saxons, till Sir Tho. Albuger erected a monastery there temp. K. Edward I implies, that the latter establishment stood on or very near the site of the ancient city; whereas the priory stood near Losenham House, little, if any, less than a mile from the "Castle Toll:" whence arises a strong suspicion, that Camden wrote without having personally

inspected the place.* It may be added farther, that about Losenham House, indeed anywhere in the parish of Newenden, beside the spot above mentioned, there is NO appearance of military works.

A few observations may be added on, probably, the latest public advocacy of the pretensions of Newenden by Mr. William Holloway, who argues at some length (Romney Marsh, 23 to 40) in favour of the idea suggested by Camden. Mr. H. quotes the words of his authority thus: "Newenden, *I am almost persuaded*, was that haven I have so long sought after . . . Anderida, &c." (compare with the extract above from Gibson's Camden.) Such language appears to indicate, that at first Camden himself felt no certainty on the subject, although afterwards, if he wrote what is cited as from him in the preceding note, he seems to have almost persuaded himself that his conjecture was fact. Moreover, as previously noticed, a part certainly of Camden's statement is disproved by good evidence: compare a former part of this Note comprising the Domesday description of Newenden, and remarks thereupon.

The general drift of Mr. Holloway's argument upon the subject we are considering may be reduced somewhat to rule thus:— *Proposition:* To discover the site of an ancient city and port, not far from the southern coast of Britain, and on the boundary of the forest of Anderida. 1. An extensive fortification is recorded to have existed, and traces of it are even now visible, at Newenden. 2. This can have been inhabited only in very early times. 3. Newenden is "situated on the southern sea coast of England;" and, 4, "on the border of, or in, the forest of Anderida" (ut sup. 32.) 5. Also Newenden was a port at the period referred to. Ergo, Newenden is the spot required. Q. E. D.— One grand defect in this reasoning has been overlooked, namely, that the character of the city required is disregarded. It appears to me, that it is assumed to be simply a *British city*, whereas it was *Romano-British*, the authority for which, namely, the addition of 'ceaster' or 'cester' to the name, perhaps few will

* Mr. Holloway indeed (History of Romney Marsh, Lond. 1849, 24) quotes Camden as saying in a note, "The inhabitants show the plot where were situated the town and haven." I found no such words in Gibson's edition of Camden ad voc. Newenden, as will be perceived by referring to my quotation from Camden in the early part of this Note. But admitting Camden to have written as above, his expressions may mean only, that the inhabitants showed the site of *some* ancient, large settlement, which *Camden inferred to have been Anderida.* And besides, granting the existence of a tradition to that effect, no credit could be given to it, as descending uncorrupted through a period exceeding a thousand years, and through *people of different races and languages.*

dispute, none can overset. Now whether the latter title would be applicable to the Newenden remains may be submitted to any impartial judgment after pondering the considerations urged here, and in (Archæol. Journal, IV, 205.) Neither can it be allowed, that the situation of Newenden answers satisfactorily to the very slight intimation we possess of that of the place sought for. That it was a port in early times I am ready to admit; but, when that was the case, its outlet was distant many miles to the north-east, at either Hithe (Limpne) or Romney, according to Mr. Holloway's own showing; and I would ask whether that condition agrees with Gildas's statement, adduced by Mr. H., of the position of Anderida: "In littore oceani ad meridiem: on the sea coast *to the south?*" Then again, as to the connection of Newenden with the forest; it can scarcely be said to stand "on the border," when it must have been surrounded by wood on all sides, except, *perhaps*, in the very channel of the estuary.

We may now review the arguments in favour of Pevensey being the locality in question.—Here are stone walls undoubtedly of Roman construction still standing, in a remarkably perfect state, round the greater portion of the original circumference, and inclosing a space, which seems too extensive for merely a simple solitary fortress, though not more than would be required for the security of the inhabitants, if a large settlement, in fact a town, was established under its protection. A plausible objection indeed has been offered, that the area within the walls of Pevensey is not sufficient to have contained the number of people, who, according to Henry of Huntingdon's description, assembled there during the siege by the Saxons. That chronicler says, that "the Britons collected as thick as bees," but since he does not assert that they all clustered within the walls, while he does mention such vigorous and repeated assaults upon the rear of the besiegers, as necessarily inferred a very strong native force on the outside, it is not straining Huntingdon's language to consider, that the words just quoted comprehend *the two parties* of Britons, namely, those without the walls, as well as those within.—Another sentence of the chronicler also demands a few observations: "Because the strangers," Saxons, "had suffered such losses there, they so utterly destroyed the city, that it was never afterwards rebuilt. Quia tot ibi damna toleraverant extranei, ita urbem destruxerunt, quod nunquam postea reædificata est." Now at first

sight these expressions may be supposed to declare, that the entire city was levelled with the ground; whereas in fact they possess no such exclusive meaning. It may be granted, that the Saxons absolutely annihilated the population, so that, if any individuals did escape the slaughter, they never reoccupied their former abode. But, admitting this circumstance, and that the Saxons succeeded in so far overthrowing the ramparts of Andredesceaster, as to obtain complete possession of the place; we have here, without requiring anything farther, a sufficient exemplification of the above account; for the victors, after unrestrictedly glutting their vengeance upon the surviving inhabitants, as we are expressly assured they did, sparing no age nor sex, and consuming all the dwellings within the defences, were not very likely to undertake the *needless* and, to them, most difficult, laborious, and tedious operation of demolishing the remaining walls.

An additional *probability*—in this discussion we can hope to produce nothing farther—in favour of Pevensey may be found in the fact, that that part of our island was certainly more frequented by the Romans than the district around Newenden; and that Roman relics have been recognised in the immediate vicinity. 1. For the numerous vestiges of the Romans in southern Sussex see Horsfield's History of that county passim. Consult also the Index of the present work. The Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester mentions a line of road from Regnum (Chichester) eastward through Mutuantonis (by some conjectured to have been where Lewes now stands) to the Roman stations on the Kentish coast; and a Roman road may still be traced in this direction, not improbably the very road just alluded to, of which the course is precisely such as would lead to Pevensey. (Sussex Archæol. Collections, II, 74, 75.) For farther evidence of Roman occupancy in this county see also the same volume (171-175, 313-315); and particularly (257), for 2. A description of the foundations of a Roman villa at East Bourne, which was partially uncovered A.D. 1717, and more completely traced in December, 1848.

In corroboration of the suggestion (Arch. Journal, IV, 214), that Pevensey Level might have been a wooded morass at the period of the destruction of Andredecester it may be stated, that recent railroad works have ascertained the subsoil of Romney Marsh, at least in the neighbourhood of Apledore, to which alone my information extends, to be full of buried timber (like the Fens of Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, where *stacks* of

bog timber may be seen), indicating the land to have been once a forest. And if such was the case there, we may well imagine the same of the analogous district of Pevensey Level, which latter moreover, being far less extensive than Romney Marsh, and comprising a wide mouth with branches behind running up into the interior country, was thus more generally surrounded by high land, and therefore more liable than the other to the encroachments of the adjoining forest.

One grand desideratum yet remains toward the elucidation of this disputed subject—the site of Anderida: namely, excavations, *carefully and judiciously conducted*, to the roadway of the former streets within the Roman walls at Pevensey, in search of human bones, fragments of the old dwellings, pottery, or other objects, which might explain the customs of the former inhabitants, as well as the probable cause and period of the desolation of the ancient town.*

232. NEWINGTON near Hithe.—The "Neventone of (*D.B.*) with a church must be Newington near Hithe; but it is there described as adjoining, "adjacens," a manor in the hundred of Besbrough. Newington itself is now in the hundred of Folkstone.—The chapel of St. Nicholas, standing at the extremity of the town of Hithe (under which it has already been mentioned) was actually in the parish of Newington. The ruins existed in 1574, when it was used as a barn. It was desecrated at the Reformation. (Lambarde.)—A.D. 1771 the vicarage of Newington was united to the rectory of Cheriton. Brasses in Newington Church: Tho. Chylton, wife, and three children, 1501; John Clarke, vicar, 1501; Rich. Rigge, and three wives, 1522. The case of the font is of carved oak. At Blackwose, or Canon's Court, was a cell of Premonstratensian Monks to the Priory of Lavendene, Bucks; but it being deserted, and the monks wandering about the country, the general Chapter of the Order united it to St. Radigund's. (Hasted.)

233. NEWINGTON near Sittingbourne.—The "Newetone" in Milton hundred of (*D.B.*) is sometimes supposed to have been the town in the Isle of Sheppey afterwards called Queenborough; but the fact of it comprising a wood feeding thirty hogs, and a

* It may have been observed, that the quotation from Camden in the note to page 109, and referred to in the text pp. 109 and 112, places the foundation of Losenham priory in the reign of K. Edward I. This appears to have been an oversight of that writer, since other authorities agree in giving a different date of that event, namely, Lambarde, as in page 108, A.D. 1241, or 26th of K. Henry III (which year would end 28 Oct. 1242), according to Monast. VI, 1571.

small one "ad clausuram," which is explained to signify "for fencing," would appear to fix the description to Newington. A similar entry occurs with regard to the manor of Wingham—A very interesting church, chiefly Dec., but a part Perp.—A priory for nuns was founded here soon after the Domesday Survey was taken, but the prioress having been discovered strangled in her bed, the nuns were removed to Minster (in Sheppey) by the king, who seized the lands belonging to the priory. Afterwards K. Henry II, by the advice of Thomas-à-Becket, placed here some priests as secular canons. (Hasted.) The story of the prioress being murdered, as above, is related by Stevens in his continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon from Thorne's Chronicle, col. 1931; as likewise another, of seven priests being placed here by K. Henry II, when one of them was murdered by four others, after which offence the two who were innocent gave their portions of the endowment to St. Augustin's Abbey, the remainder escheating to the King. (Monast. VI, 1620.)

234. St. Nicholas.—Originally a chapel to Reculver (to which it, with All Saints, is annexed in Val. Eccl.), was constituted a parish (and endowed by Archb. Rob. Winchelsea—Somner) A.D. 1296, when it was united with All Saints, which had previously been a chapel to St. Nicholas. All Saints was soon after desecrated, and fell to ruin. The church of St. Nicholas has semicircular arches between the nave and the south aisle. (Hasted.)

235. Nockholt.—This place lying within the manor of Orpington, the rector of Orpington presents to the living. It was once esteemed only a chapelry to Orpington, but is now parochial, though merely a perpetual curacy. (Hasted.)

A small building attached to the church of Reigate, Surrey, contains a library, wherein is preserved an ancient MS. volume, consisting of Chronicles compiled by Stephen Birchington, a monk of Canterbury (about A.D. 1350). Among some few miscellaneous entries is one relating to the erection and endowment of a chapel at Ocolte, now Nockholt, by Ralph Scot. The above-mentioned volume is inscribed

"E Libris Biblioth. Pub. de Reigate in Comit' Surr. Donum Guliel. Jordan de Gatwick Arm^r. 7 Junii 1701."

"(One) of the books of the public library of Reigate in the county of Surrey. The gift of Will. Jordan of Gatwick Esq., 7 June, 1701."

The writing of the MS. having partially become very indistinct, it is proportionally difficult to decipher, but through the kindness of Albert Way Esq. I am enabled to present the following copy of the entry concerning Nockholt. For the convenience of readers the words are released from the contractions of the original, and it will be observed, that in one instance the baptismal name of a person introduced is too much defaced to be ascertained. An English version will be appended, wherein occasionally, of necessity, the apparent meaning is given, rather than a close translation attempted. Though not precisely contemporary, this record is sufficiently near the date of the foundation of Ocolte chapel to be perused with interest.

"Temporibus Anglorum Regis Henricii tercii filii regis Johannis qui in Anglia regnabat LVI annis et diebus XX erat quidam Radulfus Scot manens in parochia de Chelesfeld iuxta altam stratam regiam inter Farnbergh et Halstede iacentem, ubi crux est uocata Scoctes (*sic*) Crouch. Qui quidem Radulfus de loco illo se transtulit apud Ocolte, terras et varias ibidem possessiones emendo, quandamque construendo ibi mansionem vocatam la Halle. Propter quod locus ille uocatur Scoctes (*sic*) Ocolte. Et quia præfatus Radulfus et cæteri inhabitantes dictum locum, pro diuinis audiendis officiis apud Chyuenyngam et alibi circumquaque se a parochiali ecclesia sua de Orpynton diuertebant; et quia ob loci distanciam a dicta parochiali ecclesia multa ibidem animarum contingebant pericula, ii et Radulfus Scot, et quidam Her . . cus (?) Goldsmyth, a deo, ut creditur, inspirati, in area viridi apud Ocolte, uocata Herelepe, ubi diebus festiuis communis accessus laicorum fiebat per inhabitantes dictum locum, quandam capellam in honore beate Katerine uirginis de suis construis (*sic*) bonis fecerunt. Primo lapide per dictum Radulfum in ipsius capelle posito fundamento. Et post construccionem dicte capelle ipse Radulfus Scot, de terris sibi acquisitis, de modica area iuxta cimiterium pro domibus capellani ibidem, ac etiam de quadam crofta sua ex opposito dicte capelle situata pro construccionem domorum ad colleccionem decimarum reponendo ibidem dotauit capellam eandem libere, et donavit in perpetuam elemosinam possidendum. Postmodo idem Radulfus Scot dictam capellam ix^mo. die Maij anno Domini M°. CC°. octogesimo primo tempore fratris Roberti Kilwardeby, tunc Cantuarie archiepiscopi de eius licencia consecrari et dedicari in honore beate uirginis Katerine, non obstante appel-

latione rectoris de Orpynton interposita in hac parte ad sedem apostolicam, sicut fert."

"In the times of the king of the English, Henry III, son of King John, who reigned in England fifty-six years and twenty days,* there was a certain Ralph Scot abiding in the parish of Chelsfield near the royal highway lying between Farnborough and Halsted, where is the cross called Scot's Crouch. Which Ralph indeed removed himself from that place to Ocolte, by buying there lands and sundry possessions, and by constructing there a certain mansion called the Hall. On which account that place is called Scot's Ocolte. And because the aforesaid Ralph and others inhabiting the said place for hearing divine offices wandered to Chevening and elsewhere in all directions from their parish church of Orpington; and because through the distance of the place from the said parish church many perils of souls befell there, they and Ralph Scot, and a certain Her— (?) Goldsmyth, inspired by God, as is believed, in a green space at Ocolte called Hareleap, where on festivals took place a common assemblage of laity by those inhabiting the said place, caused to be erected out of their own goods a certain chapel in honour of St. Katherine, virgin; the first stone being laid by the said Ralph in the foundation of his own chapel. And after the completion of the said chapel this Ralph Scot, out of the lands he had acquired, out of a moderate-sized close near the cemetery for the house of the chaplain there, and also out of a certain croft of his situate opposite the said chapel for the erection of buildings for the collection of tithes to be stored therein, freely endowed the same chapel, and gave to be possessed in perpetual alms. Afterwards the same Ralph Scot (procured) the said chapel, on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1281 (9 of K. Edward I), in the time of brother Robert Kilwardeby, then archbishop of Canterbury, by his licence to be consecrated and dedicated to the honour of St. Katherine the virgin, notwithstanding the appeal of the rector of Orpington interposed in this matter to the apostolic see, as he alleges."

The above circumstantial detail of the transaction bears evidence to its own authenticity, and affords some insight into the customs and proceedings of that early period. Unluckily Stephen Birchington's relation was not known till too late for a visit to

* K. Henry III began his reign on the day of his coronation, 28 Oct. 1216, nine days after he succeeded to the right to the throne. He died 16 Nov. 1272.—Sir H. Nicolas on Regnal Years. (Chronology of History, 291.)—*A. W.*

Nockholt. However within the last fifty years, or thereabouts, the roads in the neighbourhood spoken of have been so much altered, that the name of Scot's Crouch at least is probably lost. —"The parish of Nockholt is within the manor of Great Orpington, to which this is an appendage." The name is derived "from the old English words *noke*, a corner, and *holt*, a wood; a derivation which aptly expresses the situation of this place at the *noke* or corner of a wood." (Afterwards:) "Shelley's is another small manor here, which was antiently called *the manor of Schottis*, alias Ockholt; which last name it had from its situation among the oaken woods. (*Note:*) *Ac* in Saxon signifies an oak, and *holt* a wood, the *a* in *ac* being frequently changed into *o*."—Thomas Shelle possessed this manor in the reign of K. Edward I, writing himself De Schottis alias Ockholt. (Hasted's Kent, I, 126, 128, fol.) The first curate of Nockholt recorded by Hasted is Will. Galle, 1550. It is evident that Hasted was unacquainted with the Reigate MS., but, notwithstanding the discrepancy between his two derivations of the name, the account he gives is not altogether devoid of interest. His information respecting the appellation "Scot's alias Ockholt" was obtained from an independent source, and therefore may be regarded as confirming Birchington's statement as to the origin of that title. While Hasted's assertion, for which he must have had authority, that Thomas Shelle possessed part of Nockholt temp. K. Edward I, shows that Ralph Scot or his descendants must have alienated at least a portion of their property there not very long after the consecration of the chapel, as narrated above, 9 of K. Edward I.

236. Nonington.—Anciently a chapelry to Wingham, from which it was severed A.D. 1282. (Kilburne.) "Capella de Nonyngton cum capella de Wymelingewelde eidem annexa." (*A.D.* 1291.)—The church comprises nave and north aisle, with chancels to both, and tower at the west end of the aisle. Parts of the walls are late Norm., but the greater portion of the building is E.E., retaining some original windows, with a square-headed Dec., and others Perp. inserted. At the east end of the chancel are three lancet windows, the sill of the middle one being considerably higher than those of the others. The south door of the nave is good E.E., with a miserable porch. The tower and aisle equal the length of the nave, including the chancels of both. —On a stone are the figures of John Hamon and two wives, 1526. Brass: wife of Fra. Wilford, 1581. (Hasted.)

237. Northfleet.—The church of Northfleet is named in a

deed by Archb. Anselm, temp. Bp. Gundulph. (Text. Roff., 154, &c.)—Brasses: Petrus de Lacy, rector, 1375 (1374, Cust. Roff.); Will. Lye (half-length, Cust. Roff.), 1391; Tho. Brato and wife Jone, 1511 (omitted in Cust. Roff); man in armour and lady (Sir Will. Rikhill, Cust. Roff.) (Reg. Roff.); another of an unknown lady is alluded to in (Monum. Brasses, 87).

238. Norton.—This manor in the hundred of Faversham, held under the Bishop of Bayeux, is readily identified in the present parish of Norton near Faversham; but (*D. B.*) states, that it contained three churches. From (Reg. Roff.) we learn that Norton was granted, at what date is not said, but certainly early, by Fedea or Eudo de Niwenham (Newnham), to the monks of Rochester. The deed of "Hugo de Niuueham," bestowing the church of "Northtuna," is printed in (Text. Roff., 180). If, which possibly is the fact, the above-named was the Eudo mentioned in the Note on Merlea, it may be presumed that he was living at the time of the Domesday Survey. The benefice of Norton, though within the diocese of Canterbury, is still in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. From the connection evidenced by the above grant, Newnham; and from contiguity, Linsted, Luddenham, and Teynham are places, at one or other of which it may be conjectured, that the two unassigned churches might stand. Hasted asserts, that Norton was given to the priory of Rochester toward the close of the reign of K. Henry I.

239. Nortone.—This manor belonged to the archbishop, and laid in "Roculf," i.e., Reculver, hundred. The description runs thus: "The estate consists of twenty-six ploughlands. In the domain are two ploughs, and ninety-two villans with forty borderers have fifty-nine ploughs. Here is a church, and ten acres of meadow. A wood of fifty hogs. In the time of King Edward the entire value of this manor was £24 5*s.*, and afterwards the same, and now it pays the archbishop £50 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the archdeacon twenty shillings. Of this manor Vitalis holds from the archbishop two sowlings, and one yoke, and twelve acres of land, and has there five ploughs, and twenty-nine borderers, and five serfs, and seven salt-pans of twenty-five shillings and four-pence. Here is a church, and a small dene of wood. Altogether it is worth £14 6*s.* 6*d.*—Terra est xxvi carucatarum. In dominio sunt ii carucæ, et xcii villani cum xl bordariis habent lix carucas. Ibi æcclesia et x acræ prati. Silva l porcorum. In totis valentiis T.R.E. valuit hoc manerium xxiv libras et v solidos, et post tantundem, et modo red-

dit archiepiscopo l et xiv solidos et ii denaria, et archidiacono xx solidos. De hoc manerio tenet Vitalis de archiepiscopo iii solins et unum jugum et xii acras terræ, et ibi habet v carucas, et xxix bordarios, et v servos, et vii salinas de xxv solidis et iv denariis. Ibi est æcclesia et una parva dena siluæ. Intra totum valet xiv libras et vi solidos et vi denaria." (*D. B.*) Hence it appears that the manor was extensive and valuable, possessing two churches in different portions, and containing some considerable quantity of wood; but I am utterly unable to ascertain any place in the neighbourhood of Reculver which can be the Nortone of (*D. B.*)

240. Offham.—This small church consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and square tower standing north of the west end of the chancel. The latter contains a trefoil-headed piscina, with a decayed wooden shelf. Opposite, in the north wall, is a plain, pointed-arched recess, of the usual size of a sedile. The chancel appears to be E.E. There are a very few small remnants of coloured glass. From arches visible in the exterior of the south wall, and broken remains of the continuation of that of the east end of the nave, there has been a south aisle. On the exterior of the north wall of the chancel is a wide buttress, shallow as if Norm., though the chancel windows are E.E. The lower portion of the tower looks older than the upper, from the interior seeming to be E.E., or perhaps Tr. Norm., and the top is clearly of later date. In the north wall of the nave is a small Norm. window. The north door is built up. The west gable contains a round window quatrefoiled. The church contains a little Dec. work. The wide buttress on the outside of the chancel, noticed above, resembles that already described at Hever, in this county, on the southern side of that church. Though the interior of the buildings may be too well coated with plaster and whitewash to present any apparent indications of an opening beneath, it seems probable, that those buttress-like projections were constructed to contain the stairs leading to the roodloft; in which case the frame, mentioned as visible in the Hever example, would be that of a small window to light the passage. The approach to the roodloft in Farningham Church was, I am assured, on the exterior of the north wall, and the stairs are still in use; but, from the altered state of the edifice, this circumstance escaped observation when that place was visited, and therefore is not alluded to in the Note on Farningham.—Offham Church is named in a document of 16th of K. Edward III,

about A.D. 1354. (Reg. Roff.) But for, probably, an earlier notice see, under Rochester, the list of churches in that diocese from Hearne. (Text. Roff.)—On Offham Green not very long since (between 1825 and 1830, *me teste*), was preserved a Quintane, of which the upright post only now (1849) remains.

241. OLECUMBE.—In the original MS. of (*D. B.*), as well as in the printed copy, this place decidedly appears, though possibly it may not actually be intended, to be named in the hundred of Axtane, whereas Ulcombe, which would seem to be signified, is in that of Eyhorne; and those hundreds are too widely distant to admit of confusion in their subdivisions. This circumstance alone has prevented me from agreeing with others in assigning the Domesday name to Ulcombe. The entry in the Survey gives not the smallest indication of confusion, otherwise certainly there is some ground for suspecting, that Ulcombe is actually meant. If we must look westward for a modern name to represent the Domesday one, Nulcombe was an ancient manor (though the position of it is now unknown, Hasted) in Seale—to which place no church is given, indeed it is not mentioned, in (*D. B.*)—Seale being now in the hundred of Codsheath; and Combe Bank in the parish of Sundridge, in the same hundred, may very probably have been an old settlement, Roman remains having been discovered there. (Philipott.) It is very possible, that, when the Domesday Survey was taken, the hundred of Axtane included what is now called Codsheath, neither that, nor any similar, name appearing among the hundreds of A.D. 1086.

242. ORE.—"Ibi dimidia æccla—There is half a church." (*D. B.*); possessing a moiety of the tithes of the district? The church is mentioned again elsewhere: "Ibi æcclesia est." (*D. B.*) —This is styled a chapelry to Stalisfield. (Hasted.)—Now however it stands separately in the (Clergy List) as a perpetual curacy, being, as well as Stalisfield, in the patronage of the archbishop.

243. ORGARSWICK.—As in several other instances, the parson of Orgarswick, but not the church, is named in (Val. Eccl.), compiled but a few years before the church is declared to have been desecrated, which circumstance is placed A.D. 1530. It yet occurs as a sinecure rectory in the (Clergy List), value £39, population eight.

244. ORLESTON.—Without farther information it is useless to conjecture where the second Domesday church might be situated.

Rucking, "Rockinges" of (*D. B.*), is mentioned immediately after Orleston.

245. Orpington.—It may be presumed, that the second church named here stood in one of those parishes, which were portions of the manor of Orpington, with the exception of St. Mary Cray (see the Notes there and on Sentlinge) viz., either Down, Hayes, or Nockholt; but, as the churches are mentioned together, we have no guide to assist in assigning the locality. In (Val. Eccl.) the chapel of Cray, that is, St. Mary or South, is annexed to Orpington, and styled "capella curata." The rectory is a sinecure, the incumbent presenting to the vicarage of Orpington, as well as to St. Mary Cray, Down, Hayes, and Nockholt.—"Crofton is a place in Orpington, which once was a parish by itself, but was destroyed by fire, and afterwards was reckoned to Orpington." (Harris.)

246. Ospringe.—"In the churchyard to the east is" (*sic*) "the ruins of a chapel belonging to Sir John de Denton, who is supposed to have had a seat at Denton in this parish, and indeed at that place there are ruins of buildings still to be seen." (Harris.) This must be the chapel in Ospringe churchyard, which Hasted says is mentioned in a will of the year 1466.

The Maison Dieu here was founded by K. Henry III about A.D. 1235, deserted temp. K. Edward IV, and escheated to the Crown. (Hasted.) Tanner speaks of "an old hospital founded by Henry III about 1235." (Monast. VI. 764.)—Though in Ospringe Street the Maison Dieu stood in fact in Faversham parish. Beside this, there was a wayside chapel here dedicated to St. Nicholas. (Harris.)

247. Ostenhanger.—The castle or castellated mansion and the estate bearing this title are now included within the parish of Stanford, but formerly this very place was deemed parochial. It will be observed, that the Taxation of P. Nicholas records the existence of the church of "Ostinghangre," at the end of the thirteenth century. (Val. Eccl.) likewise names it as a rectory in Limpne deanery, separately noticing Stanford as a chapel annexed to Liminge in the deanery of Eleham. "This Ostenhanger is said to have been antiently a parish of itself; but is now reputed to be (as aforesaid) in this parish of Stanford." (Kilburne.) —The church of Ostenhanger is stated to be now "entirely pulled down." It "stood at a small distance westward of the mansion and the drawbridge at the entrance to it, between the latter and the great barn, which, report says, was partly

built out of the ruins of it. Several skeletons were dug up, &c." The chapel of the mansion is asserted to have been then standing, and converted into a stable. (Hasted.) Hence we collect, that, beside the two *churches* of Stanford and Ostenhanger, there was a domestic chapel at the latter place. Dr. Harris says that in the nineteenth year of K. Edward III, AD. 1346, John, son of Nicholas de Criol, obtained a licence to found a chantry, which he endowed, at Ostenhanger. (Hist. of Kent.) This must have been within either the parish church, or the private chapel belonging to the castle, because (*A. D.* 1291) is sufficient evidence of the existence of the former edifice above fifty years previous to the establishment of the chantry.

The mansion or castle of Ostenhanger is affirmed to have comprised 126 rooms and (by common fame) 365 windows. A.D. 1701 three fourths of the house were pulled down for the value of the materials, which sold for a thousand pounds. (Hasted.) Some portion of the ancient building still remains.—This estate is not mentioned in (*D. B.*), at least not by any name resembling that borne at present, though the neighbouring property of Otterpool does appear in that document.

248. OTFORD.—A church of chancel, nave, south aisle, and heavy square tower with a short shingled spire. Close to the church are the ruins of the archiepiscopal palace, constructed of brick with stone dressings.—Otford is annexed to Shoreham in (Val. Eccl.), and called "capella curata;" though the "rectoria de Otforde capella" is also named. In the (Clergy List) it appears to be a distinct benefice.—A hospital for lepers in Otford is mentioned 13 K. Henry III, m. 11, or A.D. 1228. (Monast. VI, 764.)

249. OTHAM.—In the north wall of this church, which is Norm. work, a door with panels above, and a hood moulding down the sides to the ground, has been inserted—altogether a curious feature.—Either in this parish, or at a farm of the same name in the parish of Hailsham, Sussex, is supposed to have been a monastery, afterwards removed to Bayham.

250. OTTERDEN.—Beside Boresfield or Boardfield (see the Note on Boresfield), the chapel of Monketon stood at the north-western extremity of this parish. "The church of Monketon has been long dilapidated, though the exact ground-plot of it is still visible, having two very large yew trees near it. It is situated in a wood of about half an acre.—The dilapidated churches of Boardfield and Monketon are now annexed as

chapels to the rectory" (of Otterden.) "The sites of the churches, and about three acres of glebe land to each are now held by the rector, as part of the appurtenances of this rectory." (Hasted.)

251. Oxney near Deal.—"Ecclia de Oxne et de Popyshall." (Val. Eccl.) In (*A.D.* 1291) Popeshall chapel is annexed to Colred, in which parish it stood, and which see. (Val. Eccl.) declares Oxne church to have belonged to the Canons of Langdon, wherefore both this and Langdon churches were probably suppressed at the same period. It is omitted in the (Clergy List.)—"The walls" of Oxney church "still remain; it has a roof, and is now made use of as a barn." (Hasted.) At the present day the roof has disappeared, and the building has become ruinous.

252. Paddlesworth.—A chapel to Liminge.—The church is described as having a round chancel arch, "with Saxon ornaments," and two very small round headed doors. (Hasted.) A priory here, belonging to the Abbey of Beaulieu in Normandy, by foundation of John de Pratellis, temp. K. John, was suppressed by K. Henry V. (Kilburne.)

253. Paddlesworth near Snodland.—This church has long been desecrated, but still remains perfect, except that the north porch has been removed, and a door opened in the south wall. The interior fittings, including the font, have been taken away, and the building is converted into a lumber-room, but it is in condition to be used again, if required. The style is E.E., with a beautiful chancel arch. It is stated to have been esteemed a chapelry to Birling. (Text. Roff.) The name appears in (Val. Eccl.), but not in the (Clergy List), as a rectory; which is still its designation, though held by a layman, together with Dowdes chapelry. Paddlesworth having no poor, it always unites with the parish of Snodland in a poor-rate, but constantly has its own separate church and highway rates, continuing in all respects a distinct parish. The last mention in the church records of Rochester of the induction of a rector is A.D. 1596. The chapel of Dowde or Dowdes, already noticed under Ludsdown, is averred to have been united to Paddlesworth, together with Pomphery Castle, 1 March, 1366.

254. Palestrei.—Now Palster Court, a manor farm in Wittersham. Hasted says that the manor extends into Ebeney; therefore the church may have stood in either parish. Kilburne however speaks of "Acton chancel, or more truly Palster

chancel" in the church of Wittersham, and mentions the manor of Palster, along with Wittersham, being given to Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1032 and 1035. From which circumstances it would appear, that Palestrei was an important property in early times; wherefore the church, though described as belonging to Palestrei, within the limits of which manor it might stand, not improbably perhaps occupied the site of the existing parish church of Wittersham.

255. Peckhams, The—(*D. B.*) estimates one portion of Peckham manor as belonging to the monks of the archbishop, the other as the property of the Bishop of Bayeux. The former, which possessed a church, is easily recognised as East Peckham, which benefice is at this day in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

East Peckham.—Brasses: Rich. Etclesley, rector (consecrating a chalice), 1526; man and woman. (Reg. Roff.)

256. Peckham, West.—Brass: Eliz. wife of Will. Culpeper (husband lost), 1460. (Reg. Roff.) (Val. Eccl.) notices a preceptory, then existing in West Peckham, which was founded A.D. 1408, according to Kilburne.

257. Pembury.—The church consists of western tower, nave, chancel, and south porch. The south door is perfectly plain Norm., and there is one small very plain Norm. window in the south wall of the nave, partly cut off by the roof of the church. The chancel and tower are Dec., the former early, but with only one original window.—Harris broaches the somewhat absurd supposition, that the name of this parish, "Pepenbury, Pipingbury," came "very likely from the quantity of pepins which anciently grew here, and for which formerly the place hath been famous." Perhaps, judging from the soil, which is not very favorable for delicate fruits, the last assertion originated only in the imagination of the writer; beside that it militates against Lambarde's (erroneous) report, which is adopted by Dr. Harris himself, that orchards were first introduced into England during the reign of K. Henry VIII. See this subject discussed below under Teynham. The Pimpes were a family of consideration in early times, who gave their name to more than one residence in the neighbourhood (Pimpe's Court), though to none in Pembury; and property called "Pinpa" is mentioned in (*D. B.*), as in Twyford hundred, which brings it near Pembury. It is far more probable than the above conjecture, that the place, when first cleared and settled, might have been "Pimpe's Bury," and so denominated.

258. Penshurst.—This parish is not named in (*D. B.*), and in (*A.D.* 1291) it is styled "Penecestre." We learn from (Reg. Roff., 460, 469) that A.D. 1239 John Belemeyns, canon of St. Paul's and lord of the manor of Penshurst, founded a chapel upon his domain, but, as it is expressly stated, within the *parish* of Leigh. Hasted notices this chapel in his account of Penshurst, but describes it under Leigh, there intimating, through a confused use of his authorities shortly to be pointed out, that it existed before the erection of Belemeyns in 1239, and asserting plainly, that it was suppressed 1st of K. Edward VI: but he produces no evidence for his statements, neither does he assign any locality for his suppressed chapel. On the contrary the old deeds preserved in (Reg. Roff.) seem to testify, that Penshurst originally formed part of Leigh parish; that Belemeyns's chapel was the prototype of the existing parish church of Penshurst; and that it was at first considered only a chapel-of-ease to Leigh, though in process of time it acquired all the privileges of a distinct parish. The first document, "De fundatione capellæ infra parochiam de Leghe," granting the patronage to the founder and his heirs, contains the following expressions: "Nos inspecta carta domini Johannis Canuci patroni ecclesie de Legh, et Richardi ejusdem ecclesie rectoris, et Alani vicarii dicte ecclesie, super quadam capella sita infra curiam domini Johannis Belemeyns, *in parochia dicte ecclesie*, prospecta eciam undique indempnitate matricis ecclesie de Leghe, prefato domino Johanni Belemeyns et successoribus suis confirmavimus, &c.: We, after inspection of the charter of Mr. John Canucus patron of the church of Legh, and of Richard rector of the same church, and of Alan vicar of the said church, respecting a certain chapel situated below the hall of Mr. John Belemeyns, *in the parish of the said church*, the indemnity of the mother church of Leghe also being in every respect provided for, have confirmed to the aforesaid John Belemeyns and his successors, &c., A.D. 1239:" John Belemeyns being styled, as above, canon of St. Paul's and lord of the manor of Penshurst. Next we have an Indulgence, dated 1249, which speaks of "capella in curia manerii de Peneshurste constructa—a chapel constructed in the manor-house of Peneshurste" dedicated to St. Thomas. In the Confirmatory Charter, also dated in 1249, the patron of Leigh, the parson, and the vicar grant to Thomas of Penshurst a free chapel for ever in his manor of Penshurst to be served by his own chaplain, with reservation of certain payments to Leigh; especially

the yearly oblations, "wholly from the mansion of Penshurst—"de hospicio de Penshurst integre," at the four holy seasons; also all confessions, baptisms, &c. And if at Easter mass should not be celebrated in the said chapel, the whole family should receive "Christ's body" in the mother church of Leigh. Again, we find an authorised encroachment upon the above reservations about 150 years from the foundation by John Belemeyns; for license to hear confessions and enjoin penance in "the great chapel, capella magna," of Penshurst "*from all and singular persons inhabiting the said manor*" was granted by the bishop A.D. 1393, "on account of the distance from the parish church of Leigh." Hasted, disregarding the date, quotes the confirmatory charter as that of the original foundation, and earlier than 1239, though alluding either to the same instrument, or to one of the same date, 1249, as a totally independent one. He also adduces the grant to Belemeyns in 1239 as "*afterwards*" with reference to the primary institution of the chapel, which he imagines to have been by Thomas de Penshurst; whereas the above extracts clearly attribute it to John Belemeyns, from whom probably the estate descended to the Penshursts, Hasted mentioning a Stephen de Penshurst as nephew of John Belemeyns, and the proprietor had been changed between 1239 and 1249: compare the charters.

The parish church of Penshurst stands near the mansion and is now dedicated to St. John Baptist; which last circumstance however does not invalidate the above argument, because churches, when re-edified, which has happened to this, often received different dedications, from what they bore previously.—The existing church of Penshurst was generally rebuilt in the debased Gothic style, but the piers and arches between the nave and north aisle, with a small part of the northern side of the chancel, are remnants of an older structure; E.E. and Dec.? of which the former portion certainly might well belong to the building of John Belemeyns.—Stone effigy of Sir Stephen de Penchester, temp. K. Edward I. Brasses: seven children of Watur Draynocott and two wives (W. D. lost), 1507; man and woman, 14—; Pacole Yden, wife, and child, 1564. (Reg. Roff.) —Penshurst Place retains many vestiges of its early origin and importance.

259. St. Peter's Thanet.—Originally a chapelry to Minster, afterwards made parochial, like St. John's, and St. Laurence.—At Broadstairs, a short distance from the gate leading inland

from the pier, was anciently a chapel, dedicated, according to tradition, to the Virgin Mary. (Hasted.)

260. Petham—Is written "Pecham" in (*A.D.* 1291.) The vicarage of Petham is united with that of Waltham; and the second Domesday church may have been that of the latter place. —At Swindling in this parish a chapel existed in 1190; and a chantry was founded at Depden temp. K. Henry IV. (Harris.) The priest belonging to the latter is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)

261. Piventone.—This name is now commonly known as Pevington; the place was formerly a separate parish.—A.D. 1583 the church being pronounced dilapidated, it was united to Pluckley by Archb. Whitgift (Hasted; who adds of the church, "now a stable.") It does not occur in (*A.D.* 1291), but is estimated in (Val. Eccl.), when it possessed "a mansion and glebe worth by yere thirteen shillings and fourpence;" and to this day the rectory of Pevington appears annexed to that of Pluckley. (Clergy List.) The church was demolished toward the end of the eighteenth century (probably soon after Hasted's statement, as above, was penned), and the materials used in the construction of three barns, one on the farm, the others elsewhere; whence the building may be imagined to have been of considerable size. The site is still known; namely, in a young orchard southward of the farm-house.

262. Plaxtole or Plaxtool.—The church was erected in 1649, as declared on a stone inserted into the east end.

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See also the Note below on Stansted.

About five miles northward from the town of Tonbridge, and one mile north-eastward from the village of Plaxtool, to which latter it is considered to belong, stands Sore Place, now usually known as "Old Shore Farm." though formerly a place of importance. The woodcut exhibits a ground plan of the upper floor, which contained the inhabited apartments. The hall measures internally about twenty-eight feet by eighteen and a half. At each end is a window of good proportions, though rather long, terminating upwards in an acute-angled arch, and on one side of the fireplace is another, smaller, quadrangular

within, but without the upper corners are so chamferred as to present the appearance of a square-headed trefoil. The sides of both the large windows still contain hooks for shutters; but all the mullions and tracery have been removed. Possibly the glass might have been fixed in those shutters, as it was not reckoned a fixture in early times. The fireplace is slightly damaged; opposite thereto has been a window, and between that and the corner of the room is a small cupboard or ambry in the stone wall. In one angle of the hall a spiral stone staircase leads downwards to what was the entrance, passing that into the vaulted cellar or storeroom beneath the hall; which vaulting springs quite plain without ribs from the side walls, and is formed of irregularly-sized pieces of ragstone laid in mortar, the last retaining impressions of the boards used in the frame-work, whereupon the vaulting was constructed. This vault was lighted only by an oylet, and had, in the opposite end to the entrance, a wide, low, segmental-headed door, now walled up. Two very substantial tie-beams cross the hall, with kingposts and braces, all moulded, and in good preservation; the roof is steep, and the gables prove, that it retains nearly, if not quite, its original form, but the eaves now covering the remains of the chimney, it is manifest, that some alteration must have taken place here. The floor of the hall is now simply the vaulting of the cellar beneath. In one angle of the hall is an opening into a small chamber, and on the opposite side, corresponding to the position of the latter, is the chapel, which formerly had in the end a window, now altered into a door, resembling the larger ones of the hall. On each side was a small segmental-headed window, and near the entrance passage an opening was originally formed, but for what object is not apparent. In the usual position is a cinquefoil-headed piscina, of which the hexagon basin is perfect, with a crocketted canopy (somewhat injured) but the workmanship is inferior. On the northern, or, to speak more correctly, the eastern, side of the great window, about six feet from the floor, is a stone bracket, with carving of leaves in rather low relief. The dimensions of the chapel are fourteen feet and a half by nearly ten; the end window facing south, rather than east. The small chamber was lighted only by oylets, one in each side, of which the stone frames are rebated for shutters, and some of the hooks for those shutters yet exist. Both this chamber and the chapel had boarded floors. The room below the chapel, now a cellar, must

at first have been applied to some such purpose, having no light: that likewise under the small chamber must have had some similar use. Above the ancient entrance, within the washhouse of the dwelling added to the old mansion, is a large stone corbel in shape three very short clustered columns, with carving on the lower portions bearing some resemblance to that on the bracket in the chapel. This corbel probably supported, or assisted in supporting, the roof of a porch over the door. The hoods of the windows are greatly dilapidated, but in one instance, in the northern face, the termination is perfect. The curious ornament, here found, presents occasionally the appearance of a mask, and prevailed "from the end of the twelfth century to the middle of the fourteenth." (Gloss of Archit. ed. 1840, I, 52, note^{v}, and ib. II. pl. 28. exam. from Warmington.) (Perhaps some modified specimens of later date might be collected in some parts of Sussex.) The hood corbel of Sore Place possesses one of the earlier forms. It may be noticed, that the above description contains no allusion to a kitchen. As however the simple cookery of the age would have been performed in a separate building, if in any, it is not surprising, that no vestiges of such an appendage are now visible. It will also be remarked, that the accommodation for a family at Sore Place is sufficiently scanty; but we must recollect how rude, in some respects almost *brutal*, were the domestic habits of our ancestors when this building was erected. The inmates, when within doors, would assemble in the great hall, the members of the master's family retiring at night to the small chamber, and the servants, to whose comfort little or no attention was paid, sleeping according to their own fancy in the hall. The alterations, in order to render the ancient mansion useful to the tenant of the farm, have disfigured it, but do not prevent tracing the original arrangements.

My attention was first attracted to Sore by reading Hasted's account, namely: "There is an antient and very remarkable chapel still remaining in the mansion-house of Sore, which was probably made use of by the inhabitants of this district in general, before the present chapel of Plaxtool was erected." The common idea, which appears to have been Hasted's, from whose work it may have been derived, is, that the hall was formerly a chapel. That however the construction and evident application of the apartment utterly disprove, while those of the smaller chamber equally demonstrate the sacred uses for which it

was intended; and its small size shows, that it could originally have been intended to accommodate few or none, beyond the members of the proprietor's family and household.

This is certainly a very interesting specimen of ancient domestic architecture, few, if any, more perfect examples of the same date, transition from E.E. to Dec., toward the conclusion of the thirteenth century, existing in this kingdom; particularly as it retains traces of the arrangement of Norman dwellings, in the separation to a certain extent of the lower from the upper portion of the mansion. Unfortunately the shaft of the chimney and the hood of the fireplace have been destroyed, otherwise the building generally might be easily restored; and from the extraordinarily sound condition of the walls they promise to endure, if permitted, for ages yet to come. The farm-house is joined to the old one on the western side. I have good reason to believe, that this curiosity was entirely unknown to some of our most experienced architectural antiquaries till I examined it in January 1846, though it has been and is occasionally visited. It must be added, that one of our best authorities upon such subjects places the date of Sore Place later than is above given.

The interior arrangement of the building just mentioned precisely resembles, with regard to the living-rooms, that of another small manorial residence, at Warley in Essex, as described in a document preserved among the muniments in the chapter-house, Westminster, namely, a "hall with a bedchamber" and a "chapel." This document is supposed to date not later than A.D. 1280, consequently the Warley mansion must have been, nearly at least, contemporary with that of Sore. (Archæol. Journal, V. 152, 153.)

263. Pluckley.—The church comprises chancel, nave, south aisle nearly even eastward with the chancel, south porch, and square west tower with a shingled spire. There are some E.E., some later, portions. Part of the walls have been rebuilt. In the east end were lancet windows, now one poor Perp. The lower part of the tower is perhaps E.E. Interior not seen.—Brass: John Malmaines, 1440. (Harris.)

264. Poltone.—Described under the hundred of Besborough, and clearly to be identified as Polton near Dover, which is still (I am informed) a separate parish, though containing no church, and only three houses, of which one is St. Radigund's abbey farm, another, built within seventy or eighty years, stands near the site of the church; respecting the demolition of which last

my intelligence is defective. According to one account, tradition states it to have been destroyed in 1523; another says it was burnt down about the middle of the seventeenth century. The place where it stood, close to the farm-house, is indicated by a stone, on which was inscribed, "Here did stand the parish church of Polton, mentioned in Domesday Book ix under the title of Chinth, (an ignorant mistake for Chenth, Kent) in the hundred of Besboro'." In (*D. B.*) the church is called "æcclesiola," that is, a small one, or chapel. In (Val. Eccl.) "The chapell of our Lady of Poulton, called Poulton chapell" is named in the enumeration of the possessions of St. Radigund's abbey, but it is not mentioned in the (Clergy List).—The abbey was founded A.D. 1191, 3 of K. Richard I, by Jeffry and Thomas, earls of Perth, and others, for Premonstratensian monks at Bradsole in Polton; this is Tanner's account: according to Leland Hugh, a canon, was the founder and first abbot. (Hasted.)—The only remains of the abbey are the gateway, which is remarkably low. The facings of the wall are curious from the variations of pattern in the flint and Caen stone.

265. Postling.—"Two small churches—æcclesiolæ." (*D. B.*) —"In the chancel, against the north wall, is a small stone fixed in it of about six inches square, with an inscription in old capitals denoting, that on the nineteenth calend of September, on the day of St. Eusebius confessor of the Roman church, this church was dedicated to the honor of St. Mary." (Hasted.)

266. Promehill or Bromehill.—Situated at the extreme south-western corner of Romney Marsh, not very far from Rye, is always deemed to have belonged to Kent, though the church is declared to have stood in Sussex.—This place was overwhelmed by an irruption of the sea about A.D. 1280, temp. K. Edward I. (Kilburne.) The church is however specially mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) as appropriated to the college of Wye.—"The ruins of the church were visible in the year 1637." Bromehill is reported "to have been once so considerable, as to have had in it above fifty inns and taverns. Deering MSS." (Harris.) This last story however does not quite accord with Camden's description, who styles the place merely a little populous village.—There is still some land belonging to this parish in the county of Sussex. (Horsfield's Sussex.)

267. Queenborough.—This place was so named by K. Edward III in honour of his queen Philippa, a Kingsborough previously existing in the centre of the Isle. (Lambarde.)—

Queenborough was once accounted a chapelry to Minster (Hasted); and in (Val. Eccl.) it is called the "chapel of Quinburghe." There was formerly a hospital here, dedicated to St. John. (Hasted.)

268. Reculver.—Herne and Hothe, as well as St. Nicholas in Thanet, with All Saints attached to the latter, were formerly chapelries to Reculver, and are so mentioned even as lately as in (Val. Eccl.) Reculver must, in ancient times, have been a place of great consideration, it being the site of a Roman town called Regulbium, and the Saxon kings of Kent having a residence there, which is stated (Bed. Hist. Eccl. note to 258, ed. 1846) to have been given by King Æthelbert to Augustin for the palace of himself and his successors. The Saxon Chronicle (Gibson's ed. 40) records, that King Egbert, A.D. 669, gave Reculver to Bassus, a priest, for him to build a monastery therein. Which Bassus, we learn from Bede (Hist. Eccl. l. 2, c. 20), was a Northumbrian noble, who, after King Edwin's death in battle, accompanied his widow and children in the exile to which they were compelled. "Basso, milite regis Ædvini fortissimo." A.D. 692 (690, Chron. Sax.), Berctuald, abbot of Reculver monastery, succeeded Theodore in the archbishopric of Canterbury. (Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 5, c. 8.) Two grants to this establishment by Eadberht and Earduulf, kings of Kent, the former dated in 747, the latter considered to be of about the same period, are preserved in (Cod. Dipl. V, 46, 47.)—The monastery of Bassus was given by King Eadred, A.D. 949, to Christ's church, Canterbury, though it continued a monastery till A.D. 1020, the abbot's title being altered to that of dean. (Kilburne.) In a charter of Archb. Æthelnoth, dating between 1020 and 1038, we find mention of St. Mary's monastery at Reculver, as well as of its dean: "Sanctae Mariae Raculfensis monasterii—Guichardi decani eiusdem aecclesiae sanctae matris dei." (Cod. Dipl. IV, 53.) Consult Eadred's charter. (Ib. II, 293, and V, 324.)—Lambarde asserts, that vestiges of K. Ethelbert's palace at Reculver existed in his time.

269. Ringwold.—Kingsdowne in Ringwold is reported to have been once a separate parish. (Harris.)

270. Ripple.—The arch over the south door of this church is circular. A document of A.D. 1287 mentions a chapel in Ripple cemetery, called the Charner, of which no vestiges remain to show whether it was attached to the church, or an unconnected erection in the churchyard. (Hasted.)

271. Rochester.—Of this place it is said that "The city of Rochester was worth an hundred shillings in the time of K. Edward. When the bishop received it the same. Its value is now twenty pounds, but the tenant pays forty pounds: Civitas Rovecestre T. R. E. valebat c solidos; quando episcopus recepit similiter; modo valet xx libras, tamen ille qui tenet reddit xl libras." (*D. B.* 2, p. 1, c. 1.) Bede styles this place "civitas Dorubrevis," stating (Hist. Eccl., l. 2, c. 3), that it obtained from the English the name of Hrofæcæstræ from a former chief, called Hrof. He says (Ib.) that the church of St. Andrew (the cathedral) was built by K. Ethelbert, about A.D. 604, who also procured much endowment for both this church and that of Canterbury, as well as for the bishops. (Reg. Roff.) enumerates many benefactions to the church of Rochester in Saxon times; "ante adventum Normannorum."—Another statement is, that the first Christian church here was begun about A.D. 600, and completed four years afterwards: that it was made episcopal by K. Æthelbert; that Gundulph, bishop of Rochester in 1077, ejected the secular canons, who were the original owners of the priory, and replaced them with Benedictine monks; that he rebuilt and enlarged the priory; and recovered from Odo, bishop of Bayeux, sundry manors and estates, which had been unjustly alienated from the cathedral establishment. (Monast. I, 153, 155.)

In A.D. 1264, during the wars between K. Henry III and his barons, this city was besieged by Montfort, Earl of Leicester, when the church was plundered and defaced, many of the monks were murdered, and the church was converted into a stable. (Monast. I, 156.) Thus we perceive, that the discreditable conduct of the parliamentarian forces during the Great Rebellion was not the first and only instance of such proceedings in this country.

The priory was erected in 1077 by Bp. Gundulph (Lambarde), who rebuilt the cathedral and priory about 1080. (Kilburne.) These two statements must refer to the same act of Bp. Gundulph, and imply merely a *renovation* of the priory, as well as of the cathedral.

St. Nicholas, although a parish (so early as 1070, Hasted) was long without a church, having only an altar in the cathedral; but A.D. 1418 Bp. Rich. Yong gave license to build a church "in cimiterio dicte ecclesie nostre in parte boreali—in the cemetery of our said church on the northern side" (of the cathedral, where the church of St. Nicholas now stands) the

same to be "rectoria in perpetuum—non vicaria—a rectory for ever, not a vicarage;" which was accomplished after some opposition from the monks of the priory. (Reg. Roff., 560.) In the same collection (528) St. Nicholas is thus coupled with St. Margaret. "Altare Sancti Nicolai" (in the cathedral) "quod est parochiale cum ecclesia Sancte Margarete, que sicut capella ad predictum altare pertinere dinoscitur. The altar of St. Nicholas, which is parochial, with the church of St. Margaret, which as a chapel is known to belong to the said altar."—The first church (of St. Nicholas) was consecrated 18 December, 1423; being ruinous in 1620, it was taken down, and the present structure was consecrated 24 September, 1624. Beside those now standing (namely, St. Nicholas and St. Margaret) two other churches are mentioned in this town. St. Clement's (which appears in Val. Eccl.) now desecrated and destroyed, but vestiges are spoken of as then existing in Horsewash, formerly St. Clement's, Lane. The last rector died in February, 1528. St. Mary's parish was situated without the east gate of the city. The church existed A.D. 850. (Reg. Roff. 23.) When it was desecrated is not known. (Hasted.) St. Mary's church is thus noticed in a charter of Ætheluulf, king of the West Saxons, dated as above. "In orientali plaga extra murum civitatis Hroffi, in meridia parte, quod multum notum est, et in illa terra est aecclesia dedicata in honore Sanctae Mariae uirginis." (Cod. Dipl. II, 36.)—Eastgate hospital in this town was founded by Simon Potyn, A.D. 1316. (Monast. VI, 764.)—A chantry at the bridge (that is, not upon the bridge, but at the eastern end, abutting on, or part of, the Crown Inn) was founded A.D. 1393 to be called "Allesolven" (All Souls) "chapell." (Reg. Roff. 555.) (Val. Eccl.) names the "Cantaria pontis Roffensis."

The following list of churches is copied from Hearne's Textus Roffensis, 228 to 231. No date is annexed, but the document next but one before it, signed by King Henry I, belongs to the year 1103 (224 to 227); and the third deed following, the others having no date, is marked A.D. 1143; so that, if, which appears to have been the intention of Hearne, the extracts are arranged with some regard to chronological order, the list must have been compiled in the first half of the twelfth century. However the arrangement is not strictly chronological, because at 208 there is a deed of A.D. 1145. It will be perceived, that a few of the names cannot be identified, though the remainder may be recognised with tolerable certainty. It must also be

remarked, that, in addition to several churches which are known to have been destroyed, some chapels are mentioned, of the existence of which we have, so far as I am aware, no other record. In reading the names it must be remembered, that in ancient writings *u* and *v* are frequently convertible letters, and that, in the middle of words, the *w* is often represented by, as we name the letter, double *u*.

"De numero ecclesiarum Rofensis episcopatus, et de redditibus," &c.

"Tonebrigga," Tonbridge; "Barindena, Ealdinga, marginal note, Beansteda," Yalding, and Bensted in the parish of Hunton; "Leaga, marg. note, Bitteberga," Leigh and Bidborough; "Brængcesle," Brenchley; "Horsbundenne," Horsmonden; "Theudelei," Tudely; "Lamburherste," the same; "Peppingeberia," Pembury; "Speldherste," the same; "Wotringaberia," Watringbury; "Eastpecham," the same; "Westpecham," the same; "East Fearnlega, m. n., Liluitana capella Anfridi," East Farleigh, and perhaps Linton; "Beccheham," Beckenham; "Trottescliui," Trottescliffe; "Ciselherste," Chesilhurst; "Cudena," Cowden; "Æischerste," Ashurst; "Ailesford, m. n., Cusintuna," Aylesford and Cosington; "Berlingis, m. n., Pædleswrtha," Birling and Paddlesworth; "Meallingis," East Malling; "Codeham," Cudham; "Reiersce," Ryarsh; "Offeham," the same; "Dictuna," Ditton; "Huntintune," Hunton; "Netlesteda," Nettlested; "Burcham," Burham; "Wldeham," Woldham; "Sancta Margarita, m. n., Hescindena," St. Margaret's, Rochester, and Nashenden; "Cættham," Chatham; "Sanctus Clemens," in Rochester, now destroyed; "Cuclestena," Cuxton; "Hallingis," Halling; "Snodilande," Snodland; "Wroteham, m. n., Stanteda," Wrotham and Stansted; "Meapeham," Meopham; "Pennesherst," the same; "Ehteham," Ightham; "Eadintuna," Addington; "Lisna," Lesnes, or Erith; "Leueseham," Lewisham; "Erde vel Earhethe," Crayford; "Wilmentuna," Wilmington; "Lullingestuna, m. n., vel Lullingestan," the same; "Le," Lee; "Mæuurtha," Mereworth; "Westerham," the same; "Watlande," Woodland; "Ciuilinga," Kingsdown? or Keston?; "Æinesford," Eynsford; "Cimisinga," Kemsing; "Wicham," the same; "Bradesteda," Brasted; "Færningeham," Farningham; "Hæselholte," Nockholt?; "Readlega," Ridley; "Æisce," Ash; "Herdei," Hartley; "Sundercrsce," Sundridge; "Mapeldreskampe," Maplescombe in Kingsdown; "Heure," Hever; "Scorham," Shoreham; "Hludesdune,"

Ludsdown; "Otteford," the same; "Rokesle," the same; "Leleburna," Leybourne; "Culinga," Cowling; "Iuelda," Ifield; "Cidingstone," Chiddingstone; "Terstana," Teston; "Æilentune," Allington; "Freondesbyri, m. n., Strodes," Frinsbury and Strood; "Lilecirce," Lillechurch or Higham; "Heahham," Higham (see the Note there); "Cobbeham," Cobham; "Scorene," Shorne; "m. n., Æslingham, Thorndun, Merestune," Eslingham in Frinsbury, Thornham, and Merston; "Halgesto," High Halstow; "Hnutstede," Nutsted; "Sancta Wereburh de Hou," Hoo; "Dereuuoldes treou, Ordmærescirce de Hou, Dodescirce," Dode or Dowde in Ludsdown; "Deremannescirce de Hou," this name and "Ordmærescirce de Hou" probably intend All Hallows and St. Mary's, but how to distinguish between them I know not; "Cliue, m. n., Westcliue," Cliffe, where see the Note; "Falkenham," Fawkham; "Denituna," Denton; "Meletuna," Milton; "Gravesænde," the same; "Eadelmesbrege," Edenbridge; "Stokes," the same; "Grean, the same, or St. James; "Cilesfeld, m. n., capella Fearnberga," Chelsfield and Farnborough; "Celca," Chalk; "Northcræi," the same; (a small hiatus); "Rodulfes cræi," another Cray; "Fotescræi," the same; "Northfleotes," Northfleet; "Suthfleotes," Southfleet; "Bixle," Bexley; "Suaneskampe, m. n., Gretenersce," Swanscombe and Greenhithe; "Haltesteda," Halsted; "Derente, m. n., Helle," Darent and Hilles; "Dertford," Dartford;" "Suthderente," South Darent; "Suthtuna," Sutton at Hone; "Stanes," Stone; "Orpintuna," Orpington; "Hortune," Horton Kirby; "Plumstede," the same; "Bromlega," Bromley; "Ælteham," Eltham; "Wicham," the same; "Cerlentune, m. n., Chitebroc, Comba," Charlton with Kidbroke and Combe; "Greneuuic, m. n., Grenic," Greenwich (see Note); "West Greneuuic," now Deptford; Wleuuic," Woolwich; "Gillingeham, m. n., Lidisinga," Gillingham and Lidsing; "Bearmlinges," Barming (a name lost); "Seouenaca," Sevenoaks; "Meallingetes, m. n., Sanctus Leonardus," West Malling and St. Leonard's.

"De Capellis."

"Bitteberga, Chitebroc, Comba, Strodes, Capella de Hou," both Allhallows and St. Mary's were chapels to Hoo; "Halgelei," perhaps Hawley in Sutton at Hone, but I find no record of a chapel there; or it may signify the same as "Herdei" above, namely, Hartley; "Æslingham, West Cliue, Grenic, Stanstede, Lindisinge," Lidsing; "Mersctuna," Merston; "Lullingestana, Hescendena, Cusingtune, Cretenersce," Greenhithe; "Fearn-

berga; Lilintuna," Linton; "Bearmlingetes," West Barming or Barnjet; "Beantesteda," Bensted in Hunton; "Craie, Scriburna," Shipbourne; "Helle, Sanctus Leonardus, Sancta Maria de castello," that is, in the castle of Rochester.

Perhaps a collation with the original record would show, that some of the above names have been incorrectly reported, as the perfect accuracy of Hearne is questioned. See the "History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings," by Lappenberg translated by Benj. Thorpe, London, 1845, xxv. The preceding and subsequent Notes will render unnecessary farther observations upon the places mentioned.

There seems to be sufficient evidence of the existence of a castle at Rochester under the Saxon dynasty. In a list "De datoribus beneficiorum" (scil. ecclesiæ Roffensi) "ante adventum Normannorum," the first entry is "Ethelbertus rex" (who died in the beginning of the seventh century) "dedit terram, ubi castrum Rofense est—King Ethelbert gave the land, where Rochester castle stands." (Reg. Roff. 116.) This quotation by itself certainly proves nothing, and the (Text Roff.) reports the gift differently. But A.D. 765 Egbert, King of Kent, disposed of some land *within the walls of the castle of Rochester*. "Ego Ecbertus rex Cantiæ, &c.—trado terram *intra castelli mœnia* supra nominati, i. e., Hrofiscestri, unum viculum cum duobus jugeribus adjacentem plateæ, quæ terminus a meridie hujus terræ &c.—Actum anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCLXV." (Reg. Roff. 16, and Cod. Dipl. I, 137, 138.) Again we find the castle, "castellum Hrobi," named by Etheluulf, King of the West Saxons and of Kent, A.D. 855. (Text. Roff. 102.) Also in a charter of Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 788, granting Trottescliff, "Trottesclib," to the church of Rochester there is the expression, "episcopium castelli quod nominatur Hrofescester—the bishoprick of *the castle* called Rochester;" though possibly the term here may signify only that Rochester was a fortified city. (Cod. Dipl. I. 183.) That Rochester was fortified in Saxon times appears likewise from another charter of K. Offa, dated A.D. 789, which speaks of the "septentrionalem murum præfatæ civitatis," nempe "Hrofi,—the northern wall of the aforesaid city, namely Rochester." (Cod. Dipl. com. I, 186.) (Compare Poste's Observations quoted below.)* But though Norman William might

* I am aware, that the forgery of some professed Saxon documents casts suspicion upon such authorities. If those quoted are all fictitious, the argument built upon them falls to the ground; but if one or two only are genuine, they will suffice for my purpose, namely, to

find a Saxon fortification here, it is not surprising, that, on so important a spot commanding the passage of the Medway, it should not satisfy his idea of the requisite strength. Accordingly (*D. B.*) states, see the Note on Aylesford,* that he exchanged with the Bishop of Rochester a portion of the royal manor of Aylesford for some land belonging to the bishop, which, adjoining apparently to the Saxon castle, was necessary to afford space for the Norm. additions. However, while K. William I. commenced, or perhaps only designed, the enlargement of Rochester castle, it was not completed till subsequently; because documents are preserved, which show, that, in consideration of the manor of Hedenham, Bucks, being granted to the church of Rochester, Gundulph, bp. of the diocese, covenanted to erect the castle of stone at his own expense for K. William, son of K. William. (Text. Roff. 144, &c.)

The cellars of the Crown and George Inns in this town are examples of ancient vaulting, which however, from their darkness, the effects of damp, and the use to which they are appropriated, it is not easy to examine accurately. The former seems to be the oldest, though it is the least ornamented of the two, and not carried to any great depth. The cellar of the George is very deep, of considerable length, has both transverse and diagonal ribs, and the bosses and corbels are elaborately carved. There are clear marks of windows, and some frames as if intended for doors, but I much doubt their being (at least some of them) more than shams. Both cellars are popularly supposed to have been churches, but can hardly have been designed for other than their present use. That of the George runs nearly north and south, beside which the existing trap doorway, through which casks are let down from the street, appears to be coeval with the remainder of the structure.—The Journal of the Brit. Archæological Association, No. 13, 30—37, contains some "Observations on the ancient city walls of Rochester," with a notice of the portions yet remaining, by the Rev. Beale Poste.

272. Rodmersham.—This church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, the latter having a chancel co-extensive with the principal one, western tower, and south porch.

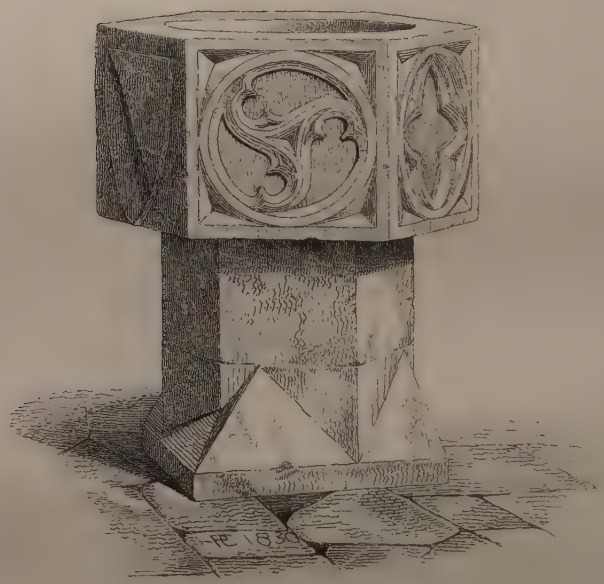
furnish *presumptive* evidence at the least for the fact supposed. The charter of Ecgberht is deemed by Mr. Kemble to be decidedly genuine, which is his opinion also with regard to that of "Etheluulf." (Cod. Dipl. II, 57.)

* There are indeed existing remains of a Norm. military building at Aylesford, which might possibly be intended by the notice above alluded to, but, from consideration of the entire passage and the manner in which it is introduced, I conceive it can only signify Rochester Castle.

The chancel seems to be Norm. from the frames of two small semicircular-headed windows yet visible. Perhaps there was a third above and between them, as at Bapchild, in the space now occupied by a large Dec. window. The rest of the church is of different, later, dates, comprising some few Dec., and other Perp., windows, those of the north side being late Perp. The tower is a good specimen of plain flint-work, apparently Perp., but contains a rather large Dec. window, which may be a re-insertion. The windows retain many small portions of coloured glass, one border, yellow, of vines greatly resembling some of the carving belonging to or near the rood screen. The font is a plain block of stone, first squared, then rendered octangular by chamferring the corners till towards the base. The sedilia are of wood, with a canopy, the back being a screen between the two chancels; which screen is a good specimen of carved wood work, and in very fair preservation. The commandments &c. on panelling are supported by what seems to have been the beam of the rood-loft, which still possesses its gilding. In the partitions among the pews are some fragments of the rood-screen, much carved. In the south wall of the south chancel are two pointed arches resting on pillars, of which the capitals are of Norm., or Tr. Norm., character, most probably replaced there from older work, as the chancel generally appears of much later date.

273. Rokesley.—This church is mentioned (in *A.D.* 1291) separately from any other, and it appears thus likewise (in Val. Eccl.); but the name is now lost officially.—The church was suppressed, and the parish united to North Cray by the authority of Card. Pole, Archb. of Canterbury, A.D. 1557, when the materials were directed to be sold for the benefit of the parish of North Cray. (Reg. Roff. 588.) Toward the end of the last century it was said, "The church is still entire," though "converted into a barn," which was "called *Chapel Barn*, to distinguish it from others in the same yard." In the chancel "still remain" two stalls (sedilia?) with "mitred" (ogée?) "arches" and a piscina. Yet in the instrument of union with North Cray in 1557 the belfry, walls, and roof were declared to be dilapidated, and in a falling condition; on which account permission was granted even to laymen to sell *all* the materials of the building, the same being enumerated in the deed. (Cust. Roff.) Rokesley may be recognised in the modern name Ruxley.

274. Rolvenden.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with chancels, or chapels, wider than the aisles, south



FONT.

Rolvenden Church, Kent.

porch (now used as a vestry) and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. There are E. E., Dec., Perp., late Perp., and modern, portions. The font is Dec. The south chancel contains an ogée-headed piscina. Within recollection the approach to the roodloft from an outside door in the south wall by stairs through the wall remained open, and the upper doorway still exists. Some of the faces of the piers and capitals of the chancel arch are concave. The north and south entrances are now closed. Like some other churches of the district the outside walls are coated with "rough-cast."—"At Forsham (in this parish) are the ruines of an antient stone structure, of the shape of a little chappel: and supposed so to have been, to an antient seat, near thereunto (called Forsham) long since dilapidated; but the scite thereof, and how the same was moted, is yet visible." (Kilburne.) By some these ruins are imagined to be those of a fort. (Hasted.) Traces of buildings at Forsham are, it appears, still perceptible. (Hist. of Romney Marsh, 84.) Mr. Holloway mentions also Lowden, otherwise called Little Maytham, castle in this parish, situated opposite the Castle Toll in Newenden to the north, (ut sup).

275. Romney, Old.—Brass: John Ips and wife. (Hasted.)

276. Romney, New.—"Ecclia de Nova Romeney cum capellis Sancti Laurencii et Sancti Martini in eadem villa." (Val. Eccl.) —"Here were antiently five churches, called St. Laurence, St. Martin, St. John Baptist, one other whose name I find not, and St. Nicholas;" which last, the only one now standing, is the parish church. A priory (a cell to the foreign abbey of Pontiniac, Hasted) was founded here by Sir John Mansell, A.D. 1257, and suppressed 2 of K. Henry V. There was also a hospital. The harbour was destroyed about the fifteenth year of K. Edward I. (Kilburne.)—The nameless church above was called St. Michael, being "mentioned in a will the beginning of K. Henry VIII;" St. Laurence, St. Martin, and St. John in a will 25 of K. Henry VIII: "but before the end of that reign they seem to have been all disused.—Besides the churchyard adjoining to St. Nicholas church there are five others belonging to it." (He must mean five churchyards *including* that of St. Nicholas.) The vicars of St. Nicholas are styled "vicars of New Romney" without any distinction from 1458 downwards; therefore the other churches were always subordinate in some manner. (Hasted.) (Note the quotation from Val. Eccl. above.) The hospital was for lepers, founded by Adam de Cherryng temp. Archb. Baldwin (about

the end of K. Henry II. Hasted.) It was re-established A.D. 1363 by John Frauncys of Romney, and annexed to St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford A.D. 1481. Hasted says part was still standing at the east end of the town. (Monast. VI, 640.) According to Tanner (Ib. VI, 1047), the priory above noticed was a cell to the foreign abbey of *Pountney*, which name may, not improbably, be correctly rendered Pontiniac by Hasted. —The pillars of the church are "very large, with circular arches, and Saxon (Norm.) ornaments." The tower, at the west end, has "several ranges of small circular arches on the sides, and at the bottom is a circular arch over a doorway with zigzag ornaments." Brass: Thomas Lambarde, 1514. (Hasted.)—The floor of the church is greatly below the level of the ground on the outside.

277. RUCKING.—This church has two Norm. doors. (Hasted.)

278. SALTWOOD.—With Saltwood the chapel of Hithe is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)—The font is inclosed in a case of carved oak. Brasses: John Verien, once rector of Sandhurst; Tho. Brokhill Esq. and wife, 1437. (Hasted.)—(Val. Eccl.) names the hospital of St. Bartholomew (see Hithe), and also a park at Saltwood. There are considerable remains of the castle.

279. SANDHURST.—Though this place is not mentioned in (*D.B.*) (see the Note on Newenden) yet in a list of donations to the cathedral church of Canterbury, printed by Somner, "Sandherst" occurs together with several other places, which were given by K. Offa A.D. 791. For an extract from an early record, whence we learn that this parish may have possessed a church in the eleventh century, see the quotation from (Cod. Dipl.) in the Note on Lewisham. The church consists of square western tower, nave with north and south aisles, chancel, a private chapel at the east end of the north aisle, north and south porches. The body of the building is transition from E.E. to Dec.; the south aisle is perhaps Dec.; the north aisle is Perp., the chapel containing windows in different styles. The north porch, which is of brick, is late Perp. There is an unusual arrangement in this building, in the tower having a small aisle on both the north and the south sides, though the latter is no longer visible in consequence of a modern addition there. The church of Seaford in Sussex is another instance of such an arrangement. Sandhurst church was an excellent specimen of the style, in which it was constructed, but has been grievously mutilated. The stone mullions were removed from all the

windows, except those of the private chapel; and part of the chancel was rebuilt with brick, beside recent alterations, the former having been effected beyond memory. Not very many years ago there were, and may be now, in the chancel, good examples of paving tiles of various dates, beginning with E.E. The north wall of the chancel retains an ambry. Between the two chancels was a little wood-work of unusually early date, which was removed a few years ago. Beside that above stated, other reparations have been made with brick. In the windows of the northern, or "Betterinden," chancel are some remains of coloured glass, including the figure of a knight in armour, supposed to be that of the founder, De Betterinden, owner of the estate surrounding the church.

Behind the house of Bourne farm is a large field, called "Bourne Town Field," but now part of the estate of Conghurst, of which the house and principal portion are in the adjoining parish of Hawkhurst, to which field is attached a traditionary tale, such as may be found in many other places; for instance at Waldron in Sussex; which see. It is related, that this spot was originally fixed on for the site of the parish church, but that every night the work performed in the preceding day was pulled down, and the materials conveyed to the place, where the church now stands, and where the parties concerned eventually erected the building, overcome by the pertinacity, with which their first intention was opposed. As it is, the church is very inconveniently located, completely on one side of the parish; but in Bourne Town Field it would have been still more in an angle, nearer to the boundary, and quite removed from the far larger portion of this extensive parish.

280. Sandwich.—A.D. 1031 as soon as Canute had returned to England, he gave to Christ's church in Canterbury the port of Sandwich, and all the issues from either side of the port; so that, when the sea was at its utmost height, if a vessel should be tossing about as near as it could approach the land, and any one should stand in the vessel, having in his hand a small axe, called by the English "a taper axe," which he was able to throw upon the land, the right of the ship became due to the ministers of Christ's church. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 153.) The following is another report of the same transaction: "Cnud, rex Anglorum, dedit ecclesiæ Christi portum de Sandwic, et omnes exitus ejusdem aquæ ab utraque parte fluminis, ita ut natante navi in flumine cum plenum fuerit, quam longius de navi potest securis

parvula super terram projici, debet a ministris ecclesiæ Christi rectitudo navis accipi, nullusque," &c. (Text. Roff. 37.) The charter of Cnut, dated A.D. 1023 (eight years therefore earlier than stated in Chron. Sax.) thus expresses his donation: "Concedo eidem aecclesiae" (scil. Christi in Dorobernia) "ad uictum monachorum portum de Sanduuic et omnes exitus eiusdem aquae ab utraque parte fluminis cuiuscunque terra sit, a Pipernæsse usque ad Mearcesfleote, ita ut natante naue in flumine cum plenum fuerit quam longius de naui potest securis paruula quam Angli uocant tapereax super terram proiici, ministri aecclesiae Christi rectitudines accipiant, nullusque omnino homo habeat aliquam consuetudinem in eodem portu, exceptis monachis aecclesiae Christi." (Cod. Dipl. IV, 21.)

"The borough of Sandwich was appropriated to the clothing of the monks. When the archbishop received it, it rendered 40,000 herrings for the food of the monks" (which payment is declared to continue): "Sandwicie (burgum) est de vestitu monachorum; quando recepit archiepiscopus reddebat—xl millia de allecibus ad victum monachorum." (*D.B.*)—This town had four churches, of which that of St. James has been destroyed. In the eight century Domneva founded a monastery here, which was wasted by the Danes, rebuilt, and again destroyed by the French; out of its ruins was erected the church of St. Mary. A house for white Carmelite friars was founded by Henry Cowfield (a German, Hasted) A.D. 1272. (Kilburne.)—The church of St. Clement has a central tower, ornamented on the sides with three arcades, but the (twenty) stalls (mentioned by Harris), have been removed. The seal of the priory was in the possession of the corporation; it was "of copper, of an oval form." Hospitals: St. John's existed in 1287; the seal was kept by the corporation; it was oval, of lead. St. Thomas's, alias Ellis's, founded about 1392 by Thomas Ellis (Elys) draper, of Sandwich. St. Bartholomew's, founded about 1244 by Sir Henry de Sandwich (though some evidences state it to be earlier). The chapel, at a short distance, is "a large and handsome edifice," containing the effigy of a knight in armour on an altar-tomb, intended probably for Sir H. de Sandwich. The seal is a small oval. "Barton's chantry was founded in some chapel in or near David's gate." A house of lepers once existed here, called "The Maldry." (Hasted.) The following account will probably be deemed more authentic than Hasted's above. The hospital of St. Bartholomew was founded by Thomas Crompthorne and his

wife Maud in 1190. That of St. Thomas by Thomas Raling, clerk, William Swan, clerk, John Goddard, and Richard Long, among whom the name of Elys does not appear. Concerning this foundation Tanner refers to "Pat. 16 Rich. II, p. 1, m. 32," (which date would be A.D. 1393), and another temp. K. Edward IV. (Monast VI, 764.)

281. SARRE.—Was united to St. Nicholas (date not given) after which the church was suffered to decay, and no vestige now remains. (Hasted.) It may have existed in 1526, being named in (Val. Eccl.) under the estimation of the possessions of Leeds priory.

282. SEALE.—A church of chancel, nave, south aisle with chancel and porch, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. A perfectly plain tiebeam supplies the place of a chancel arch. The tiebeams of the nave, with wall-pieces resting on corbels, are moulded. Of the three piers between the nave and the aisle two, of which one is engaged in the western wall, are E.E., the third is Perp. The south door is Dec. Of the windows some, in the north side, are Dec., some Perp., some debased Perp. Those of the tower are Perp. The outer wall is of rubble masonry, the southern containing the frame of a small pointed-arched window. South of the south chancel is a vestry of some antiquity. The porch is Perp. By the side of the entrance of the porch is a stoup, and above the entrance a niche, both mutilated. Brass, in the chancel, Will. de Bryene, 1395, in armour, of which the joints are not marked. Seale ranks only as a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kemsing, though it has vastly outgrown its original condition, the population of the parish exceeding 1600. (Clergy List.)

283. SEASALTER.—"In eodem Borowart Lest jacet parvum burgum, nomine Seseltre, quod proprie pertinet coquinæ archiepiscopi. In the same Last of Borowart lies a small borough, by name Seseltre, which properly belongs to the archbishop's kitchen." (*D. B.*) A great change must have taken place, since this, now, very insignificant place was styled a *borough* in 1086.—After a violent storm, 1 January, 1779, on the seashore, about half a mile west from the present church, were discovered the stone foundations of a large building, lying due east and west, the supposed remains of the ancient church of Seasalter. Many human bones were likewise uncovered at the same time. (Hasted.)

284. SELLINGE.—There is no clue, whereby to ascertain the locality of the second Domesday church. That of Smeeth appears

the nearest to Sellinge at present, but is annexed to Aldington in (Val. Eccl.), and therefore is probably the chapel named with Aldington in (*A.D.* 1291).—Brass: John Bernys, and wife, 1440. (Hasted.)

285. Sentlinge.—According to (Hasted) this name applies to a manor in South, now called St. Mary, Cray; which parish therefore, if Hasted's opinion is well founded, possessed a church in the eleventh century, and, if so, most probably on the spot occupied by the present building, though it is here described under another name.

286. Sevenoaks.—See the Note on Rochester for an early allusion to this church, where the name is spelled "Seouenaca." (Val. Eccl.) describes the chapel of St. John in this parish, "capella Sancti Johannis ibidem;" but where it stood I know not. Also in the same record under "Senock" the parks of Otford and Knowle are mentioned.—Tanner says, that William Sennock, who, when an infant, had been exposed in the street of this place, whence his name, became Lord Mayor of London, and, A.D. 1418, founded a hospital and a free-school here; with the addition to this account, that there was in the place a more ancient hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist. (Monast. VI, 765.)

287. Sevington.—(Hasted) takes no notice of the Domesday description of "Seivetone," which occurs in a short paragraph, comprising besides only the names of Estefort and Essetesford (Ashford) in two portions, and Essella (Eastwell?): whence it may be inferred, that he did not know to what place to apply the passage. On full consideration I would assign it to Sevington, not simply from the similarity of the names (and certainly they sound, though they may not read, much alike), but also from the evident connection of "Seivetone" with Ashford, from which town Sevington is distant only two miles. I have therefore attributed the Domesday name and church to Sevington. "A priest" likewise is specified in this manor, which contained "a mill of tenpence" (therefore stood upon a small stream) "and eight acres of meadow.—Ibi æcclesia, et presbyter, et unum molinum de x denariis, et viii acræ prati." (*D.B.*)

288. Sheldwich.—In addition to what was said in the Note on Luddenham I would suggest, that the two names "Cildresham" and "Shildriceham" may mean the same place, the variation being not greater than constantly occurs in (*D.B.*); and after attentively regarding the manner, in which these names are

Seal of the Grammar School

SEVENOAKS, KENT.

connected with others, respecting the application of which there can be little, or no, doubt, I am disposed to believe, that they do signify the same spot, and that spot Sheldwich. See also the Note on Faversham.

289. Shipbourne.—Is deemed a chapel to Tonbridge. It is a donative, but the name appears in (Val. Eccl.)—From the return to a brief of K. Edward III, A.D. 1333, it appears, that a church existed at Shipbourne at that period. (Reg. Roff.) And refer to the Note on Rochester for an earlier allusion to it, taken from (Text. Roff. 231). But it is specially styled a *chapel* in sundry documents preserved in the (Registrum Roffense).

290. Sholdon.—A chapelry to North Bourne.—At Cotmanton, (of which part of the demesnes are within the adjoining parishes of North Bourne and Walmer, and the residence "divides the two parishes of Sholdon and North Bourne") was a chapel, a little eastward of the mansion. "The ruins of this chapel remained till within these few years. By the stone walls, which were entire, it appeared to have been a building of some beauty and symmetry of architecture, consisting of a nave and south aisle, separated by a row of elegant, slight pillars, supporting pointed arches; beyond them was a chancel, circular at the east end, and vaulted over with stone. The whole of it is now pulled down, and the foundation erased, so that the very site of it is no longer visible." It is mentioned in a deed dating 1st of K. Edward I. (Hasted.)

291. Shoreham.—The church consists of chancel, nave, south aisle ranging eastward with the chancel, north aisle the length of the nave, and square west tower with pinnacles on the top. (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Sorham, note, cum capella;" most probably Otford, which, as a chapel, is joined with Shoreham in (Val. Eccl.)

292. Shorne.—Altar-tomb and effigy of Sir Hen. de Cobham, "le uncle," in mail, and cross-legged; he was sheriff temp. K. Edward I and K. Edward II. Brasses: John Smith, 1337; John Smith, and wife Mariom, 1457; Will. Pepyr, vicar, 1468; man and woman. (Reg. Roff.)

293. Sibertswold.—This parish was united to Colred by Archb. Whitgift, A.D. 1584, and the union consolidated by Archb. Sancroft in 1680. (Hasted.)

294. Sittingbourne.—A small portion of this church is E.E., the remainder later, of different dates. For the account of a

tomb and remarkable effigy here, consult (Archæol. Journal, IV, 81).

295. Smarden.—The church comprises chancel, nave, north and south porches, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. The chancel contains a piscina and three sedilia, all cinquefoil-headed. On each side of the chancel arch, which is very bad modern work, are two ranges of trefoil ogée-headed corbel tables,* the northern terminating in either heads human or animal, or else foliage; the others in a Dec. resemblance to a peculiar E.E. decoration. These are generally in excellent preservation, still retaining traces of colour, and would be highly ornamental, were they not, like the entire interior of the building, thickly coated with whitewash. In the north wall of the nave, near the eastern end, are some remains of E.E. work, said to be an ancient font, or part of one. Sundry appearances in the walls indicate an alteration of the present structure from the original. At the entrance of the churchyard an old house forms a lych-gate.

296. Smeeth.—Is annexed, as a perpetual curacy, to the rectory of Aldington. (Clergy List.)

297. Snargate.—This church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels, south porch, and square west tower with battlements. The building is chiefly E.E., with Dec. and Perp. portions. The side chancels are separated from the remainder of the church by timber and plaster partitions, not of recent date. The entrance to the southern is in the northern angle of the east wall; that to the other in the north wall. The latter chancel contains a square-headed piscina, the approach to the roodloft, and the foot of the ancient stone altar. In the high chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina in the *east* wall. The pavement retains very many encaustic tiles.

298. Snodland.—Brasses: John, "filius Lancastrie heraldi," 1441; Tho. Dalby, rector, 1472; Roger Perot, 1486; Edw. Bischoptre and wife, 1487. (Reg. Roff.)

299. Southfleet.—The church contains six stalls. (Hasted.) Altar-tomb of John Sedley, and wife. Brasses: John Urban, and wife, 1420; John Tubney, rector, Archdeacon of St. Asaph,

* The ornamental stonework called above "corbel tables," may probably, it is suggested, be the remains of the ancient reredos; and they might have been recognised as such by those of more experience in these researches: but the style of the workmanship, and their excellent state of preservation render the objects very deserving of notice.

and bishop's chaplain. (Reg. Roff.) The memorials of *Joan* Urban, 1414, and of John Tubney are noticed in (Monum. Brasses, 122, 114.)

300. Speldhurst.—Brass: Will. Waller, wife, and eight children, 1555. (Reg. Roff.)—At Groombridge in this parish a chantry was founded, 38 of K. Henry III, by William Russell and his wife Hawise. (Harris.) This was subsequent to the first establishment of the chapel, which, according to (Kilburne) is dedicated to St. Charles. Compare Note on Groombridge.

301. Stalisfield.—This is stated to be a cross church, and to contain the stone effigy of a man in armour (Hasted) "with a long beard." (Harris.)

302. Stanford.—This name does not occur in (*A.D.* 1291), where however we find "Ecclia de Ostinhangre;" respecting which matter consult the Note above on Ostenhanger. Stanford is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.), but as a chapel attached to Liminge, (which is its present character) and in the deanery of Eleham, whereas the same record describes Ostenhanger, now only part of the parish of Stanford, as a rectory, and belonging to the deanery of Limpne.

303. Stansted.—"Wrotham et capella de Stanstede." (Val. Eccl.) This place, originally a chapelry in the extensive parish of Wrotham, was constituted a parish by Act of Parliament, A. D. 1647, which enactment however became void at the Restoration, when Stansted reverted to its former condition. Plaxtole was in precisely the same situation; but since the avoidance of the rectory of Wrotham in 1846, Stansted appears in the (Clergy List) of 1850 as a rectory, patron the Archb. of Canterbury, though Plaxtole still stands as a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of Wrotham.

304. Staple.—This place is still attached to Adesham. The church comprises western tower, nave, and chancel, with a north aisle, and a chancel thereto shorter than the principal one. There is also a modern south porch. The entrances to the chancels have no arches. The high chancel is transition from E.E. to Dec. Of the remainder of the building some windows are Perp., some earlier, and some modern. The north chancel is sadly modernised, but is separated from the aisle by a good plain Perp. wooden screen. The chancels communicate by an arch. Parts of the walls appear to be older than the windows.

305. Staplehurst.—Some of the windows at least of this church are Dec. The south door retains a quantity of ancient

iron-work, comprising, among other ornaments, several fish; but the whole is much decayed.—The Free Chapel of "Newestedde," mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) together with that of Bokinfeld in Brenchley, was situated at Newsted in this parish. It was erected by Hamon de Crevecœur (temp. K. Henry III), its privileges and endowments were confirmed 41 of K. Edward III, and the chapel was suppressed 1 of K. Edward VI. (Hasted.)

306. Stelling.—A chapelry to Upper, or Great, Hardres.—At Wadehall in this parish was a chapel founded by Will. de Haut, 1 of K. Edward I, A.D. 1272-3. (Harris.)

307. Stockbury.—This church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, the latter having a private chancel, north porch, and western tower. The south aisle has been contracted in width during the Perp. period, which gives that chancel the semblance of a transept, and a different arrangement produces a corresponding effect in the opposite side. The building generally is E.E. The chancel contains some superior carving, of which a representation is given in Gloss. of Architect. pl. 30, ed. 1845. There was a castle here formerly, which is supposed to have stood adjoining to the churchyard, but the only existing vestiges are some inequalities of the ground, and some portion of the ditch.

308. Stoke.—Licence was granted to John Malmeyns to have a chantry at his mansion house of Malmeyns on account of the distance from the parish church, A.D. 1303. (Reg. Roff. 622.) —The Domesday description of Stoke gives a curious illustration of the (occasional) proceedings of those times. "This manor did and does belong to the bishopric of Rochester, but in King Edward's time Earl Godwin bought it of two men, who held it of the bishop, which sale took place without his knowledge. But afterwards, when King William was on the throne, Archb. Lanfranc sued for it against the Bishop of Bayeux, and thus the church of Rochester now possesses it.—Hoc manerium fuit et est de episcopatu rofensi. Sed Godvinus comes T.R.E. emit illud de duobus hominibus, qui eum" (sic) "tenebant de episcopo, et eo ignorante facta est hæc venditio. Postmodum vero regnante Wilielmo rege dirationavit illud Lanfrancus archiepiscopus contra baiocensem episcopum, et inde est modo saisita rofensis æcclesia." (*D.B.*) The ancient name of this place was "Andscohesham," if the following passage is genuine and rightly applied. "Ego, Eadberht, rex cantuariorum, donavi aliquem partem terræ—in regione, quæ vocatur Hohg, in loco qui dicitur

Andscohesham, &c." (Text. Roff. 64.) This is considered by Hearne to signify Stoke, doubtless it means some place in the hundred of Hoo; but compare the Note on Cliffe for the account of the not very dissimilar name, Sheovesham. The date of the above deed is considered by Mr. Kemble (Cod. Dipl. I, 103) to be A.D. 738.

309. STONAR.—The church no longer exists, but the place is appreciated in (Val. Eccl.) as a rectory, and the name still appears as such.

310. STONE near Dartford.—This is a very fine mixed church, both the E.E. and the Dec. portions being extremely rich. The chancel is surrounded by panels with Weald marble shafts and very good mouldings. There is a curious E.E. door on the northern side of the nave, and a late Perp. chapel on the northern side of the chancel. In the vestry is a good monument of the age of K. Henry VIII.—Brasses: John Lambarde, rector, in the centre of a cross fleurée, 1408; (from Weever) John Sorewell, rector, 1439. (Reg. Roff.) Mr. Boutell, speaking of the former "beautiful effigy," gives the name Lambarde, and the date 1418. (Monum. Brasses, 119.)

311. STONE near Faversham.—The ruins of this very small church are still visible in the fields north of the turnpike road, less than half a mile westward from Ospringe, opposite the turning to Doddington. It is said to have been a chapel to Teynham. (Hasted.) The (Clergy List) retains the name as a perpetual curacy.—"In the walls are several Roman bricks; and in the midst of the south wall is a separate piece of a Roman building, about a rod in length, and near three feet high, composed of two rows of Roman tiles of about fourteen inches square each, and on them small stones, hewn, but of no regular size or shape, for about a foot high, then tiles again, and so on alternally." At Elwarton is said to have been a chapel, called that "of our Lady of Eylwarton;" but no date is given. (Hasted.)

312. STONE in Oxney.—At the vicarage is preserved, and had been so "time out of mind" in Stone church, an altar of stone, with a basin hollowed in the top, and the figure of an ox carved on the sides, three feet four inches high. It had been turned out of the church, and used as a horse-block, whereby it became cracked, but was repaired, and placed in the vicarage garden. (Hasted.) This altar still, September 1849, continues at the vicarage; and long may it remain in safety in the spot, since the interest of this relic of ancient times would be

diminished, if it were removed elsewhere. The figures, carved upon the stone, will perhaps be recognized by most persons as a confirmation of the apparent meaning of the appellation, Oxney; oxen eye, that is, oxen island. Only one side of the altar is now tolerably perfect, the others being greatly decayed. The iron ring, represented in the woodcut, at the foot of the altar is supposed to have been used for securing thereto the victims for sacrifice. Some persons yet living can recollect the vestiges of what probably was the iron lining to the basin in the upper part of the altar. Private information, from the same party who kindly supplied the above account and the drawing, states, that Roman bricks, or tiles, were recently discovered in sinking a well near the vicarage.

313. Stourmouth.—It is clear, that this place is intended by the "Ecclia de Sturnine," in the deanery of Bridge, of (*A.D.*1291), because it is called "Stormuth" in a note at the bottom of the page. In the Saxon Chronicle (Gibson's ed. 87) it is styled "Sturemuthan."—Brass: Tho. Mareys, rector, 1475. (Hasted.) The church is named in a deed temp. Archb. Anselm and Bp. Gundulph. (Text. Roff. 167.)

314. Stowting.—At various periods Roman coins, and recently, namely, A.D. 1844, Anglo-Saxon remains have been discovered here: (see "A brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, &c.," by the Rev. Fred. Wrench, rector, pp. 12, 8vo, London, 1845.)

315. Strood.—Formerly a chapelry to Frinsbury, and still only a curacy.—Bp. Gilbert Glanville founded a hospital here

about the beginning of the reign of K. Henry III. (Lambarde.) The hospital of St. Mary in Strode called Newarke occurs in (Val. Eccl.)

316. Sturrey.—Part of this church is Earliest English, if not Tr. Norm. The chancel appears to be late Norm.; the north side early Perp.; the north porch late in the same style; the south side Perp.

317. Sundridge.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and square west tower with shingled spire. Of the chancel two side windows are closed on account of monuments. It contains a double piscina with an intervening shaft, and in the north wall is fixed a portion of a Dec. monument. The side chancels reach about half-way up the central. The entire body of the building seems to be E. E. The clerestory windows are quatrefoils opening into the aisles. All the other windows are Perp., as is also the tower arch. The tower is very massive. The porch has been altered and enlarged. A Perp. addition on the north side of the north chancel was probably intended for a vestry. A door in the north aisle is disused. The whole church has been copiously repaired at various periods. Brasses: Rogerus Isly, 1429; a civilian, name lost; male and female figures with six sons and three daughters ("thirteen children, fragments of arms remaining those of Isley." Reg. Roff.) The churchyard is entered by a lychgate.—Stone effigies of a man and a woman, Philipott says John Isley, 1484. Brass: man "in a somewhat singular habit." (Reg. Roff.)—"In digging near Combe Bank" (a mansion in this parish) "were discovered many Roman urns of an antick shape and figure." (Philipott's Kent, 332, fol. 1659.)

318. Sutton near Dover.—A perpetual curacy only. The chancel of the church terminates in an apse. The north and south doors are surmounted by round arches. Part of the church was destroyed by an earthquake 6 April, 1680. (Hasted.)

319. Sutton at Hone.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Suthone, note, cum capella;" probably Wilmington, which see, especially since we find "Sutton cum capella de Wilmington" in (Val. Eccl.) This church is named with the chapels of Kingsdown and Wilmington A.D. 1253. (Reg. Roff. 654.)—Hasted states, that this manor, though mentioned separately in (*D. B.*) (I have failed in recognising any mention whatever of either this place or Wilmington) is so named in old records, as if in some measure an appendage to Dartford; which assertion certainly derives some

confirmation from the observation in (*D. B.*), that "Hagelei" (Hawley in Sutton, Hasted) "is affirmed to have been taken away from Dartford: Testant quoque (sc. homines de hundredo) quod Hagelei de isto manerio ablata est." (*D. B.* II.)—The church is principally Dec., some of the work being early, with a small portion Perp.—Sutton at Hone possessed a hospital temp. K. Richard I, or K. John. (Monast. VI, 669.) About the same period, or rather earlier, a commandery of knights hospitallers also existed here. (Tanner in Monast. VI, 804.)

Toward the end of the eighth, or the commencement of the ninth, century a synod was held at Aclea, or Aeclea, the identification of which place has not been accomplished hitherto. Wilkins (Concilia, I, 153) has a very short notice of this council, for which Spelman is his authority. He states, that a MS. in the public library of Cambridge gives A.D. 788 as the date of the council; but Florence of Worcester 781; whereas the period inferred from the Saxon record described below is A.D. 810, a considerable variation from both the Cambridge MS. and the chronicler. Spelman conjectures Aclea to have been in the bishopric of Durham, because he finds there two places, one called Aclea simply, the other Schole Acle; "una Aclea dicta simpliciter, altera scholaris Aclea (Schole Acle) nuncupata;" but the latter term at least seems quite different from that, of which the verification is in question. Kemble's Cod. Dipl. (II, 19) contains a document, which appears to throw some light upon this obscure point. The charter begins by reciting the decision of the assembly at "Aeclea," then mentions, that, notwithstanding this decision, the evil it was designed to repress had been revived thirty-four years afterwards, and that, in consequence, another meeting of spiritual and secular persons was summoned at Canterbury A.D. 844, King Æthelwulf and others being named as present. The matter in debate is declared to have been an unjust claim to certain property really belonging to Christ church, Canterbury, and to the monasteries at Folkstone, Dover, and Liminge: "familiam aecclesiae Christi, et familiam aet Folconstane, familiam quoque at Dobrum, necnon et familiam aet Liminge." The estate is specially described as having been that of Osuulf, "duke, and prince of the province of East Kent; dux atque princeps prouinciae orientalis Cantiae." The question therefore concerned Kent alone, and seems to have been the sole cause of the original council of Aeclea being convened; under which circumstances what so likely, as that the

synod sate within the boundaries of that province? or at any rate in the immediate vicinity thereof? I am aware of no modern name in the county precisely, or nearly, answering to that of Aeclea; but the "Hagelei" of (*D. B.*), alluded to above, signifying Hawley in Sutton at Hone, is not so great a variation, after an interval exceeding two hundred years, and under a different race of people, that it might not mean the same spot as Aeclea, when we consider moreover how utterly careless our forefathers were as to orthography.—We are informed of another Aclea, where, A.D. 851, King Æthelwulf and his son Æthelbald obtained a great victory over the Danes. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 75, and Asser's Alfred by Wise, 6.) This place is distinctly asserted to be situated in Surrey, and may be recognised in Ockley (that is Oak ley); Aclea being thus explained by Asser, "id est, in campulo quercus." The parish of Ockley lies a short distance from Dorking, southward. However this seems scarcely so probable a spot for the synod, as some other in, or nearer to, Kent, for the reasons offered above.

320. Suttons, The.—There is nothing in (*D. B.*) whereby to distinguish East Sutton from Sutton Valence. (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Sutton, cum capella;" from what will follow probably the church was at Sutton Valence, and the chapel at East Sutton.

East Sutton.—At the request of the prior and convent of Leeds, to which priory this church belonged, this cure was united to Sutton Valence (but no date is given). (Hasted.) It continues so annexed. When (Val. Eccl.) was compiled, the *chapel* belonged to Maidstone College, the *parsonage* to Leeds priory.—Sutton church contains a Brass of Sir Edw. and Lady Filmer and eighteen children in one large plate (Monum. Brasses, 23.)

321. Sutton Valence.—This, as well as East Sutton, is mentioned in Val. Eccl. under the priory of Leeds.—The incumbent is inducted to the vicarage of Sutton Valence with the chapelry of East Sutton annexed. (Hasted.) Some small remains yet visible indicate the former existence here of a castle, but of which little, if anything, is known.

322. Swanscombe.—In the fourth edition of the Glossary of Architecture this church is stated to be an example of Anglo-Saxon construction: the only one existing in the county of Kent. Such *may* be the case, but the following description, the result of my examination, will show my opinion, that the fact is *doubt-*

ful. The church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north porch, and square west tower with shingled spire. The piers and arches between the nave and aisles are Tr. Norm. Under the tower arch is part of a Dec. screen, possibly removed from the chancel arch. The east ends of the north and south walls of the chancel have been rebuilt; in the ancient portion on each side is a small Norm. window, and, besides, two lancets in the north wall. The east window of the north aisle is closed with bricks, much brick having been used elsewhere in repairing the building. The lower part of the tower is evidently earlier than the remainder. In the south wall, not far from the ground, appears the mark of a rather wide roundheaded window, of which the arch is formed with bricks (Roman?) and at the angles of this ancient portion is an imperfect resemblance of "long and short work," the long stones being large, and the entire character of the work like that of the porch of Bishopstone church, Sussex; which see.

323. Swingfield.—This place continues merely a curacy, and was styled "capella" in (Val. Eccl.) Weever, quoted by Harris, states the existence in this church of a cross-legged effigy in armour.—A preceptory here is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)—A house of sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem was founded at Swinfield, probably this place. A preceptory of Knights Templars certainly existed at Swingfield before A.D. 1190; though the property afterwards passed to the Knights Hospitallers (to whom belonged the preceptory, named in Val. Eccl.) (Monast. VI, 804.) The hospital of the Holy Cross at Swinestree in Kent is spoken of, and Tanner deems it doubtful whether Swingfield is not the place intended. (Ib. VI, 765.)

324. Sydenham.—Is only a curacy in the parish of Lewisham, the vicar of which place presents.

325. Tenterden.—The church comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels (which are private property, as in numerous other instances) south porch, late Perp. vestry east of the south chancel, and large square west tower with battlements, stair turret, and pinnacles at the angles of the top. This church has been sadly mutilated. The mullions and tracery of all the windows, save those of the private chancels, have been removed. The tower resembles others of the district, but much exceeds them generally in size. A very little coloured glass remains. In the eastern gable of the nave two trefoil-

TENTERDEN.

headed windows, with wide internal splays, have recently been discovered and opened. They do not correspond in position. The building contains E.E., Dec., Perp., and late Perp., portions.

326. TEYNHAM.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Tenham cum capella."—The first orchards known in England were planted here, namely, 105 acres in ten parcels, of cherry, pippin, and golden rennet trees, by Rich. Harris, fruiterer to K. Henry VIII, A.D. 1533. (Lambarde.) The spot was a piece of ground called The Brennet, planted in quincunx order. (Harris.) Such are the statements given us on this subject; but, there is sufficient evidence to prove, incorrectly. It has been suggested to me, that ortgeard is a genuine Saxon word in frequent use, and doubtless the thing signified is at least as old as the term: also, that the English word often occurs long before the period of K. Henry VIII; as, for example, in Perse Plowman's Crede written temp. K. Richard II, where "Orcheyardes" and "erberes" are mentioned as constant accompaniments of a monastery. This testimony is confirmed by the very curious plan of the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland in the *ninth century*, published by Professor Willis in the Archæol. Journal, (V, 85.) In this plan we find indeed no orchard, strictly so called, but fruit trees are placed in regular order all round the cemetery, and the contiguous inclosure on one side is a garden, uniformly arranged in beds for different vegetables. It is true, St. Gall was situated in a foreign country, but the founder, to whom the establishment was afterwards dedicated, was a native of Ireland, one of that "noble army" who migrated from the British Isles for the purpose of benefitting the dark parts of the European continent by their spiritual labours; and it will hardly be contended, that the model, selected for the new institution, would be the system adopted on the continent alone, and *not* one, with which St. Gall had been familiar in his native country. But whatever weight may be allowed to this inference, without denying the authenticity of the above-named plan it must be acknowledged, that much attention was paid in religious houses to horticulture so early as the ninth century; and, if among other nations, the custom would not be very long in travelling into England, if previously unknown there, which however could hardly be the case. The Archæol. Journal, (V, 295, &c.) contains "Observations on the state of horticulture in England in early times," which tend still farther to show, that orchards

did *not* originate in this country with "Rich. Harris, fruiterer to K. Henry VIII," as above asserted, though possibly that cultivation may then have received considerable stimulus. As an additional contradiction to Lambarde's story it may be mentioned, that the Nonæ Roll, dating about A.D. 1341, estimates the tithe of apples in the parish of Graffham in Sussex at twenty-six shillings and eightpence. (Horsfield's Sussex, II, 96.) This large sum for the period necessarily implies extensive plantations of that fruit.

327. THANINGTON.—Brass: Tho. Halle, 1488 (Harris); 1485 (Hasted.) A hospital, dedicated to St. James, was founded in Thanington before A.D. 1188. (Monast. VI, 765.)

328. THORNHAM.—The church is not a good building, but possesses a rather rich Dec. east window, and a stoup in the north porch, in good preservation, with a cypher, **W**, surmounted by a crown, on a shield beneath it.—"Thornham cum capella de Aldryngton." (Val. Eccl.) See the Note on Audintone.—Upon the brow of the hill overlooking this place stand some ruins of a castle, said (by Kilburne) to have been erected by Sir Leonard Goddard, temp. K. Stephen.

329. THROWLEY.—A priory was founded here, A.D. 1153, by Will. de Ipre on the spot, which is now occupied by the parsonage. (Hasted.) The priory was a cell to the alien priory of St. Bertin's, and was suppressed 2 of K. Henry V. (Kilburne.) Harris mentions stalls and an altar-tomb in Throwley church. —A.D. 1367, 42 of K. Edward III, the chapel of Wylrington belonged to the vicarage of Throwley (Hasted); who assigns no locality for the chapel.

330. TINTENTONE.—Hasted considers (correctly I think) that Tinton in the parish of Warehorne is the place intended by "Tintentone." At the period of the Domesday Survey the hundreds seem not to have been very precisely defined; at least in the present instance there appears something like confusion. "Werahorne" is placed in "Hame" (Ham) hundred, "Tintentone" in that of "Blackeburne;" yet part of the latter manor is, elsewhere, described as in the hundred of "Adelovesbrige" (Aloesbridge), and in "Nevvecerce" (Newchurch) hundred half a yoke of land is declared to be valued, "appreciatur," in Tintentone. This however is partially explained by the circumstance, stated by Hasted, that the house of Tinton manor stands near Warehorne church, though the land lies principally in Romney Marsh. Such being the locality of Tintentone manor-house,

there can be little, if any, doubt, that the Domesday church occupied the site of the existing parish church of Warehorne.

331. Tonbridge.—The chancel of the church still retains some small roundheaded windows, indicating it to be of Norm. date; but, with the exception of the northern piers and arches of the nave, which are perhaps E.E., or early Dec., the remainder of the building, which is not modern, is Perp., the east window being a very large one in that style. This window contains a few pieces of coloured glass.

About A.D. 1191 Roger de Clare granted the church of Tonbridge "cum capella, with a chapel." (Reg. Roff.) That chapel might probably be Capel, which however was originally an offset from Tudely, not Tonbridge; nevertheless in a document of A.D. 1347 the church of Tonbridge is mentioned with the chapels of Schybourne (Shipbourne) and Capel. (Reg. Roff. 128). Again there are two allusions to the same connection of the chapels of Schibourne and St. Thomas the Martyr; one (Reg. Roff. 126) without date, except the seventh year of Edward, King of England and "Duke of Aquitane," probably K. Edward II; the other (Ib. 666) is specially stated to be of the seventh year of K. Edward II (1314). The latter chapel, of St. Thomas, must have been Capel (which see) and this may probably be the "capella juxta Tunbregge, the chapel near Tonbridge," of (Val. Eccl.) which is coupled with that of Shipbourne.—A priory was founded here by Rich. de Clare about the end of the reign of K. Henry I (Monast. VI, 393): and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. (Reg. Roff.) A.D. 1351 it was totally destroyed by fire. (Monast. ut sup.) The last vestiges of the priory were removed in forming a station of the South-Eastern Railway, when a coffin slab with a cross upon it, and a few other trifling relics were discovered.

Of the castle the grand entrance is still standing, containing some good work of the thirteenth century, and forming a fine object in the view from several places on the southern side of the town. So late as temp. K. Edward VI the domains of the castle comprised parks at the Posterne and Cage (the former eastward, a little south, of the town, the latter north); also the forests and chases of North Frith, South Frith, and Whitcliffe alias Wincliff wood. At South Frith is stated to have been "a great park." (Hasted, II, 330, 350, fol.) The names of "Forest Farm" and "Jeffrey's in the Forest" are still attached to farms on

the right hand side of the road leading from Tonbridge to Woodsgate, in the neighbourhood of what was South Frith forest.

The Lowy is an appellation still used for a district round the town: in particular the meadows north of the river towards Leigh are familiarly called "The Lew." It is stated, that the term is properly "Leuga," and that it was derived from the circumstance of Tonbridge, with land around it to the distance of a French league (leuga) in all directions, being bestowed to satisfy a claim to a town and territory in Normandy. (Lambarde.) There is however tolerably conclusive testimony, that this story is a mere idle tale. In the first place the date of the above transaction is laid in the reign of William Rufus; whereas the Lowy of Tonbridge, written indifferently "Leuga" and "Leuua" (double u) is mentioned frequently in (*D.B.*), compiled under K. William I. Also the title is not confined to Tonbridge, as it would be, if originating as Lambarde affirms, but is applied likewise up to the present day at Pevensey in Sussex, comprehending nearly the whole of the contiguous rich marsh land, known as "Pevensey Level."

332. Tong.—At Puckeshall in this parish stood the hospital of St. James. (Tanner, in Monast. VI, 764.)—"Neer the mill here (about a quarter of a mile distant from this church) are the ruines of an old castle, built by Hengist the Saxon (about 1200 years since) upon this occasion, viz. This Hengist being sent for by Vortiger (king of Britain) to assist him against his northern enemies, and giving them the overthrow, obtained from that king so much ground as might be enclosed in a bull's hide (to build him a seat upon) which hide he cut into very small thongs (left fast one unto the other). And within the compass thereof built that castle (which he called Thong Castle) from whence also this parish afterwards took its name." (Kilburne.)

333. Tudely.—The nave and tower of this church have been rebuilt nearly from the ground with brick in very bad taste. The east window is apparently of the same date. Brass: Tho. Stydolf and wife, 1457.

334. Tunstall.—This church has a square western tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch (the latter modern) chancel, and another on the southern side, the private property of the Hales family, large land-owners in the parish and neighbourhood, by one of whom it was erected in the seventeenth century. From a string-course in the interior the north wall appears to be

E.E., to which style belongs the chancel also, the remainder of the building being Dec. with Perp. additions and insertions.—(*D.B.*) mentions "a saltpan of twelve shillings,—salina de xii denariis," as annexed to the manor of Tunestelle; one of the many examples of inland places having outlying portions, to enable them to partake of the benefits of contiguity to the sea.

335. Ulcombe.—In (*A.D.*1291) the name is written Olecombe. —"The parish church of All Saints here was made collegiate for an archipresbyter and two canons, with one deacon, and one clerk, by Steph. Langton, Archb. of Canterbury, about A.D. 1220, at the request of Ralph de S. Leodegario the patron. It was in being A.D. 1293; but seems to have dropped afterwards, and the church became again, and is now a single undivided rectory." (Tanner, Notit. Monast. Kent, LXIII, in Monast. VI, 1455); where it is stated, that, from evidence, the college must have existed so late as 5 Jan. 1425.—Compare also the Note above on Olecumbe.

336. Upchurch.—This church, comprising nave and aisles, north and south porches, chancel with two aisles, and western tower, is principally of Dec. date, with a very little E.E., but contains various portions to interest.—Several gravestones have been robbed of brasses. One was left, containing two half-length figures of a man and woman, the inscription being lost. Beneath the chancel is a vault, into which the descent is by a circular staircase. On the tower "is placed a square part of a spire for about ten feet, and on that an octagon for the remaining or upper part to the point of the spire at the top." (Hasted.)—Many Roman vases have been dug up, even recently, in this parish and the neighbourhood.

337. Walmer.—A perpetual curacy only. The church contains portions of Norm. work. (Hasted.)

338. Waltham.—This vicarage is united to that of Petham. In the parish were formerly the chapels of Ashenfield alias Eshmerfield and Wadnall, long since desecrated. (Hasted.)

339. Watringbury.—"There was till of late years a singular, though a very antient, custom kept up of electing a deputy to 'The Dumb Borsholder of Chart,' as it was called, claiming liberty over fifteen houses in the precinct of Pizein-well; every householder of which was formerly obliged to pay the keeper of this Borsholder a penny yearly. This Dumb Borsholder was always first called at the Court Leet holden for the hundred of Twyford; when its keeper, who was yearly appointed by that

Court, held it up to his call, with a neckcloth or handkerchief put through the iron ring fixed at the top, and answered for it. This Borsholder of Chart and the Court Leet has" (sic) "been discontinued about fifty years; and the Borsholder, who is put in by the Quarter Sessions for Watringbury, claims over the whole parish. This Dumb Borsholder is made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long, with an iron ring at the top, and four more by the sides near the bottom, where it has a square iron spike fixed, four inches and a half long, to fix it in the ground, or on occasion to break open doors, &c., which was used to be done, without a warrant of any justice, on suspicion of goods having been unlawfully come by, and concealed in any of these fifteen houses. It is not easy at this distance of time to ascertain the origin of this dumb officer. The last person, who acted as deputy to it, was one Thomas Clampard, a blacksmith, whose heirs have it now in their possession." (Hasted; volume printed A.D. 1782.)

340. WESTERHAM.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels coextensive with the central one, south porch, and square west tower with short shingled spire. The east window of the south aisle is Dec., the others generally late and debased Perp. There are a few fragments of coloured glass. The interior seems to have been entirely rebuilt late Perp. The porch is old, but altered. The south wall is of rubble masonry. The north and south chancels are additions, and the north wall has been rebuilt, probably at the same period as the interior. A north door is closed. Brasses: Will. Stace, two wives and fifteen children, 1566; John Christe, 1567.—The following are also mentioned: Rich. Hayward, and six daughters (wife and four sons lost) 1429; Rich. Potter, two wives and eight children, 1511; Tho. Potter, 1531; John Stacy, two wives and three daughters, 1533; Will. Myddilton, two wives and seven children (eight children lost), 1557; Sir Will. Drye, priest, 1567. (Reg. Roff.) It appears, that, during repairs of Westerham church about thirty years ago, some of the brasses were taken up, and, the slabs being broken, the plates were afterwards preserved at the vicarage. Of these memorials at least two prove to be "Palimpsests," the earlier design being not greatly anterior in date to the second, and of Flemish character. (Archæol. Journal, VI, 414.) (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Westerham-note-cum capellis." Edenbridge we may safely conclude to have been one of those chapels, but I find no inti-

mation of any other connected with Westerham.—Alianora, Queen of K. Edward I, gave the advowson of Westerham to the priory of Christ's church, Canterbury (which was confirmed by the king in the eighteenth year of his reign, A.D. 1290-1) after which vicars were constituted; when the chapel of "Edulwesbrugge" is mentioned, A.D. 1327. (Reg. Roff.)

341. WESTWELL.—Three "confessional chairs" (sedilia?), six stalls, and the roodloft were remaining here in the time of Dr. Harris.

342. WICHLING.—In submission to the opinions of Hasted and others I have assigned the Domesday name of "Winchelesmere" to this place, although the identity is not perfectly clear. The paragraph, in which Winchelesmere is included, is headed "In Eyhorne hundred;" but some of the manors described could hardly have been in that hundred, unless, which indeed is very possible, its extent had been much larger than at present, and its boundary very irregular. The names, occurring before and after Winchelesmere, certainly indicate places in the vicinity of, or at least not very remote from, Wichling. The church stands quite solitary, is very small, and, like some other churches in that neighbourhood, has a Norman doorway, apparently reinserted, as the existing building seems of later date.

343. WICKHAM BREAUX.—"Here is a church and a priest &c.—here is a park—Ibi æccla et unus presbyter, qui dat, &c. —ibi unus parcus." (*D. B.*)—Brass: Henry Welde, rector, 1420. (Hasted.)

344. WICKHAM, EAST.—A chapelry to Plumsted.—Brasses: John Bladicdone and Maud (remainder lost); Will. Payn, in the uniform of a yeoman of the guard, three wives and three sons, 1568. (Reg. Roff.) The former are half-length, A.D. 1325, in the head of a floriated cross. (Monum. Brasses, 117.)

345. WICKHAM, WEST.—The church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle and chancel (the aisle was partially enlarged not long since) and square tower on the south side of the nave forming a porch. In the chancel are a piscina and an ambry; in the north chancel a trefoil-headed piscina. The church contains much coloured glass, of which a portion is ancient. There are many encaustic tiles, apparently relics from an earlier building. In the pavement before the south door are some fragments of a grave slab, around which was an inscription in Lombard character. Brasses: small, Will. Thorp, rector, 1407; John

Stockton, 1512.—Wickham court, close to the church, is part of a castellated mansion of brick with stone dressings. Hasted says, (Kent, I, 108, and note, fol. 1790,) that the estate was purchased by Henry Heydon, afterwards knighted, of Norfolk, temp. K. Edward IV, and that he built the manor-house and the church.

346. Willesborough.—In this church are several stone seats represented in the Glossary of Architecture, (pl. 132, ed. 1845,) but not quite correctly.

347. Wilmington.—In 1293 Wilmington is styled a chapel to Sutton (at Hone); which see. In deeds, temp. K. Richard II, Herbert Archb. of Canterbury, and Gilbert Bp. of Rochester, it is called a "parish." (Reg. Roff. 687.)

348. Wingham.—Mentioned in (Val. Eccl.) as "Ecclia de Wyngham cum capellis de Asshe, Godewynston, Nonyngton et Wymyngeweld;" though we are told, that, A.D. 1282, on Archb. John Peckham founding the college in this church, he divided Wingham into four parishes, rendering Ash, Gunston, and Nonington, before chapelries to Wingham, separate parishes, and leaving Overland and Richborough chapels to Ash, and Womenswold the same to Nonington. (Somner.) In the accounts of the above transaction there is some discrepancy respecting the date. Compare the Notes on Ash and Goodneston. This may be explained by the following statement: that the college at Wingham was designed by Archb. Kilwardby, though it was actually completed by his successor, John Peckham, A.D. 1286. (Monast. VI, 1341.) Wingham church at no very distant period contained fourteen stalls (Hasted; or twenty, Harris) for the members of the college.—Within the bounds of Wingham manor were declared to be two small woods for fencing. "Duæ siluulæ ad clausurum." (*D. B.*) See the Note on Newington near Sittingbourne.

349. Wittersham.—A college is asserted to have once existed here. (Harris). It is however not mentioned in Dugdale's Monasticon. See the Note on Palestrei.

350. Woldham.—At Starkeys "I saw the remainder of a pretty large chapel." (Harris.) Starkeys was a mansion, erected temp. K. Henry VII. The chapel, which Harris mentions, is totally destroyed. From "Antiquities in Kent hitherto undescribed," by John Thorpe, Esq., &c. (in Biblioth. Topog. Brit. I, 1790.)

Wouldham. Church. Kent. N.E.

351. Womenswold.—Soon after this place was separated from Wingham, about 1286, it was united to Nonington. (Hasted.) And so continues.

352. Woodchurch.—Brass: Nich. Gore, priest; inscription in old French. (Hasted.) A small effigy within a quatrefoiled circle inclosed within the four points of a rich Greek cross fleury. The legend is in Longobardic characters. (Monum. Brasses, 120.)

353. Woode.—This church was used as a place of worship in 1563, but ruins of it only now remain, and the parish is added to Birchington. "The church must have been of considerable size, as the foundation measures from east to west 84 feet, and from north to south 56; there is a mount of eight or ten feet high in the middle of the area of the church, which evidently appears to be the ruins of the tower. There is a farm-house adjoining the inclosure, which is about a quarter of a mile from the great road leading from Canterbury to Margate." (Hasted.) The name is omitted in the (Clergy List.)

354. Woodland.—The church having been destroyed, Woodland is now included in the parish of Kingsdown near Wrotham. In (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Wodland" appears; likewise in (Val. Eccl.) as a rectory. In a list of churches in the diocese of Rochester (compare the Note) perhaps earlier than A.D. 1291, we find "Watlande" enumerated among the *churches*, while Stansted is reckoned a *chapel* merely; but the name is now dropped. Harris states, that this church was suppressed by Card. Pole in 1557, when it was united to Wrotham, though the manor continued in Kingsdowne. Lambarde says "united to the vicarage of Wrotham," A.D. 1572.—"The rector and vicar of Wrotham receive all ecclesiastical emoluments within the district of the chapelry of Woodland, which they possess only till a chapel shall be built for the use of the inhabitants of it. There are twenty acres in it possessed by the rector of Wrotham, as part of his glebe." (Hasted.) The site of the ancient church is still known. Within recollection some remains of it existed, if they do not now.

355. Woodnesborough.—This church contains parts in all styles of architecture from Norm. to late Perp., though the latter consists only of wooden seats in the chancel. There are three stone seats, or rather stalls, of very good Dec. work, but sadly obscured by whitewash.

356. Woolwich.—See the Note on Lewisham for a quota-

tion from a charter of K. Edward, A.D. 1044, (Cod. Dipl. IV, 80,) whence it appears probable, that a church existed in this place at the above date.

357. WORTH, or WORD.—A chapelry to Eastry, to which it is annexed together with Skrinkling chapel. (Hasted.) See Eastry.

358. WROTHAM.—In the reign of K. Edward III a vicarage was constituted here, and confirmed by Archb. Tho. Arundel, A.D. 1402, from which period the rectory became a sinecure impropriate under lease from the archbishop till 1715, when, the lease expiring, Archb. Tenison refused to renew, and conferred both preferments together, in which manner they have been held ever since. (Hasted.) The church comprises chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, late Perp. vestry on the northern side of the chancel, and square west tower. This church is spacious, but very plain. The piers and arches between the nave and aisles are E.E.; the tower arch lofty Perp., the windows are, some Dec., some Perp., some bad modern work. The building has been much patched with brick. The tower may have been partially rebuilt; originally it had a stair turret, but the upper part has been repaired with brick. Harris mentions sixteen stalls in Wrotham church.

Brasses: Tho. Nysell, wife and ten children, 1498; Tho. Peckham, wife and five children, 1512 (noticed in Monum. Brasses, 89); Reynold Peckham, and wife, 1533; another, the inscription concealed by a pew; a woman; John Burgoyn; (loose) John Sundressh, rector, 1426. (Reg. Roff.)—South of the church stands an old mansion, constructed of brick with stone dressings.—The archbishops formerly had a palace here, east of the churchyard; most of it was pulled down after 1348, and the materials used in Maidstone palace by Archb. Islip; the site &c. were conveyed by exchange to K. Henry VIII. A park at Wrotham, about half a mile south-east from the church, was disparked when Lambarde wrote, A.D. 1570. Wrotham Place was called Nyssels from the name of the owners. (Hasted, II, 236, fol. 1790.) The park at Wrotham is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)

359. WYE.—Lambarde asserts, that in British this name signifies "an egg."—"The abbot of St. Martin's of the place of the battle holds the manor, which is called Wi—there is a church. Abbas Sancti Martini de Loco belli tenet manerium quod vocatur Wi, quod T. R. E. et modo se defendit pro vii

solinas. Terra est lii carucarum. In dominio ix carucæ sunt et cxiiii villani cum xxii bordariis habent xvii carucas. Ibi æcclesia, et vii servi, et iiii molini de xxiii solidis et viii denariis, et cxxxiii acræ prati, et silva ccc porcorum de pasnagio." (*D. B.* II, p. 2, c. 4.) We may presume, that the above-named church was the original of the present parish church; because, till the dissolution of monastic establishments, Wye belonged to Battle Abbey. —A tradition however is stated to have existed, that the parish church formerly stood on a different spot, the removal being the act of Cardinal Kemp, who built the present church with three aisles and as many chancels, the tower being in the centre. A.D. 1685 the tower fell (Lambarde and Kilburne say it had been struck by lightning,) and nearly destroyed the chancels, beside damaging part of the church. The ruins, being boarded off, were suffered to remain in that state till 1706, when the remainder of the chancels was pulled down, and replaced by a small one. (Harris.) A college of secular priests was founded here, 14th January, 1447, 26th of Henry VI (A.D. 1450. Lambarde), by John Kemp, a native of (son of a poor woman at. Lambarde) Wye, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal. (Kilburne, and Monast. VI, 1430). Cardinal Kemp also erected a chapel or oratory at his seat of Ollantigh in this parish. (Harris.)

360. YALDING.—The authority of Hasted confirmed what had previously been my impression, that this place is the "Hallinges" in the hundred of Twyford of (*D. B.*), but Hasted quotes incorrectly in spelling the word "Eallinges." In (*A. D.* 1291) the name is written, "Alding—Galdying" and, in a note, "Ealding." Beside the two churches Hallinges is stated to possess "two mills of twenty-five shillings, four fisheries of 1700 eels less by twenty, five acres of meadow land, and a wood of one hundred and fifty hogs. In the time of King Edward, and after, it was worth thirty pounds; now twenty pounds; because the estate has been despoiled of money. Ibi ii æcclæ—et ii molini de xxv solidis et iiii piscariæ de mille et septingentis anguillis xx^{ti} minus. Ibi v acræ prati et silua cl porcorum. T. R. E. et post valuit xxx libras. Modo xx libras, eo quod terra vastata est a pecunia." (*D. B.*) Clearly therefore the district must have contained considerable proportions of both water and upland; which will precisely suit the places it is supposed to represent. Hasted considers, I think truly, that the second Domesday church was at Brenchley. A connection between

Yalding and Brenchley, together with the inferior rank of the latter, are clearly established from ancient records. Thus Rich. de Clare, Earl of Hertford, gives the church of Aldinges and chapel of Brenchesleya to the canons of Tonbridge; but the date is not preserved. (Reg. Roff.) Again there is mention of Yalding church, with the chapel of Brenchley, and the churches of Strateshelle and Mereworth, A.D. 1191. (Reg. Roff. 666.) Having met with the name of Strateshell nowhere else, I am unable even to conjecture the locality of the place.

ADDENDA TO KENT.

A charter of 12 of K. Richard II names the churches of Leuche, Gore, and Parroke in Kent. (Monast. V, 717, 719.) What places may be signified I cannot imagine, except that I should conjecture Leuche to mean Lee; and that Parroke possibly refers to some spot in or adjoining the small portion of Kent lying on the Essex side of the Thames.

The rectory of Salmyston in the Isle of Thanet is mentioned as belonging to St. Augustin's, Canterbury, temp. K. Henry VIII. (Monast. I, 149.) This name I am unable to identify.

SUSSEX.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Domesday Survey of this county more places perhaps, now known as parishes, are omitted, than in that of Kent; which may be accounted for from the circumstance, that the great forest of Anderida, commencing in Kent, stretched completely through Sussex into Hampshire. (See the Note on Limpne in Kent.) In some localities however the churches, mentioned in Domesday Book, are more numerous than might have been expected; but in very many instances, more frequently than in either Kent or Surrey, it is expressly stated of those churches, that they are small; "æcclesiola" being the term used. Of many places also the description concludes by saying, that they have been laid waste, occasionally specifying that this has occurred since the time of King Edward, the Confessor; which devastations have been traced (by Mr. Hayley, in his MSS. quoted in Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book) in the probable routes of the two armies of Harold and William, previous to their conflict at Battle. A few parks are incidentally alluded to in Sussex: for example, one at Rotherfield; the Earl of Eu had a park, in Baldeslei hundred, and apparently in the neighbourhood of Crowhurst (where is now a park), but the precise spot I cannot identify. No park is positively spoken of or alluded to at Arundel; but the holdings of different tenants of Earl Roger, the owner of Arundel, were frequently reduced, because portions of their land were "in the earl's park;" and from these notices we may infer that he possessed two parks. Parts of Walberton and Tortington manors being so reduced would imply, that one park was at or near Arundel. Similar statements occur with regard to Waltham in Boxgrove hundred, probably Up Waltham, which must, necessarily, from the distance between the places, relate to another park; possibly the same as, or in the vicinity of, Selhurst park, now existing, though the latter is at

present in the parish of East Dean. It could not be Halnaker, because "Helnache" is separately named more than once.

I have failed in verifying, comparatively, more single Domesday churches in Sussex, than in either of the other counties included in this undertaking; because the assistance to be derived from topographical historians is far less with regard to Sussex, than to either Kent or Surrey. In this county moreover there has been a considerable alteration with regard to the hundreds; and it appears to me, that those divisions have been less closely attended to in the Domesday Survey of Sussex, than in that of the other two counties.

Some interesting information relating to the early condition of this part of our island may be collected from Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The Saxon inhabitants of the district were the last throughout England to receive the light of the Gospel. Ædilvalch, king of the South Saxons, had indeed been baptised in Mercia about A.D. 661, but his people remained pagans till converted by the ministrations of Bishop Wilfrid; who, being expelled from his See of York on account of having excited the displeasure of his Sovereign, rather than continue inactive, undertook the evangelisation of this province, from A.D. 681 to 686, when the population is stated to have comprised 7000 families. For three years before Wilfrid's arrival a grievous famine had prevailed in Sussex in consequence of the want of rain, which, it is stated, fell copiously on the very day when the people were baptised. The Bishop however provided, to the best of his ability, against the recurrence of a similar calamity, by teaching the method of sea fishing, of which previously the natives were ignorant, though both sea and fresh water abounded in fish, of which the people had been accustomed to catch only eels. Eelnets therefore were the only kind, which Bishop Wilfrid was able to collect for his benevolent operations. (Bedæ Hist. Eccl. l. 4, c. 13.)

In general estimation the existing ancient Churches of Sussex, it is well known, rank very low; but perhaps the notices, hereto appended, may serve somewhat to qualify this opinion: and happy will the writer feel, should he contribute to the removal of a stigma, only partially merited. It is freely admitted, that many of the buildings are very unpretending structures, while

others are even mean; but on the other hand among only those churches described below from actual examination there are several of great richness and beauty, a still larger number, unattractive perhaps externally, possessing various points of more or less interest to archæologists. However it is too much to expect, that a reputation of long standing will be easily overthrown or altered; wherefore Sussex must probably be contented to remain notorious for the contemptible character of her churches, just as Lincolnshire universally bears a name for the reverse, whereas it would be easy to refer to a district in that county, of which some of the sacred edifices would scarcely be paralleled even in Sussex. But this district will not be discovered without diverging to some distance from the usual track of travellers; and in like manner they, who, without trusting to common report merely, will take but a little trouble to look around them, and occasionally to look beyond the surface, may be well rewarded for their labour by finding much among the Sussex Churches, which is not only gratifying to the architectural student, but moreover pleasing to the eye of the unscientific observer. It may be stated farther, that this county is rich certainly in remains of Anglo-Saxon structures. In this category are included the churches of Bishopstone, Bosham, Botolph's, Clayton, St. John's sub castro Lewes, Sompting, and Worth. Several of these I consider to be as genuine examples as have yet been remarked in the kingdom, but others, as will be perceived hereafter, I conceive to be doubtful; to which latter class however I would add Fletching Church, and, possibly, that of Northiam. Whether or not those just enumerated comprehend all the Sussex specimens of ante-Norman construction can be decided only after completing the survey throughout the remainder of the county.

To Sussex the following Table contains an additional column, which, it will be perceived, is headed N. R.; the asterisks in the column signifying that the churches of the places so distinguished are mentioned or alluded to in the "Nonæ Roll," which document was compiled about A. D. 1341, temp. K. Edward III. It comprehends only a portion of the English counties, among which neither Kent nor Surrey appears.

LIST OF CHURCHES IN SUSSEX.

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.	N. R.
1	Albourne			*	*
2	Alciston	Alsistone		*	*
3	Aldingbourne	Aldingeborne	1	*	*
4	Aldrington	Eldretune		*	*
5	Alfriston			*	*
6	Almodington			*	*
7	Amberley	Ambrelie		*	
8	Angmering, East	Angemare		*	*
9	,, West			*	*
10	Appledram				*
11	Ardingly			*	*
12	Arlington	Herlintone		*	*
13	Arundel	Harundel	2	*	*
14	Ashburnham	Esseborne	1	*	*
15	Ashington	Essingetune			*
16	Ashurst				
	Balcombe			*	*
	Barcombe	Bercham Bercheham	1	*	*
17	Bargham	Bercheham	1	*	*
	Barlavington	Berleventone		*	*
18	Barnham	Berneham	1	*	*
19	Battle	Bellum		*	*
	Beckley			*	*
20	Beddingham	Beddingham		*	*
21	Beeding	Beddinges	2	*	*
22	Bepton	Babintone	1	*	*
23	Bersted, South			*	
24		Bertredtone	1		
25	Berwick	Berewice Bervice		*	*
26	Bexhill	Bexelei	2	*	*
27	Bignor	Bigeneure	1	*	*
28	Billinghurst			*	*
29	Binderton				

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.	N. R.
0	Binsted	Benestede . .	1	*	*
	Birdham	Brideham . .		*	*
31	Bishopstone . .	Biscopestone .		*	*
32	Blatchington, East	. . . . .		*	*
33	,, West	. . . . .		*	*
34	Bodiam	Bodeham . .		*	*
	Bolney	. . . . .		*	*
35	Bosham	Boseham . .	1	*	*
36	Botolph's	. . . . .		*	*
37	Bourne, East . .	Borne . . .	2	*	*
38	,, West . .			*	
39	Boxgrove . . .	Bosgrave . .	1	*	*
40	Bracklesham . .	. . . . .		*	*
41	Bramber	Brembre . .		*	*
42	Brede	. . . . .		*	*
43	Brightling . . .	Brislinga . .	1		*
44	Brighton . . .	Bristelmestune	1	*	*
45	Broadwater . .	Bradewatre .	1	*	*
46	Bulverhithe				
47	Buncton . . .	Bongetune .			*
48		Burgemere .	1	*	*
49	Burpham	. . . . .		*	
50	Burton	Botechitone .		*	*
51	Burwash	. . . . .		*	*
	Bury	Berie	1	*	*
52	Buxted	. . . . .		*	*
	Catsfield . . .	Cedefelle . .	1	*	*
		Cedesfeld . .			
53	Chailey	. . . . .		*	*
	Chalvington . .	Calvintone .		*	
54	Chichester . . .	Cicestre			
55	Chidingly . . .	Cetelingei . .		*	*
56	Chidham	. . . . .		*	*
57	Chiltington, East .	Childeltune .		*	
58	,, West	Cilletone . .	1	*	*
59	Chithurst . . .	Titcherste . .	1		*
60	Clapham	Clopeham . .	1	*	
61	Clayton	Claitune . .	1	*	*
62	Cliffe, St. Thomas at	. . . . .		*	

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.	N.R.
63	Climping	Clepinges	2	*	*
64	Coates			*	*
65	Cocking	Cochinges	1	*	*
	Combes	Cumbe	1	*	*
66	Compton	Contone	1	*	*
67	Cowfold			*	*
68	Crawley			*	
69	Crowhurst	Croherst / Croheste		*	*
70	Cuckfield			*	*
71	Cudlaw			*	*
72	Dallington	Dalintone		*	*
73	Dean, East (East Sussex)	Dene		*	*
74	,, West (East Sussex)			*	*
	,, East (West Sussex)	Dene		*	*
75	,, West (West Sussex)			*	*
76	Denton			*	*
77	Didling				*
78	Ditchling	Dicelinges	1	*	*
	Donnington				
79	Duncton	Donechetone	1	*	*
80	Durrington	Derentune	1		
	Earnley			*	*
81	Eartham				*
82	Easebourne	Eseburne		*	*
	Eastergate	Gate	1	*	
83	Edburton			*	*
84	Egdean			*	*
85	Elsted	Halestede	1	*	*
86	Etchingham			*	*
87	Ewhurst	Werste		*	*
88	Excet	Essete		*	*
89	Fairlight			*	*
90	Falmer	Falemere	1	*	*
91	Farnhurst				
92	Felpham	Falcheham	1	*	*
93	Ferring	Feringes		*	*
94	Findon	Findune	1	*	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.	N. R.
95	Firle	Ferla Ferle		*	*
96	Fishbourne . . .	Fiseborne . .		*	*
	Fittleworth . . .	. . . . .			*
97	Fletching . . .	Flescinge . .		*	*
98	Folkington . . .	Fochintone .		*	*
99	Ford	. . . . .		*	*
100	Framfield . . .	Framelle . .		*	*
101	Frant	. . . . .		*	*
102	Friston	. . . . .		*	*
	Funtington				
103	Glynde	. . . . .		*	*
104	Goring	Garinges . .		*	*
	Grafham . . .	Grafham . .	1	*	*
105	Gretham . . .	Greteham . .			*
106	Grinsted, East .	Grenestede		*	*
107	„ West			*	*
108	Guestling . . .	Gestelinges .	1	*	*
109	Guildford, East				
110	Hailsham . . .	Hamelesham .		*	*
111	Hampnett . . .	Hentone . .	1	*	*
112	Hampton, Little .	Hantone . .		*	*
	Hamsey	Hame . . .	1	*	*
113	Hangleton . . .	Hangetone .		*	*
114		Haningedune .	1		
115	Hardham . . .	Heriedeham .		*	
116	Hartfield . . .	Hertevel . .		*	*
117	Harting, South .	Hertinges . .		*	*
118		Haslesse . .	1		
119	Hastings . . .	. . . . .			*
120	Heathfield . . .	. . . . .		*	*
121	Heene	Hene			
122	Heighton, South .	Hechestone Hectone		*	*
123	Hellingly . . .	. . . . .		*	*
124	Henfield . . .	Hamfelde . .	1	*	*
125	Heyshot . . .	. . . . .		*	*
126	Hoathly, East .	. . . . .		*	*
127	„ West .	. . . . .		*	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.	N. R.
128	Hollington	Holintun		*	*
129	Hooe	Hov	1	*	*
130	Horsham			*	*
131	Horsted Keynes	Horstede			
132	„ Little			*	*
133	Houghton			*	*
134	Hove	How		*	*
	Hunston	Hunestan		*	*
135	Hurst Monceux	Herste	1	*	*
136	„ Pierpoint	Herst	1	*	*
137	Icklesham	Checeham		*	*
138	Iden	Idene		*	*
139	Ifield	Ifelt		*	*
140	Iford	Niworde	1	*	*
141	Iping	Epinges		*	*
142	Isfield	Sifelle		*	*
143	Itchenor, East	Icenore		*	*
	„ West			*	*
144	Itchingfield			*	*
145	Jevington	Esseringtone		*	*
146	Keymer	Chemere	1	*	
147	Kingston near Lewes			*	*
148	„ by Sea	Chingestune	2	*	*
149	„ near Ferring				
150	Kirdford			*	*
151	Lamberhurst				
152	Lancing	Lancinges		*	*
153	Laughton	Lestone		*	*
154	Lavant, East	Loventone		*	*
155	„ Mid			*	*
156	Leominster	Lolinminstre	1	*	*
157	St. Leonard's			*	*
158	Lewes	Lewes			
159	Linch	Lince	1	*	*
160	Linchmere			*	*
161	Lindfield			*	*
162	Litlington			*	*
163	Lodsworth				
164	Lordington	Harditone		*	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.	N. R.
165	Loxwood . . .	. . . . .		*	*
166	Lullington . . .	Lovringetone ?.		*	*
	Lurgashall . . .	. . . . .		*	*
	Madehurst . . .	. . . . .		*	*
167	Malling, South . .	Mellinges . .		*	*
168	Marden, East .				*
	,, North .	Meredone .		*	*
169	,, Up. .			*	*
170	,, West .				
171	Maresfield . . .	. . . . .		*	*
172	Mayfield . . .	. . . . .		*	*
	Merston	Mersitone . .		*	*
173	Middleton . . .	Middeltone . .	1	*	*
174	Midhurst				
175	Milland				
176	Mountfield . . .	Montifelle . .		*	*
177	Mundham, North .	Mundreham .	1	*	*
178	Newhaven . . .	. . . . .		*	*
179	Newick	. . . . .		*	*
180	Newtimber . . .	Nivembre . .		*	*
181	Ninfield	Nerewelle . . Nirefeld	1	*	*
182		Nonneminstre .	1		
183	North Chapel				
184	Northiam . . .	Hiham . . .		*	*
185	Nuthurst . . .	. . . . .		*	*
186	Ore	. . . . .		*	*
	Oving	. . . . .		*	*
187	Ovingdean . . .	Hovingedene .	1	*	*
188	Pagham	Pageham . .	1	*	*
189	Parham	Perham . . .		*	*
190	Patcham	Piceham . .	1	*	*
191	Patching . . .	Petchinges . .	1	*	*
	Peasmarsh . . .	. . . . .		*	*
192	Penhurst . . .	Penehest . .			*
	Pett	. . . . .		*	*
193	Petworth . . .	Peteorde . .	1	*	*
194	Pevensey . . .	Pevenesel . .		*	
195	Piddinghoe . .	. . . .		*	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.	N. R.
196	Piecombe			*	*
197	Plaistow				
198	Playden	Pleidenam	1	*	*
199	Plumpton	Pluntune	1	*	*
200	Poling			*	*
201	Portslade	Porteslage		*	*
202	Poynings	Poninges	1	*	*
203	Preston near Brighton	Prestetone	1	*	*
204	„ East				
205	Pulborough	Poleberge	2	*	*
	Racton	Rachetone		*	*
206		Rameslie	5		
207	Ringmer			*	
208	Ripe	Ripe		*	*
209	Rodmel	Ramelle	1	*	*
210	Rogate			*	*
211	Rotherfield	Reredfelle		*	*
212	Rottingdean	Rotingedene		*	*
213	Rudgwick			*	*
214	Rumboldswyke	Wiche		*	*
215	Rusper			*	*
216	Rustington			*	*
217	Rye			*	
218	Salehurst	Salhert	1	*	*
219	Seaford				*
220	Sedlescombe	Salescome	1	*	*
	Selham	Seleham		*	*
221	Selmeston	Selmestone	1	*	*
222	Selsey	Seleisie		*	*
223	Shermanbury	Salmonesberie	1	*	*
224	Shipley	Sepelei			*
225	Shoreham, Old	Soresham	1	*	*
226	„ New			*	*
227	Sidlesham	Filleicham		*	*
228	Singleton	Silletone	1	*	*
229	Slaugham			*	*
230	Slindon	Eslindone	1	*	*
231	Slinfold			*	*
232	Sompting	Sultinges	1	*	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.	N. R.
233	Southease	Suesse	1	*	*
234	Southover			*	
235	Southwick			*	*
236	Stanmer	Stanmere		*	*
237	Stedham	Stedeham	1	*	*
238	Steyning	Staninges	2	*	*
239	Stoke, North		1	*	*
240	„ South	Stoches	1	*	*
	„ West			*	*
241	Stopham	Stopeham		*	*
242	Storrington	Estorchetone / Storchestone	1	*	*
	Stoughton	Estone	1	*	*
243	Street	Estrat	2	*	*
244	Sullington	Sillintone		*	*
245	Sutton	Sudtone		*	*
246	„ near Seaford			*	*
	Tangmere	Tangemere	1	*	*
247	Tarring Neville	Toringes		*	*
248	„ West	Terringes	2	*	*
249	Telscombe			*	*
	Thakeham	Taceham	1	*	*
250	Thorney	Tornei	1	*	*
251	Ticehurst			*	*
252	Tillington	Tolintone		*	*
253	Tortington	Tortinton		*	*
254	Treyford	Treverde		*	*
255	Trotton	Traitone	1	*	*
256	Turwick				*
257	Twineham			*	*
258	Uckfield			*	
259	Udimere	Dodimere	1	*	*
260	Wadhurst			*	
261	Walberton	Walburgetone	1	*	*
262	Waldron	Waldrene		*	*
263	Waltham, Cold	Waltham		*	*
264	„ Up			*	*
265	Warbleton	Warborgetone		*	*
266	Warminghurst				

Reference to Note.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.	N. R.
267	Warningcamp . .	Warnecham .		*	
	Warnham . . .	. . . . .		*	*
268	Wartling . . .	Werlinges . .		*	*
269	Washington. . .	Wasingetune .		*	*
270	Watlington . . .	Watlingetone .		*	*
	Westfield . . .	Westwelle . .		*	*
271	Westham . . .	. . . . .		*	
272	Westmeston . .	Westmestun .		*	*
273	Wigginholt				
274		Wilesham . .	1		
275	Willingdon . . .	Willendone .		*	*
276	Wilmington. . .	Wineltone . .		*	*
277	Winchelsea . . .	. . . . .		*	
	Wisborough Green	. . . . .		*	*
278	Wiston	Wistanestun .	1	*	*
279	Withyham . . .	. . . . .		*	*
280	Wittering, East }	Westringes . {		*	*
281	„ West }			*	*
282	Wivelsfield . . .	. . . . .		*	
	Woodmancote . .	Odemanscote .	1	*	*
283	Woolbeding. . .	Welbedlinge .	1	*	*
	Woollavington . .	Levitone . .	1	*	*
284	Worth	Orde . . .		*	*
285	Worthing . . .	Ordinges			
286	Yapton	. . . . .		*	*

NOTES TO SUSSEX.

1. Albourne.—This very small church possesses some interesting peculiarities. It consists only of chancel, nave with south porch and a bell turret over the west end, and a recent addition on the northern side. The original character of the structure appears to be Norm. The chancel arch is round, with zigzag moulding. The east wall was built very thick, with a set-off on the exterior, near the level of the eaves of the roof; and there is an arch in the interior, sunk into the wall, under which the altar stood. This arch is pointed, and below the angle of it is a Tr. Norm. or E.E. window, the imposts of the arch having Norm. features. In the east wall, south of the arch, is an E.E. trefoil-headed piscina, of rather large size.

2. Alciston.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Alciston cum Collinton;" which last name certainly ought to have been read "Lollinton," that is, Lullington: no difficult mistake in deciphering old manuscripts. Or it may have been an error of the transcriber of the Taxation. The existence of this mistake is proved by the entry in the Nonæ Roll (about A.D. 1341) of "Alcystone cum capella de Lullynton."

Alciston church contains two piscinas. (Horsfield's History of Sussex, I, 332.)

No one of any observation can ramble over the Sussex Downs without noticing the numerous banks, with or without a ditch on either side, which occur in various directions, sometimes extending in a straight line to a considerable distance, and generally losing one or both extremities in a valley, or a smaller hollow; on the opposite side of which they may however occasionally be traced again. Frequently also there are dykes, branching off from, or crossing, the others at right angles, or diagonally. In some instances, or under certain circumstances, these embankments may have been used as defences, but their most usual appearance and position do not favour the idea, that they were originally intended for warlike purposes. My own impression

has long been, that they were boundary marks, probably bearing affinity to those in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, where several "lynches, balks, or greenswerds" are described by Hasted, resembling the banks above mentioned, as having existed beyond memory, and having been always regarded as dykes to distinguish the limits of districts or estates. The Isle of Thanet, it will be remembered, is an open country, devoid generally of trees and hedges, like the South Downs.

3. Aldingbourne.—The church has a double sedile. The font is square, of black marble, on five pillars. On the north side of the church "a chantry, once at the end of the north aisle, has a groined arch, with the nail-headed moulding; but the north aisle, with its arcade, has been entirely removed." (Horsfield's Sussex, II, 56, from Dallaway's Chichester, 79.) Lydsey, in the southern part of the parish, was a chapelry, which was founded before 1282, but the building has long disappeared. (Horsfield's Sussex, II, 55.) The manor of Aldingbourne was a portion of the endowment of the ancient bishopric of Selsey; and the bishops of Chichester possessed a palace here, which was destroyed in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. (Sussex Arch. Collections, I, 182 note 51.) The preceding statement rather militates against the probability, otherwise possibly the "Edingburn" of King Alfred's will (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77) might mean this place.

4. Aldrington.—Some portion of the outer walls of this church remains in the fields westward from Brighton, beyond Hove, the house at the turnpike-gate and a cottage being all the parish contains. The name is retained in the (Clergy List) as a rectory, but without inhabitants.

5. Alfriston.—This parish possesses a large and imposing cross church, uniform in the plan, and in style late Dec. verging into Perp.; some of the windows being Dec., some Perp. The tower, which terminates in a shingled spire, is low, but of considerable dimensions, with lofty interior arches springing from piers of rather unusual form, being semioctagons, of which the faces of both capitals and shafts are concave. Some other examples of this figure have been mentioned in the Notes upon Kent. In the chancel are a piscina and three sedilia under canopies, which, as all the arches are semicircular, were perhaps preserved from an earlier building, and reinserted here. Opposite to them on the north side is an ogée canopy over a tomb, of which the slab appears to be much older than its accessories. In the

windows of the northern side of the church are some small portions of coloured glass, a figure in the end window of the north transept being labelled S. Alpheg. The aspect of this fine structure, though susceptible of farther improvement, has materially benefitted by the removal of the plaster and whitewash from the piers, capitals, and borders of the windows, the totally unassisted work of the parish schoolmaster, and highly creditable to his taste and zeal. In the village street stands the shaft of an ancient stone cross, which, according to Horsfield, was some years ago partially demolished for the sake of the stone; this was taken probably from the base, as the cross is now elevated upon a mass of brickwork.—The Star Inn here is a remarkable edifice, but inspection will perhaps disappoint those, who may read the following description. The house contains a fireplace, with a somewhat singularly-moulded ledge above it. "A bishop in his robes is carved on one of the timbers in front of the building, holding in his right hand a globe; his left hand is placed upon his breast; and at his feet is a stag couchant. At the top of one of the pillars of the doorway is a fret carved (note. Doubtless the arms of the De Echyngham family, &c.); the other is crowned by a monk in a square cap. Near the sign-post was formerly a dog, and a grotesque figure holding a bottle and flask. Above the door are two snakes, their tails entwined, with a niche or tabernacle over them. A grotesque representation of St. Michael fighting the dragon is in a line with this. . . . . On the bracket of the main beam of the parlour is a shield, inscribed J H S," &c. (Horsfield's Sussex, I, 330, 331.)—For a more detailed description of this handsome church refer to Archæol. Journal, (V, 144, 145.) The writer of that article however, the Rev. J. L. Petit, considers this building to "belong more decidedly to the Dec. style," than I do. His opinion certainly is the most likely to be correct, but I would repeat my suggestion with regard to the piscina and sedilia, that they may have been retained from a former church. The concave faces of the piers also seem to me an evidence of late date. The instances of such ornamentation noticed in Kent were generally, if not invariably, in Perp. work; and St. Mary's church, Oxford, contains Perp. clustered pillars, much smaller than the piers at Alfriston, of which the faces of the capitals are concave.—Adjoining the churchyard to the south stands the ancient parsonage, now occupied as cottages. It is a building of timber and plaster, a description very common in many parts of the county. It

retains a doorcase, terminating above in a pointed arch, and another with an ogée head; both of wood.

6. Almodington.—In (*A. D.* 1291) we find "Ecclia de Almodytone," and, though the church has disappeared, the designation continues, as in (Val. Eccl.), "Earnley R. with Almoditon R.," and to this day in the (Clergy List), "Earnley R. with Almodington R." The latter place, once a separate parish, is now included in that of Earnley, the annexation having been effected in 1526, according to Dallaway. Not simply the church, but the *parish* of Almoditone is mentioned in (N. R.)

7. Amberley.—"Idem construxit de novo cancellam ecclesiæ de Amberley.—The same person" (Bp. Nevill) "built anew the chancel of the church of Amberley." Bp. Rede's Reg. E. Bp. Nevill died A.D. 1252. The church contains a Norm. arch, and mouldings of a rare pattern (which is not described, A.H.) resembling some in an old conventual church at Ely; also a small brass of John Wantell (Wantele, Boutell), 1424. At Rackham, a hamlet or farm in the parish of Amberley, formerly stood a chapel. (Cartwright's reprint of Dallaway's Hist. of the Rape of Arundel.) For a notice of the above memorial see (Monum. Brasses, 71.)—There are considerable remains of Amberley Castle, an ancient residence of the Bishops of Chichester.—"In one of the apartments, still called the Queen's Room, are some curious paintings, the side panels exhibiting a series of female figures, but for whom designed is altogether unknown. The inscriptions under them have long become illegible, and indeed the paintings themselves, which are extremely curious,—are now almost defaced, and fast mouldering into decay. On the ceiling are the portraits of six warriors, carved in wood." (Horsfield's Sussex, II, 159.)

8. Angmering, East.—Though there is now only one parish under the name of Angmering, originally there were two, each possessing a church. In (*A. D.* 1291) and in the (N. R.) East and West Angmering are noticed separately; as likewise in (Val. Eccl.), where the first is styled a rectory, the other a vicarage. The two names still appear in the (Clergy List) thus, "East Angmering, V. with West Angmering, R;" the designations being reversed from what they are in (Val. Eccl.) The latter record describes also a chantry of East Angmering.—Under the name of Angemeringum this place is mentioned in King Alfred's will. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

Two shapeless fragments of wall yet lying in a garden are the

only vestiges of the church of East Angmering, which stood at a very small distance from the surviving church, the two sites being now separated by little more than the width of a road. This arrangement was anciently not very uncommon, and of it, beside those in cathedral towns, examples still exist. Among the former may be cited Canterbury; see the account of the destroyed church of St. Michael, Burgate: Chichester, in the desecrated church, of which portions still remain on the southern side of the cathedral: Exeter: Rochester, in St. Nicholas north of the cathedral. To these may be added St. Margaret's, immediately adjoining Westminster Abbey church. In the county of Norfolk many instances may yet be traced of churches once in close contiguity, though both may not now be entire. At Barton, between Swaffham and Downham, are two benefices with an undivided parish boundary, and two churches half a mile apart. Formerly there was a third, standing midway between the others. But the town of Repham presents a more curious case. Four parishes unite here, and Blomfield (History of Norfolk) says, "It is a little town, and was remarkable for three churches being erected in one cemetery, namely, of Repham, Whitwell, and Hackford, adjoining little villages: two of these are still standing, but that of Hackford has been long since burnt." In this condition the churches remain, in the centre of the town, and so near together, that the service performing in one church may be heard in the other. At both Barton and Repham the churches stand east and west of each other: which was the case at Angmering, and also at Gillingham in the county of Norfolk, where were two churches only a few yards apart, though one is now destroyed.

9. Angmering, West.—This church consists of chancel, nave, south aisle extending half way up the chancel, south porch, and western tower. It has been altered, the two piers and their arches between the nave and the aisle having recently been removed; but the general character is Tr. Norm., and early E.E. The windows, with scarcely an exception, are Perp. and churchwarden's insertions. The tower was erected, as stated in a stone over the door, "Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septimo:" 1507. A large arch, now filled up, appears in the north wall of the chancel.

In Horsfield's Sussex (II, 140), I find this expression: "the manors and *churches* of Steyning, Angmering, and *Ecclesden*,

&c." The last named place lies eastward of Angmering, and is now perhaps not even a hamlet. If the above sentence means, that a church ever existed there, it is the only notice of the fact, which I have found. It is said, that Ecclesden was the property first of Fescamp Abbey, afterwards of Sion Nunnery; wherefore it may be probable, that one of those religious establishments erected a chapel for the benefit of their tenants.—On the western side of the parish of Angmering Roman remains, such as a bath, &c., were discovered in 1819. (Horsfield's Sussex, II, 141.)

10. Appledram.—In the (Nonæ Roll) the "Parochiani Prebendarii" of this place are named. It is now only a perpetual curacy.

11. Ardingly.—The church comprises chancel, nave with south aisle and porch, and square western tower. The chancel wall and the northern one of the nave are of uncertain date, the masonry being rubble. In the chancel are a piscina and an ambry, both having hood mouldings, Dec., if not E.E. Near the priest's door is a small Dec. window with a transom. There is a rich Dec. oaken screen. A north door has been closed. The tower seems to have been partially rebuilt, the arch and west window being Perp. Like several other churches of the district this has no stair turret, the ascent into the tower being in such cases by ladders variously contrived. The porch is of wood, retaining some ancient timber. The church contains some Dec., some Perp., windows. Effigy, a female, of stone, under a Dec. arch. Brasses: on a Perp. altar tomb, Rich. and Eliz. Wakehurst, 1457 and 1464; respecting which see Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 311. —Rich. and Marg. Culpeper, 1509; Nich. and Eliz. Culpeper, ten sons and eight daughters, 1500 and 1510; Eliz. Culpeper, 1633; Eliz. Culpeper, girl, 1634. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 259, 260.)—In this parish, in a fine situation, stands Wakehurst, a mansion of the Elizabethan age, but of which part has recently been pulled down. According to Horsfield it was erected by Sir Edw. Culpeper, A.D. 1590.

12. Arlington.—The church contains a piscina. "At the south side of the churchyard formerly stood a chapel, which however has long been removed. Part of the foundation remains; and within the memory of man there was remaining a considerable portion of the walls. It is supposed to have been the chapel attached to the manor and prebend of Woodhorne. . . . About two miles north-east of the church, in a low and thickly-wooded district, stand the remains of Michelham Priory." (Horsfield's

Suss. I, 321, 322.) At Milton, anciently Mydleton, in this parish was once a chapel, of which vestiges yet exist contiguous to the farm-house. Though in Arlington parish, a portion of the estate pays tithes to Wilmington.—In the hamlet of Milton is the site of Burlow, or Burlough, Castle. (Ut sup. 320.)

13. Arundel.—This spacious, lofty church consists of nave, north and south aisles slightly projecting where might be transepts, central tower, chancel, and lady chapel adjoining on the north, with north and south porches to the nave, the former of wood, plain and open. Some brasses remain in the chancel, or Fitzalan chapel, and in the adjunct, but several others are missing. An effigy of Agnes Salmon, A.D. 1430, is described in (Monum. Brasses, 87.)—At Pyneham near Arundel a priory was founded before A.D. 1151 by Adelissa, Queen of K. Henry I; which was called also de Calceto, or of the Causeway. (Dallaway's Western Sussex, II, 56, in Monast. VI, 259.) This spot however is declared to be in the parish of Lyminster. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 144.)

A college for a master and twelve canons was founded in the parish church by Rich. Earl of Arundel, A.D. 1380, when he erected the church. The Maison Dieu, or Hospital of the Holy Trinity, was founded by the same munificent nobleman, also about 1380. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 129.) The original of the Earl of Arundel's college was the alien priory of St. Nicholas, established by Roger de Montgomeri, founder of the Benedictine abbey of Secz, Normandy, which comprised a prior and four monks, but existed only till the wars of K. Edward III, who first confiscated the lands of alien priories. Rich. Earl of Arundel procured from K. Richard II a grant of the endowment of the above named priory of St. Nicholas, and bestowed it upon his new college, A.D. 1386. (Monast. VI, 1377.) Extensive ruins of the college are yet standing close to the church on the south. The ruins of the hospital of the Holy Trinity are visible near the bridge, showing the building to have been constructed merely of chalk. (*D. B.*) mentions payments from Arundel castle, "castrum Harundel," in the time of K. Edward the Confessor; also the port, "portus aquæ;" and "consuetudines navium;" and describes the place as a borough, "burgum." The church is named, but casually as St. Nicholas, and also the chapel of St. Martin: which latter is said to have been in the castle.—A forest of Arundel is noticed temp. K. Edward I. (Hasted's Kent, IV, 711, fol.) "Erundele" was one of the

estates bequeathed by King Alfred to his kinsman Osferth. (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)

14. Ashburnham.—I have assigned the Domesday name "Esseborne" to this place correctly, as I believe, though not without consideration. It is described as in "Folsalre" hundred, the first name, which occurs in connection with it, being "Herste," as I conceive Hurst Monceux, a neighbouring parish to Ashburnham. The second is "Werlinges;" Wartling, the next parish to Hurst Monceux. "Esseborne" follows, and then "Francwelle," which last I am unable to identify. My application of the name Esseborne appears to be justified by (*A.D.* 1291), where we read "Vicarius de Essheburnehamme cum Penhurst." On the other hand at Esseborne are stated to be "three saltpans," which certainly does not seem to accord very well with the situation of Ashburnham. The distance however to the sea is not very great; and we know not how far the manor might extend, those of (*D. B.*) having occasionally portions remote from the central part. See, for example, Burgemere below. Werlinges also had "three saltpans," of higher value, namely, "of seven shillings," whereas those of Esseborne were only "of fifty-eight pence;" and the existing limits of parishes afford abundant evidence of the great care, anciently taken to distribute equally the varying advantages or disadvantages of soil and situation; on which principle saltpans might be attached to Ashburnham, though the manor generally laid far from the sea. Moreover it is possible that the sea approached nearer to Ashburnham in 1086, than at present. It should likewise be mentioned, that elsewhere, among the possessions of the same peer, the Earl of Eu, "Brunham," in "Hailesaltede" hundred, can apparently signify no other place than Ashburnham, most of the names, occurring in the same description, being clearly to be recognised for Watlington, Mountfield, Netherfield, and Beche, probably Bexhill. But these places lie on the eastern, Hurst Monceux &c. on the south-western, side of Ashburnham; and there are numerous examples of manors being mentioned in (*D. B.*) partly in one hundred, partly in another, while variations in spelling names are perpetual, as already alluded to in the Preface. Although both are now included in the same parish, and even the two names amalgamated, Esseborne and Brunham might well be separate estates or manors in the time of K. William I, the former lying on the western, the latter on the eastern side of the parish. Unquestionably Esseborne cannot

mean East Bourne. Ashburnham is now in Foxearle hundred, which title we may trace in the "Folsalre" of (*D. B.*) In the (Nonæ Roll,) as in (*A. D.* 1291), Ashburnham and Penhurst are annexed, but two churches are named. Also "Ashburnham, V. with Penhurst, R." (Clergy List, 1850.)

"Ashburnham forge, the last of the iron works in the eastern division of this county, has ceased to work about seven years." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 560, published in 1834.) But under Dallington (Ib. 568), he writes, "Ashburnham furnace, as it is generally called, is just *in this parish*. It has ceased working about *twenty* years, and the buildings have since been taken down." For an interesting historical memoir on the Iron Works of Sussex consult (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 169 et seq.), especially the beginning for the evidence of the manufacture having been carried on by the Romans.—The small stream, which runs from Ashburnham, is still called the Ashburne.

15. Ashington.—This church contains some coloured glass. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 244.) In (Val. Eccl.) this place appears with Buncton chapelry attached to it. It is perhaps far from improbable, that Ashington may be signified by the "Aschongum" in King Alfred's will, named together with Arundel, Beeding, Compton, &c. (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)

16. Ashurst.—This church "has undergone a thorough repair within a few years, so as to completely alter its original appearance." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 245.)

17. Bargham—Is now included in the parish of Angmering, but was formerly a distinct parish, possessing its own church, which must have been desecrated and destroyed now for some centuries. The name is in the neighbourhood pronounced "Barfham," Barpham therefore may be conjectured the true title, in distinction from the contiguous parish of Burpham. This place, now scarcely a hamlet even, lies nearly on the summit of the hill beyond Angmering park northward, about two miles and a half from the village of Angmering. A little north-west of the old manor-house, in the north-east angle of the large grass field on the opposite side of the lane to the house, the foundations of the church yet appear just above the ground (visited in the autumn of A.D. 1848). The outline is clearly traceable, proving the building to have comprised only nave and chancel, the length of the whole measuring but twenty-one paces. The mortar of the old walls is very hard, without the apparent admixture of any kind of gravel. The spot may be easily recognised by an

ash tree standing within the area of the foundations. Barpham chapel is neither named nor indicated in either the map of the county engraved by Hondius, 1610, that by Kip about 1670, or that of the original edition of Camden. It is affirmed, that "the church had fallen to decay before the time of Elizabeth." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 141.)

Bargham and Burgham, now Burpham, are clearly distinguished from each other in (*A.D.* 1291), being mentioned separately under different authorities in the diocese. The Domesday title "Bercheham" and the church are considered to belong to Bargham, not to Burpham, because the latter seems most likely to have been comprised under "Wepeham," which is specially named by itself, and must be the same place now existing as Wepham close to the present village of Burpham. The (Nonæ Roll) speaks of the church and parish of "Burgh'm," which entry occurs immediately after Fishbourne, and before Alciston, without any clue to identify the place intended. In that record the names stand in such (apparent) confusion, that it is not easy to say whether "Burgh'm" means Bargham, Birdham, Burpham, or Burton, which are not otherwise noticed; but the Inquisition having been taken at Chichester, the name perhaps signifies some parish in the western division of the county.

18. Barnham.—This place was royal property in ancient times, having been bequeathed by King Alfred to his nephew Athelm under the title of "Burnham." (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)

19. Battle.—Here is a church of chancel, nave with north and south aisles possessing chancels, south porch, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. The aisles also have battlements and stair turrets. The building is chiefly E.E., with Dec. and later windows. In the main chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina under a small trefoiled arcade, and two sedilia quite plain without canopies. In the south chancel is a trefoiled straight-arched piscina, mutilated; also three niches with groined canopies, mutilated. In the north chancel is a double piscina under a cinquefoiled ogée-headed arch. Near the north door is a small roundheaded window, internally splayed only eastward. At the east end of the north aisle, both within and without the outside wall, are some appearances, difficult to explain. Some alteration must have taken place here. The roodloft passages remain through the piers of the chancel arch, and over the arch between the north aisle and its chancel. The north chancel

ranges eastward with the principal one. There are several small portions of coloured glass. Much of the outer wall exhibits rubble masonry; the remainder is faced with ashlar. Brasses: a man in armour, fifteenth century (W. Arnold, Horsfield's Suss.); a priest later.*—Of the beautiful abbey gateway, which remains entire, a small portion of the front shows rubble masonry and a Norm. buttress. The prominent part of the remainder is Dec. In the boundary wall towards and opposite the church are also several Norm. buttresses. Beside the grand gateway, which highly ornaments the street of Battle, there are many vestiges of the abbey buildings in the mansion and private grounds of Sir G. Webster, Bart., for a description of which see Parry (Coast of Sussex, 316, &c.)—Kilburne asserts (under Wye, p. 298) that this place was named Herst before the foundation of the abbey. For this however he adduces no authority, and his statement is at variance with that of Ordericus Vitalis (quoted in Thorpe's Lappenberg, II, 301, note [2]), who mentions "Senlacium bellum,—the battle at Senlac," and "ad locum *qui Senlac antiquitus vocabatur*,—at the place which was anciently called Senlac." Thorpe's addition to the above note is, "In middle-age latinity *bellum* is commonly used for *prælium*." Parry says (Coast of Sussex, 310) that, before the battle of Hastings, the name of the village here was "Epyton," but neither does he give any authority. In (*D. B.*) the titles bestowed are, "The Abbey of St. Martin of the place of the Battle," and "The Church of the Battle. Abbatia Sancti Martini de loco belli; Sancti Martini de Labatailge;" and "Ecclesia de la Batailge."—The high altar of the abbey church marked the spot on which Harold's standard was erected, (where "Harold and his standard fell," Gough, quoted in Monast. III, 233;) and where, after the victory, was placed William's "consecrated banner," presented to him by the Pope. (Thorpe's Lappenberg, II, 301, 288.)—The consecration of the abbey did not take place till February 1094 (that is, 1095 new style) when the king, William Rufus, was at Hastings on his route into Normandy. "Then went the king to Hæstinga at Candlemas; and while he waited there for a favourable wind, he gave permission for the consecration of the monastery at the place of the Battle." (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 200.) The abbey was exempted by K. William I from all episcopal jurisdiction, and received, in fact, almost

* The perplexing appearances, noticed above p. 192 as visible at the east end of the north aisle of Battle church, may not improbably indicate the existence in the thickness of the north wall of the stairs leading to the roodloft; similarly to the examples mentioned in the Note on Offham, Kent, p. 122.

episcopal authority. See the Diploma of William (in Selden's Notes to the Works of Eadmer in Anselm's Works, 112, ed. 1721.) Battle is even now an exempt parish, as the incumbent, who bears the title of "dean," "holds his own visitation, his own court for probate of wills," &c. (Horsfield's Sussex.) Parry says (Coast of Suss. 310), *the lord of the manor* appoints a coroner, who is, or was, styled "The Abbot."—After his account of the battle of Hastings and the foundation of the abbey, Dr. Lappenberg remarks (Thorpe's Translation, II, 301), "All these visible monuments of the battle of Senlac and the conquest of England are no more; crumbled and fallen are the once lofty walls of Battle Abbey, and by a few foundation-stones in the midst of a swamp are we alone able to determine the spot, where it once reared its towers and pinnacles," &c. The remains of the abbey consist indeed partially of ruins, but are much more considerable, than the preceding quotation would imply; and, far from standing "in the midst of a swamp," the mansion, to which they are attached, adjoins the high street of the town of Battle, and from them the ground may be said to fall in nearly every direction.—It is asserted, that the district around Battle is called Leuga (Lew, or Lowy). (Parry's Coast of Suss. 312, the Monasticon being alleged as the authority.)

20. Beddingham.—Tanner speaks of a monastery here in the beginning of the ninth century. (Monast. VI, 1624.) Nothing definite appears to be known of this foundation, the situation of which is totally lost. It may possibly have been that of St. Andrew, noticed below under Seaford.—A charter of Cœnulf, king of Mercia, A.D. 801, distinctly speaks of a monastery at this place, "monasterium in Beadyngham," as then existing. (Cod. Dipl. V, 63.) A document of rather later date, namely, A.D. 825, again mentions the church of "Bedingehommes;" the same subject as that of Cœnulf's charter having been debated in a synod at Clobesham, "Cloveshoo" we may conclude, in the year last named. (Ib. V, 75.) These old records may have been Bp. Tanner's authority.

21. Beeding.—The second Domesday church and the position of it seem to be identified below. In (*A. D.* 1291) this place is mentioned as "Ecclia de Sela;" in the (Nonæ Roll) it is styled "Sele;" in (Val. Eccl.) occurring as "Sela alias Beding." The vicarage house and garden, on the northern side of the existing parish church, are considered to occupy the site of the priory of Sela, of which not a vestige is visible.—

A.D. 1075 Will. de Braiose gave the church of Sele to the abbey of St. Florence at Saumur; which latter establishment soon after settled an (alien) convent of Benedictine monks at Sele. (Monast. IV, 668.) There appears also to have been here a house of White or Carmelite Friars. (Ib. VI, 1580.) In A.D. 1492 the priory of Sele, which had been abandoned by the Benedictine monks, and in 1460 conferred upon the president and scholars of Magdalen college, Oxford, was granted by that college to the Carmelite friars of New Shoreham, whose house had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 66, 75.) But at the general suppression of monasteries the property seems to have reverted to the college, which now possesses the patronage of Beeding.—The Rev. E. Turner, in an interesting article on an ancient bridge at Bramber, discovered A.D. 1839 (ut sup. 63 to 77), mentions a chapel of St. Peter, which, from its vicinity to the bridge, was styled de Veteri Ponte (of the ancient bridge), but was annexed to St. Peter's church at Sele. It appears to have existed A.D. 1175, being then granted by Will. de Braoze, together with Sele and others, to Saumur priory. The List will show, that (*D. B.*) assigns *two* churches to "Beddinges" in A.D. 1086, by which time Sele priory would have been established: we may therefore consider the allusion to be to the church of St. Peter Sele, and its dependent chapel, that of St. Peter de Veteri Ponte. I am enabled to add, through the kind information of Mr. Turner, that he has recently (June 1850) ascertained, from the muniments belonging to Magdalen college Oxford, the chapel of St. Peter de Veteri Ponte to have been situated at Annington, where vestiges are still traceable of such a building, but which must have been very small. N.B. The ancient bridge, of which the remains were found in 1839, did not span the river Adur, but a tributary channel on its western side; but its existence at that spot proves a passage over the Adur towards Beeding, and here very possibly might have been the great timber bridge, which Mr. Turner shows to have been erected somewhere in the neighbourhood previous to A.D. 1232. (Ut sup. 70.) Compare also the Notes on Botolphs, Bramber, and Haningedune.—In a remote part of this parish extending into St. Leonard's Forest was a chapel, called in old documents "The Free chapel of St. Leonard," of which the earliest notice is A.D. 1320. (It is named in Val. Eccl. as "Cantaria Sancti Leonardi infra Forestum Sancti Leonardi.") "Near Shelley Park there are

twenty-two acres called the Chapel Fields, in which a chapel formerly stood belonging to the neighbouring village of Crawley." (Cartwright's Rape of Bramber.) This quotation explains the entries in (*A.D.* 1291) of "Ecclia de Shellye," and in (Val. Eccl.) of "Capella de Shelley cum Crawley annexa." In the latter record St. Leonard's chapel also is valued. The (Nonæ Roll) mentions not only the church, but likewise the *parish* and the *rector* of "Shullegh," which name must signify Shelley. The place at which the Inquisition was taken, not being given, we have indeed no guide, slight as that would be, to the locality; but it is stated, that John de Ifield had imparked a carucate of land, which was worth ten shillings to the church; whence we may infer, that "Shullegh" was in the neighbourhood of Ifield, which agrees with the position of Shelley. This idea seems to be confirmed by the circumstance, that Crawley is not named in the (Nonæ Roll); which is accounted for if, as I suppose, the title, properly belonging only to the chapel as above, is applied to the entire parish and the mother church.—In the (Clergy List) we find "Upper Beeding, V., post town Steyning," and "Lower Beeding, P.C., post town Horsham;" the latter however is a modern foundation.—Northern or Lower Beeding is seven or eight miles distant from the other part of the parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 222.) In King Alfred's will "Bedning," mentioned together with Arundel, Barnham, Compton, and other names which I am unable to identify, can scarcely mean any place but Beeding. (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)

22. Bepton.—In the Nonæ Roll this place is called "Bebbyngeton."

23. Bersted, South.—This church, comprising chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and low western tower with a shingled spire, has been so disfigured by alterations in the worst possible taste, as to present no attraction to visitors. Both nave and chancel are broader than common in proportion to their length; and in style are E.E.—It is stated, that Bersted was not a parish previous to A.D. 1200, but that the church was dependent upon that of Pagham, as was likewise the chapel of St. Bartholomew at Bognor: also that in the Bishop's register is a commission from the archbishop (it is one of the peculiars of the diocese of Canterbury) for the consecration of Bersted church in 1405. North Bersted is a tithing or manor in the parish of South Bersted. "There were two chapels, one at Bognor, and the other at North Bersted, which are recognised in the archives of

the diocese." (Dallaway's Western Suss. I, 45, and Horsfield's Suss. II, 63, 65.) The above-noticed consecration in 1405 certainly was not on occasion of the first erection of the church, because we find "Vicarius de Berghstede" in (*A.D.* 1291); and the vicar would not have been appointed, if no church had then existed: beside which the existing building clearly claims a much earlier date, as above remarked. Bognor is within the parish of Bersted.

24. Bertredtone.—This place is declared to be in the hundred of "Silletone," or Singleton; but there is no other guide to its locality. I conceive it to be Binderton, which is now in the hundred of West Bourne and Singleton. See the Note on Binderton.

25. Berwick.—I have attributed the Domesday name to this place, for which I imagine it to be intended, though the matter is not perfectly clear. The hundred last mentioned is Henhert, but manifestly that distinction is not strictly attended to in this part of the description.

26. Bexhill.—The second church in this manor was most probably the chapel of Bulverhithe; which see. The (*D.B.*) title of this place, Bexelei, assists us in recognising it in the "Beccaule" of King Alfred's will. (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)—26 of K. Henry VI the Bishop of Chichester received licence to impark two thousand acres of land in Bexhill. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 429.)

27. Bignor.—In (Val. Eccl.) a rector of this place is first named, and afterwards the "free chapel" of Bignor. This I am unable to explain, the benefice being now styled a rectory. The church contains three lancet windows at the east end, and the like in the north and south walls of the chancel.—The columns, discovered at the well-known Roman villa in this parish, appear to be of Bath stone. The shafts, capitals, and bases were, some of them at least, turned in a lathe; but the mortar and many of the tiles used here were very inferior.—Bignor park is mentioned temp. K. Henry III, originally as an appendage to Arundel Castle. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 150.)

28. Billinghurst.—Brass: Thomas and Elizabeth Bartlett, 1489. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 166.)

29. Binderton.—This place, though now included in West Dean, "had antiently distinct parochial rights, and is still separately assessed in all parochial rates and taxes....About the year 1680 Thomas Smyth Esq. began to rebuild the old house, removed the chapel of Binderton which was adjoining it, and erected the present at a more convenient distance. But this

having been done without the consent of the Ordinary, Bp. John Lake refused to consecrate it, and it is now in decay." (Dallaway.) Binderton is not named in either (*A. D.* 1291), (N. R.), or (Val. Eccl.)

30. Binsted.—(*D.B.*) describes the church as being in the very hundred, "in ipso hundredo," that just named being Benestede.

31. Bishopstone.—This church well merits examination. It includes a double chancel, nave with north aisle and south porch, and square western tower. The entrance, on the southern side, is by a narrow porch door, of Norm. character, with a tympanum, apparently always plain, but the weather had destroyed the stone, which has been plastered over in recent alterations of the church. The shafts at the side of the doorway are gone, but the capitals remain, and deserve notice. The porch is rather long, though not proportionally wide, and more than commonly lofty, the ancient beams and kingposts seeming quite sound. The church door is not opposite that of the porch, but rather on one side, and likewise is narrow. The nave is small. The chancel is in two divisions; the eastern, projecting as usual beyond the nave, is evidently that of the original Norm. structure, but its termination is square, not apsidal. A string course runs round the interior, which has clustered columns in the angles, as if a groined roof had been contemplated, but it never was completed; though one has recently been added, in plaster. In the south wall an arch has been opened, which now resembles a sedile, but whether that was the original intention is doubtful; it is roundheaded, with a torus moulding around it. A second chancel has been formed, westward, of later date, externally not distinguishable from the nave. Of the inner arch the shafts and capitals are Norm., while the arch itself is E.E. On either side are two Norm. arches, the eastern richly ornamented, the western plain; on the north side they now open into the aisle; on the other they are built into the wall. On the eastern chancel arch is the tooth moulding, of rather peculiar (that is, early?) character. The western chancel arch is lofty, with deep mouldings, and trefoil capitals much undercut; of similar form, though inferior, to those of Stockbury church, Kent. (Gloss. of Archit. pl. 30, ed. 1845.) Of the aisle, which is spanned by the nave roof, the door and small round-headed windows were built up, but have been restored to use. The tower rises in four receding stages to a blunt, shingled spire, or rather cap. It has various Norm. ornaments about the windows and at the angles, the top being finished with a corbel table

in good preservation, and on the west side, in the third stage from the bottom, is a circular window, not large, of which the frame is enriched with mouldings, though injured by exposure to the weather. In the apex of the chancel gable is a circular stone-cased foliated perforation, now closed; as are likewise two others in the nave gable, or rather in that of the western chancel, one on each side of the junction of the original chancel roof; they are rebated on the exterior. A similar opening may, almost invariably, so far as my observation extends, be found in the churches of this central coast district of Sussex. When the roof of the chancel is much lower than that of the nave, there is sometimes a round window in both the nave gable and that of the chancel, beside the arrangement just noticed at Bishopstone; and perhaps it may appear occasionally in the nave and not in the chancel. The opening, which is now usually filled up, was not large, and might be supposed unlikely to have been intended for light, from the height at which it is placed, and because it may be seen, as in Ovingdean and Rottingdean churches, with a kingpost and braces immediately before it: however some examples certainly are rebated, as if to receive glass, but on the exterior. Over the porch door of Bishopstone is an old stone dial-plate, resembling those at Corhampton and Warnford, Hants. The buttresses at the angles of the east end, though shallow, are not Norm.; they are in three stages, slightly contracting upwards.

This church seems to relate its own history: namely, that it was originally a Norm. building, of which the tower, the north aisle, the south porch, the chancel, and the two eastern arches of the nave were preserved, when the remainder was reconstructed, early perhaps, in the E.E. period. Some have pronounced this church an example of Anglo-Saxon architecture, but I perfectly agree with Mr. Figg (Suss. Arch. Coll. below), that no masonry of that character is visible unless it should be in the porch; which certainly is singular. The Norm. doorway, described above, projects slightly from the face of the porch, itself precisely resembling a small Norm. porch, and seems an addition to an older erection. At the south-east angle, as mentioned by Mr. Figg, the stones are laid like those in "long and short work," though they are far more massive than usual; which however may be accounted for by their nature, they being the mouldering stone found below the chalk; whereas the Norm. work is formed of Caen stone. In the late repairs, &c. the old windows of the tower have been filled up, and others opened in the lowest stage. The walls

throughout have been fresh pointed, so that the appearance of the building is entirely altered. The above description was first framed from observations taken during its old state, having been corrected from a subsequent inspection. Consult also Suss. Arch. Coll. (II, 272 to 284), particularly for the account and representation (279, 280) of a curious monumental slab, recently discovered in the north wall of the church.—It is stated (ut sup. 276), that there was formerly a chapel at Norton, a hamlet on the northern side of this parish. In my visit of inquiry at Norton I could neither perceive, nor hear of, the site or remains of the chapel; though the fact of it having once existed seems to be known.

32. Blatchington, East.—This church has been greatly altered. The chancel has some Norman features, but two sedilia, on the same level with a shaft between them, and a piscina are of later date. Close to the seats is a low, roundheaded door, blocked up, but visible without. In the southern wall of the nave is a deep recess, perhaps originally connected with the rood-loft, but too small for the passage upwards, and large for an ambry, beside that it could have had no door. It is much ornamented in front, having a foliated pointed arch, and slight engaged shafts at the sides. On the outside two arches appear in the south wall of the nave, as if there had once been an aisle. The eastern of these arches is remarkably wide, and completely "horseshoe" in shape, while the other is smaller, and of the usual proportions; the object of this arrangement evidently being, when the perforation was made, to leave undisturbed the recess above described with its accessories, whatever they might be.

It may here be mentioned, that, among the churches near the coast westward from hence to Shoreham inclusively, there is scarcely an instance, if one, beside Bishopstone (so far as I have examined, and where the nave has not been entirely rebuilt) in which the church does not appear to have been larger formerly than at present. Although in general no traces of the destroyed erection are visible, above ground, yet occasionally they are manifest; as at Rottingdean, and at Telscombe before the recent restoration. Also it is frequently clear, that the mutilation of the church occurred at an early period, though it may be difficult, or impossible, to say when. The mode too is equally involved in obscurity, but it is by no means improbable, that, in some cases, perhaps not in all, the damage may have been the result of hostile irruptions. For further remarks on this point see the Note on Rottingdean.

BODIAM.

"Near Blatchington, and between that village and Seaford, formerly existed a chapel, called Burgham, for which Bishop Sherborne, temp. K. Henry VIII, founded a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Chichester. This, from its contiguity to the above-named places, probably was not used for parochial purposes, but belonged to one of two ancient hospitals in the neighbourhood, dedicated respectively to St. Leonard and St. James." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 275.) The remains of Burgham chapel are still very visible, but merely an indistinct mass of ruined walls, not sufficient to explain whether they are the site of a chapel or of a hospital.

33. Blatchington, West.—It is asserted, that this church was entire in 1724, also that the parish comprises only 590 acres. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 157, 158.)—The exterior walls of the church are yet standing within the premises of the farm or old manor-house, attached to which are several cottages. The building was small, about fifty feet long by twenty-one broad, having no tower, but two small round-headed windows in the west end. The only door was in the south side, where also were windows, which, together with that in the east end, and the door, appear to have been of later date, than those in the west end. The condition of the remains is now very ruinous. The name of West Blatchington still exists as a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Brighton. (Clergy List.)—A.D. 1818 the foundations of a Roman villa were discovered here about a quarter of a mile from the village. (Horsfield, ut sup.)

34. Bodiam.—This manor is declared to have always belonged to Ewhurst; "semper jacuit in Werste." (*D. B.*) (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Iwehurst," Ewhurst, "et Bodeham;" each church being then held by a vicar. They are also connected, and called a parochial prebend, in the (Nonæ Roll). The church of Bodiam consists of a western tower, nave with north and south aisles, and chancel. The body of the church is Dec., the chancel E.E. with a Perp. window of three lights inserted in the east end. This church is remarkable on account of the original arrangement, namely, the nave roof extending over the aisles, remaining undisturbed; consequently the walls of the aisles are very low. The building has just undergone extensive and judicious repairs.

By a quotation from Pat. Rolls 9 K. Rich. II it appears, that permission was at that period, A.D. 1386, granted to Sir Edward "Dalyngrudge" to erect a castle at "Bodyam." (Horsfield's

Suss. I, 521.) Of that castle the outer walls, including the towers, are yet standing, and the moat is entire.

35. Bosham.—This church comprehends chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower with shingled spire. The chancel arch is unusually lofty, originally round, but now depressed in the centre. The pier shafts are remarkably high, the upper portion of the capitals being square abaci, below them a round moulding resembling a shallow cushion, and beneath those the capitals of the several shafts. The entire contour of the arch is peculiar, but I should pronounce it more like E.E., than an earlier style. The chancel is E.E., very large and lofty. At the east end are five lancet windows, rising in height to the central, under arches, and divided by detached shafts, which with others at the sides are of Petworth marble. Three other original windows are double lancets, under single arches with side shafts of Petworth marble; one is Perp. with a transom; and another is a new Dec. imitation. The piscina is double under trefoiled arches. Corbels of heads generally perfect remain in the sides below the wall-plates. In the north wall is a simple, but good E.E. tomb, on which lies, loose, a small female effigy with the feet resting on a lion. There are some tiles brought from the north aisle, and a little Perp. stall-work. The exterior of the north wall shows traces of some addition there formerly. The interior of the nave and aisles seems early E.E., rather than Tr. Norm. They contain one original window, two Dec., one Perp., and the remainder are new, copies of the old Dec. The north door is E.E. in a Norm. wall. At the east end of the south aisle is a groined E.E. crypt, above which in the south wall is a piscina under a trefoiled arch. Between the crypt and the south door is a tomb with an ornamented arch and a plain Petworth marble slab. The font is octagon with plain round arches slightly sunk in the sides, and four E.E. shafts arranged round the stem, the whole of Petworth marble. There are several oak benches. The Norm. tower arch has a small window, straight-sided below, and terminating upward in a flat-sided arch, and also a kind of slit, above it. The walls are very massive, with several round-headed windows. On the exterior are the remains of two stages of square-edged string-courses, resembling those in supposed Saxon examples, but *not unlike* Norm., and immediately below the spire is a Norm. corbel table. The original roof of the nave was very high, and

extremely sharp. To the wall of the north aisle the buttresses are shallow, in a single stage; those of the chancel are still slight, but in two stages; against the south aisle they are in one stage, but thicker; which circumstances we may regard as indicating the dates of the several portions. The existing tower here is deemed Anglo-Saxon by Mr. Bloxam. (Goth. Archit. 77, 79, 8th ed.) It will be perceived, that in this particular I dissent from Mr. Bloxam's idea. It certainly is not impossible, that the lower part of the tower may be Saxon, but it by no means exhibits such marks, as will, in my opinion, warrant the assigning to it so early a date.

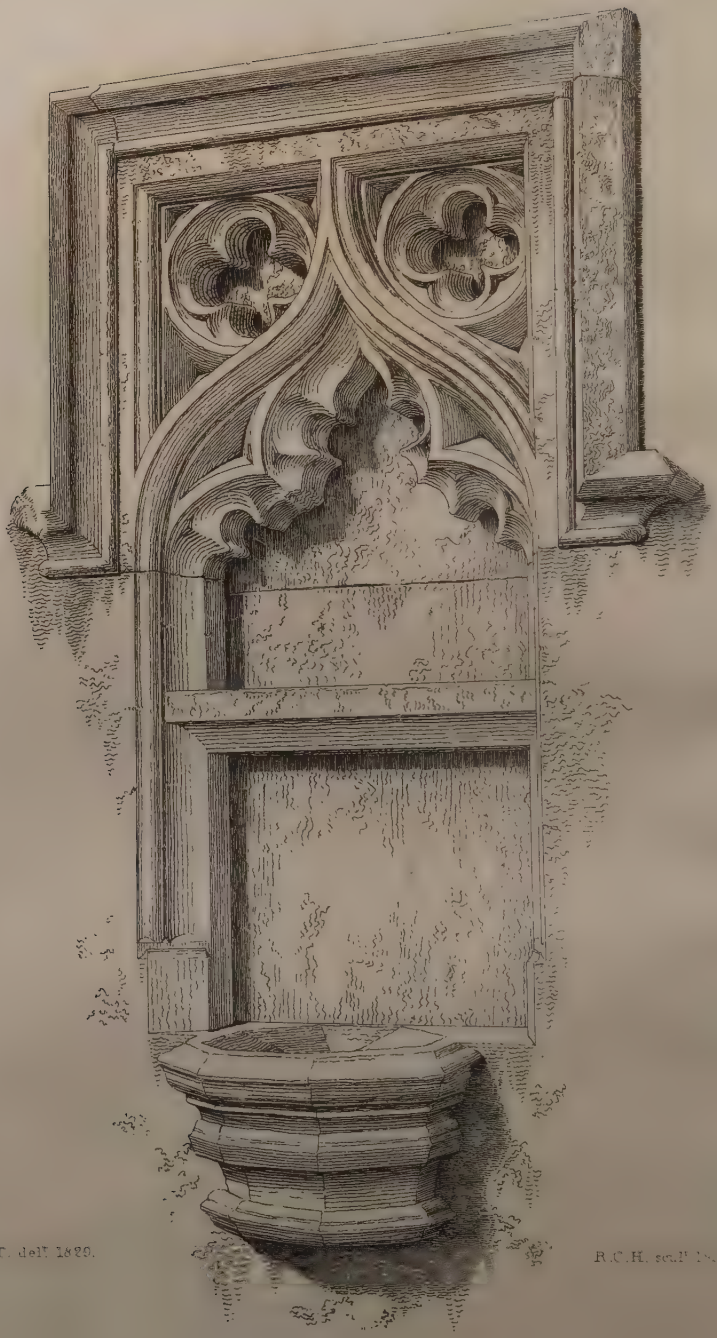
Contiguous to the church on the south is the site of Bosham Priory, or rather perhaps of Bp. Warlewast's college mentioned below; but the only apparent vestige of it is a Perp. doorway.—North-east adjoining the churchyard is the manor-house, now simply a farm. It was formerly moated, and is said to be the site on which K. Canute erected a castle.—Bosham church is twice mentioned in (*D. B.*), first when the manor is described as retained in domain by the king, then that Osbern, bishop, held it of his sovereign. Sir H. Ellis observes (Introduction to Domesday Book) that in the Bayeux tapestry the church of Bosham is represented as a structure of considerable consequence: by which he must mean, that it has much pretension to ornament, since the actual figure of the building (according to the print) is very small, having no tower, one semicircular-headed door, and no windows, unless what appears to be intended for an arcade should be such, about the height of a clerestory. Evidently however the figure is designed not so much for an exact likeness, as for an illustration of the story told by the tapestry.

The church of Bosham is named in the (Nonæ Roll), but only incidentally.—A college was founded at Bosham about A.D. 1120 by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter. Some portion of the college buildings are still in existence. In the vicar's garden is preserved a colossal marble head, which was dug up in the churchyard. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 72.) When bishop Wilfrid visited Sussex in his work of conversion, he found here a very small monastery of five or six brethren, under the presidency of a Scot (i.e., an Irishman) called Dicul; but it is expressly added, that they had made no impression on the natives. Bosham is said to have been then surrounded by woods and sea. "Erat autem ibi" (among the South Saxons) "monachus

quidam de natione Scottorum, vocabulo Dicul, habens monasteriolum permodicum in loco qui vocatur Bosanhamm, silvis et mari circumdatum, et in eo fratres quinque sive sex, in humili et paupere vita Domino famulantes. Sed provincialium nullus eorum vel vitam æmulari, vel prædicationem curabat audire." (Bed. Hist. Eccl. l. 4, c. 13.)

36. Botolph's.—This is a vicarage united to the rectory of Bramber. (Clergy List.) See below the description of Haningedune. In the (Nonæ Roll) about 1341, the parish is mentioned by the name of St. Botolph's.—Roman bricks and pottery have been ploughed up on the Downs within this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 231.)

37. Bourne, East.—I imagine this place to be noticed in (*D. B.*), though not quite satisfied on the subject. It is under the same circumstances as Berwick above.—The church contains sedilia and zigzag mouldings. "Parsonage farm-house, adjoining the churchyard, is a building of considerable antiquity." At the Lamb Inn is "a vaulted apartment with groined arches" in good preservation; "and a subterraneous passage leading from another apartment towards the church was, a few years ago, partly explored." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 297.) "Near the road leading down to the Chalk Cliffs are the remains of a building called St. Gregory's chapel (note—so named in letters patent, establishing the corporation of Pevensey) and the fields and hill are now distinguished by that name. The bells belonging to it are said to have been carried to France, and now actually used either at Rouen or Dieppe in Normandy." (East Bourne, that is, Guide to, 1787.) The dates of the above mention of St. Gregory's chapel, and of its desecration, are not given.—In 1712, near the sea about a mile and a half from East Bourne church, the pavement of a room, a bath, and foundations of walls were laid open, apparently the remains of a Roman villa, which had been destroyed by fire, as the ruins were covered with charred wood, among which, beside nails &c., were found a human skull and several bones. A full account of the discovery is added as an Appendix to the above little work. In December, 1848, Roman foundations were uncovered here not far from the sea, being portions of a villa, of which perhaps the larger part has been destroyed by the falling of the cliff. The foundations are from two to four feet thick, and one of the apartments was thirty feet long. The remains of a kind of corridor, or passage, between two parallel walls thirteen feet apart, paved with



W. T. delt 1829.

R. C. H. sculp

PISCINA,

WESTBOURNE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

tesseræ, were traced into a field, well known as the site of a Roman bath, discovered in 1717, and described by Dr. Tabor in Number 351 of the Philosophical Transactions. (M. A. Lower, in Sussex Express, 23 Dec. 1848; also in Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 257.)

38. Bourne, West.—The church contains a piscina. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 76.) "Warblitetone in Hampshire appertains to this manor—Huic manerio pertinet Warblitetone in Hantescire. —There are two churches." (*D. B.*) Whence we must suppose, that one of these churches was in Hampshire, at the adjoining parish of Warblington, as now called.

39. Boxgrove.—"Clerici æcclesiæ" are mentioned here by (*D. B.*), but not a church, which however is necessarily inferred from the above words. Perhaps indeed the clerks of Chichester may be meant; but more probably those of Boxgrove.—The church is a portion of that belonging to the old priory. Of the nave ruins only remain, showing it to have been Norman, while the general character of the tower, transepts, and choir is E.E.; and it is greatly to be regretted, that so rich and beautiful a specimen of architecture is not more prized, and taken better care of, with regard to substantial repair, as well as to ornamental appearance. In its perfect condition this church had the same peculiarity as that of New Shoreham and some others, that the nave was short in proportion to the choir or chancel. It is stated (in Magna Britannia), that Boxgrove Priory was founded by Robert de Haya, temp. K. Henry I. The refectory is standing, and now used as a barn.—That of Boxgrove was an alien priory, a cell to Essay Abbey in Normandy, declared, as above, to have arisen "about" the time of K. Henry I. (Monast. IV, 641.)

40. Bracklesham.—The name of "Braclesham" occurs in (*A.D.* 1291), but "Ecclia" is erased, and there is the following marginal note, which I do not comprehend. "Ecclia hic cancellat' et Vicar' inscrit' ob causa' annotata' in med' de A' xviii int' Recorda de T'mo Sci Hillarii." However the church is mentioned subsequently in the (Nonæ Roll), and Bracklesham is there styled a parish. Also in (Val. Eccl.) we read, "E. Wittering cum Brakelsham." Of the latter place the church has now disappeared, and according to Dallaway, Bracklesham was annexed to East Wittering A.D. 1518.

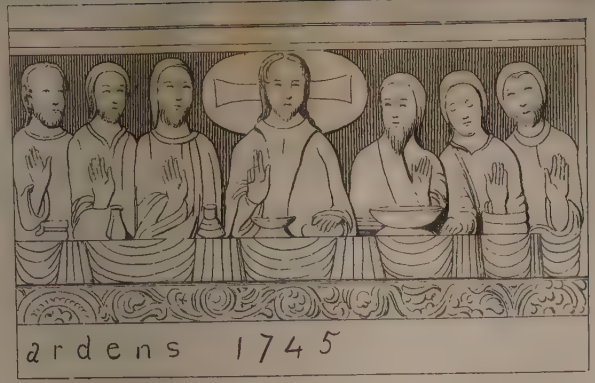
42. Bramber.—In (Val. Eccl.) we find "Brambrough cum Botolph's," which annexation is stated by Cartwright to have taken

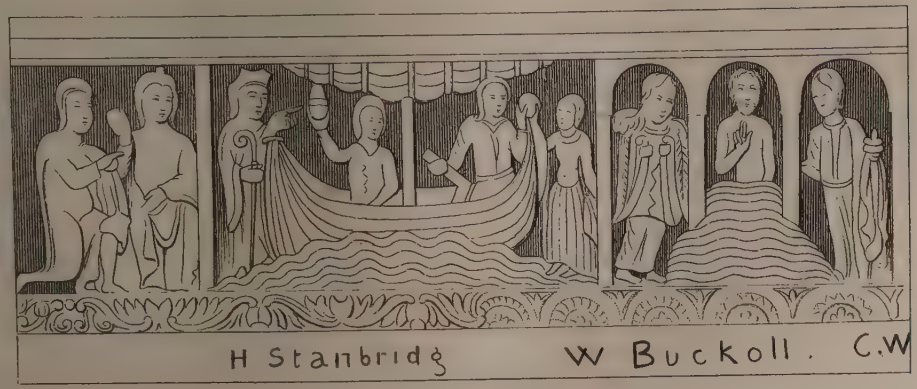
place in 1530; and it still subsists. The present church is only part of the original Norm. structure. (*D.B.*) speaks of the castle, but incidentally, as being situated in the manor of "Wasingetune," that is Washington. The site of the castle may be traced, but the buildings have totally disappeared. In (Val. Eccl.) the hospital of St. Magdalen of Bramber is mentioned, and as being called Bidlyngton; "Hospitale Beate Magdalene de Bramber, vocatum Bidlyngton;" but its locality I find not.—The second volume of the Suss. Arch. Coll. contains (63 to 77) an account by the Rev. Edw. Turner of the discovery, A.D. 1839, of the remains of an ancient bridge here, which bridge, it appears sufficiently clear, was originally Roman, although reconstructed in times long subsequent. On the central pier was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which the last mention in old records is dated Christmas Day, 1473. See also the Note above on Beeding.

42. BREDE.—Some stained glass still remains in the windows of the church. In the south chancel is an effigy in armour, 1537.—Brass: Rob. and Anne Oxenbridge, 1487, 1492. Brede Place was once a considerable mansion. "Armorial bearings of the Oxenbridge family, in painted glass, were formerly in the windows, one of them with the collateral quarterings. They are now in the church windows at Northiam." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 514, 515. A chapel was anciently attached to Brede Place.—A large iron foundry formerly existed here, which was discontinued about A.D. 1766. (Ut sup. 514.)

43. BRIGHTLING.—The church possesses some coloured glass. Brass: Small male and female figures. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 566, 567.)

44. BRIGHTON.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, both very narrow, south chancel, south porch, and square low west tower with battlements. The building has been very much altered, even nearly or quite rebuilt. The exterior has diagonal buttresses, but the interior seems chiefly Perp. The remains of the rich roodloft screen are in that style. The font is curious on account of the carving round it, but has suffered from the craving after immortality of some former churchwardens.—At an early period a chantry, or free chapel, called St. Bartholomew's, was erected here by the monks of St. Pancras, Lewes, which is noticed in a document dating about A.D. 1200. The old townhall occupied the site, where many interments have been disturbed. A small brass figure also was dug up





FONT IN BRIGHTON CHURCH.

there in 1771. (Horsfield's Suss. 116, 136.) It is stated, that, during an attack by the French in 1513, the "chapel of St. Bartholomew...was so far destroyed, that it never afterwards recovered its accustomed use and influence." (Parry's Coast of Suss. 21, from some earlier authority, which is not named.) In the (Chartulary of Lewes Priory) "duas ecclesias, two churches," in this town are mentioned in documents of Will. second, and Will. third, Earl Warenne.

In excavating for the foundations previous to erecting the western part of the town, at or near Brunswick square, remains of some large building were discovered, and many stones with mouldings were taken up from a depth of several feet beneath the present surface of the ground. This information was obtained from one of the workmen employed in the operations, who brought away many of the said stones, which, after keeping them for some time, he gradually used in his business as a stonemason.

45. Broadwater.—This large cross church has nave with north and south aisles and north porch, central tower with north and south transepts, and chancel. The general character is that prevailing throughout the district, namely, Tr. Norm., though the richly-carved east and west tower arches may be rather earlier. The chancel has a groined roof, but only one original window; that at the east end and most others are Dec., one being Perp. There are six stalls and some good panelling with fine bold mouldings. In the gable are marks of a small window formerly existing. The transepts have arches on their eastern sides, and the exterior of the south wall of the chancel has a weather moulding for the low roof of some addition. But few original windows remain. That in the west end of the nave is Dec., the others, with one exception, Perp. From the difference of the stones of the piers and arches between the nave and aisles, this part of the church evidently appears to have been repaired in Perp. times, when the form of nearly all the capitals and bases was altered. The porch is Perp. In the outside of the north wall of the nave is a cross, wrought in flint. Brass, rich: John Mapleton, chancellor to Margaret of Anjou, died 1432. (See Monum. Brasses, 104.) Tomb of Caen stone to Tho. Lord La Warre, died 1526. A cross fleury, apparently commemorative of John Corby, rector, 1415, is probably a memorial of Rich. Tooner, rector, 1445 (ut sup. 118.)—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Bradewater cum capella—note, capellis;" but there is no

guide, whereby to ascertain the situation or the number of those chapels. There is also separate mention in the same record of "Ecclia de Effyngtone;" in the deanery of Storrington, wherein Broadwater is included; and signifying clearly Offington or Uffington, an ancient estate of much consideration in the parish of Broadwater, of which the mansion is old, and where, according to Cartwright, some vestiges of the chapel existed in his time, on the northern side of the house. The name of "Ofintune" occurs in (*D. B.*)

46. Bulverhithe.—This very probably was the second Domesday church, stated to be in the manor of Bexhill. It is called "a small parish, or reputed parish, containing only about one hundred acres... In a field close by this place, behind the cliffs, are the ruins of the ancient church or chapel." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 431.)

47. Buncton.—This chapel stands in the parish of Ashington, though in a detached part, and the building contains some Norm. features. (Cartwright.) The walls are stated to exhibit Roman tiles. (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 315.) It is styled a curacy annexed to Ashington. (Clergy List.)

48. Burgemere.—The Domesday description of this place is as follows. "Goze tenet de Willielmo" i. e. De Warene. "Villani tenuerunt, qui jacuerunt in Falemere T. R. E... Tunc et modo se defendebat pro iv hidis. Terra est ii carucarum. In dominio est una cum uno villano et ii bordariis et ii servis. Ibi æcclesiola et silva de iv porcis. T. R. E. valebat xx solidos, et post et modo valet xxx solidos.—Goze holds it of William (De Warene). The villans, who resided at Falmer, held it in the time of K. Edward... Then and now it claimed to contain four hides. It is an estate of two ploughs. In the domain is one with one villan, and two borderers and two serfs. There is a small church, and a wood of four hogs. In the time of K. Edward it was worth twenty shillings, and afterwards and now it is worth thirty shillings." (*D. B.*) The property therefore is expressly stated to have been occupied by persons residing at Falmer; the church was small; and there was a little wood, feeding only four hogs. In (*A. D.* 1291) we find it joined with Falmer; "Ecclia de Faleme' cum Burg'—note, Bercheme';" and the same in the (Nonæ Roll), "Falemere cum capella de Burgheme;" but the name does not occur in (Val. Eccl.) In (*A. D.* 1291) "Faleme' cum Burg'" are declared to belong to the prior of Lewes. At the time of the Domesday Survey the

former was held by the priory, "St. Pancras," of the Earl of Surrey, doubtless by gift of the latter, but Burgemere was still in lay hands, as shown by the quotation above.

The Burgemere of (*D. B.*) may satisfactorily be identified in Boro'mer or Bor'mer, pronounced Bawmer, a very small hamlet in the parish of Falmer, about a mile northward from the church; where apparently was a considerable settlement in old times, which is indicated also by the term "burgh" or borough. No building can be recognised as probably the ancient chapel, nor could any intelligence be obtained on the spot of a "Chapel Field," or "Chapel Croft," though the road toward the village of Falmer is called "Church Lane;" but one house, formerly a farm-house, now only a cottage, has a stone doorcase, Perp., though perfectly plain. The farm buildings contain merely a very few stones, which appear to have been used before. The ground north-westward from the hamlet presents plain marks of former edifices: on the opposite, that is, on the eastern, side is a pond, which, once perhaps having been very large, would then have supplied the inhabitants with water; and the steep slope on the north-east, now partially planted, seeming to possess some natural wood, might have been the site of the "wood of four hogs," specified in (*D. B.*) This case however is a remarkable instance of the irregularity, prevailing in early times, with regard to boundaries, and which even now subsists in the detached portions of counties and parishes, lying at a distance from the districts, to which they belong. For Burgemere is stated in (*D. B.*) to be in the hundred of "Welesmere," which comprised no other manors save those of Bristelmestune, Rotingedene, and Hovingedene, Falmer being then in a hundred of its own name. Whereas Bor'mer is entirely separated by the southern part of the parish from the remainder of its original hundred, the nearest portion of which must be about half a mile, or more, from Falmer church.—A gold armilla, "formed of two square bars or wires, wreathed together, and welded at the extremities," was turned up in ploughing the Downs near Bor'mer, and is preserved in the museum of Dr. Mantell, to whom it was presented by the late Earl of Chichester. A figure of it is given in Horsfield (Hist. of Lewes, pl. IV.) See (Archæol. Journal, VI, 58.)—An accidental discovery in the summer of A.D. 1849 seems to show, that this neighbourhood was of importance even previous to the era of K. William I. Some labourers, in digging for flints at the head of a hollow in the Downs about half a mile north-east of

Bor'mer, laid open what is deemed evidently to have been a Roman cemetery, from the objects found there, such as various urns and other fictile vessels, a few coins, a fibula, &c. The ground exhibited no exterior indications of interments having taken place here.

49. Burpham.—See the Note on Bargham. In (*A.D.* 1291) the church of this place occurs under one head, and the vicar under another totally different.

50. Burton.—Called "Bodeghtone" in (*A.D.* 1291); and in (Val. Eccl.) "Bodington alias Bodicton cum Cootes, R."—The church was partly rebuilt in the seventeenth century by injunction from the Archbishop of Canterbury, but no service has been performed for a long period. "There are several altar-tombs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brasses, and numerous inscriptions, to the memory of individuals of the knightly family of Goring; and under a niche, with quatrefoils and plain escutcheons, is a small female figure, recumbent, carved in Caen stone, but no inscription remains." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 172.)

51. Burwash.—Spelled "Burgherss" in (*A.D.* 1291), in the (Nonæ Roll) "Burghershh." An iron grave-slab in Burwash church, of the fourteenth century, is figured and described (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 178). Not far from the village southwards is a respectable old house, called Bateman's, now a farm-house. It is stated to have been erected about A.D. 1620. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 578.)

52. Buxted.—Here is a large sandstone church, comprising chancel, nave with north and south aisles; the former having a chapel at the east end, and the latter extending partly up the chancel, though the eastern end is now separated from the remainder; north and south porches; the first Perp., the latter modern; and western tower with shingled spire. The building is generally E.E. with Dec. and Perp. windows inserted, that in the east end being Dec. The chancel contains a rich, but mutilated, piscina with a crocketed canopy, and near it is a similarly ornamented arch, apparently for a tomb, though none is now visible beneath. The north chancel has a piscina. The font is square, resting on five columns, of the same style as the church. Brass, in the chancel, Britellus Avenel, rector, a small figure in the upper part of a cross fleury, dating about 1375. (Monum. Brasses, 115.) Over the entrance of the north porch is a very small figure carved in sandstone of a woman holding a large churn, supposed to be intended for a pun upon the name of

Allchorn. (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Boxstede cum capella—note, de Ockfelde." They are likewise annexed in (Val. Eccl.), but recently have been severed, and constituted two benefices.—Will. Heron, in his will dated in 1404, directs the hospital, which had been begun by him in Buxted for four or six poor persons, to be completed. (Monast. VI, 776.)

"Hendall, in this parish, has some claims to the notice of the antiquary. It is situated on an elevated spot commanding fine views of the South Downs and surrounding country. On the east is a circular arch with pillars, in good repair." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 366.) Hendall lies north-west of Buxted church, and nearly north of Maresfield.

53. Chailey—Is "Chaggeleigh" in the (Nonæ Roll). A church of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower with shingled spire. The north aisle is a recent addition. The chancel is E.E.; the whole building having been beautifully repaired, restored, and enlarged in that style. The old part, that is, the south aisle, is too much mutilated for any observations. Till the alteration the piscina was used as a cupboard, and the capitals of the side shafts of the windows were loaded with whitewash. The church preserves its old arrangement, except that the south door has been closed, and a string-course added in the interior.—The "Free Chapel" of Waningore is mentioned in a document of 31 of K. Edward I (about A.D. 1303). (Horsfield's Suss. I, 225.) The manor of Waningore includes an outlying portion of Chailey parish, to the south, and the site of the chapel is identified by the still existing name of "Chapel Field." See also the account of Allington in the parish of St. John sub castro, Lewes.

54. Chichester.—It is stated, that "in King Edward's time there were in Chichester an hundred houses less by two and a half, and three crofts; of which the revenue was forty-eight shillings and eleven pence. At the period of the Survey the city was in the possession of Earl Roger, and the dwellings contained sixty habitations more than formerly.—In Cicestre civitate T. R. E. erant c pagæ, ii et dimidium minus, et iii croftæ, et reddebant xlix solidos unum denarium minus. Modo est ipsa civitas in manu comitis Rogerii, et sunt in eisdem mansuris lx domus plusquam antea fuerunt, &c." (*D. B.*) The æcclesia de Cicestre is named casually under Treyford; and another church in Chichester in the same manner in the account of Pagham.—The see was removed from Selsey A.D. 1075 by Stigand, the first

Norman bishop, who was appointed in 1070, and "Le Neve supposes he continued the title of Bishop of Selsey till 1082, when, the removal being completed, he assumed the designation of Bishop of Chichester:" (which is given to him in *D. B.*) This Stigand must not be confounded with another, who was promoted from the bishopric of Winchester to Canterbury by K. William I. The cathedral was commenced by Ranulph or Ralph, the first bishop of that name from 1091 to 1099; was partially burned A.D. 1114, and entirely so A.D. 1186. The rebuilding was begun by Bishop Seffrid the second A.D. 1199, and nearly completed at his death in 1204. In the twelfth century there were eight parishes within the walls, and two without; of which four have been consolidated with two others. Of one union of three parishes the church is the north transept of the cathedral. "The original church, dedicated to St. Peter, and called sub castro, was taken down soon after 1229; and as it was then stated that it had two parishioners only, they were transferred to the newly-founded hospital of St. Mary; soon after which time the church, now called St. Peter the Less, was established." St. Bartholomew or St. Sepulchre was destroyed during the siege of Chichester by Sir W. Waller in 1642, but the cemetery is still used. St. Peter juxta Golden Hall and St. Mary in Foro have been desecrated; but subsequent to the compilation of (Val. Eccl.). —Hospitals: St. Mary, dating from 1229, 13th of Henry III; reformed A.D. 1528; refounded by Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1562: St. James and St. Mary Magdalen for lepers. From deeds still extant it appears, that the cross was finished about A.D. 1500. (Dallaway.) The hospital of St. James and St. Mary Magdalen for lepers, without the eastern gate of the city, is as old as the time of K. Richard I or K. John. That of St. Mary was founded temp. K. Henry II by Dean William. (Monast. VI, 776.) The monastery of St. Peter existed here before the Conquest. (Ib. VI, 1624.)

Among the chapter-houses on the southern side of the cathedral are piers and arches, the remains of a large Norman church, and supposed to be those of the church attached to the ancient monastery of St. Peter. In a window belonging to one of the adjoining houses are the arms of Weston, which were borne by William Weston, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England A.D. 1541. The (Nonæ Roll) notices only the church of St. Pancras in the suburbs.—The Guildhall was the chapel of the Grey Friars monastery. In another part of the city Dominican or Black

CHIDDINGLY.

Friars were established in 1228. At the general cemetery in St. Pancras parish Bishop Ralph Nevill erected the chapel of St. Michael in 1240, but the building is totally removed. (Cartwright's MSS. by Horsfield, Suss. II.) Part of the episcopal palace is of considerable antiquity.—In the (Saxon Chronicle) Chichester is styled "Cisseceastre;" which appears to corroborate the opinion, that the city owes its present name to Cissa, son and successor of Ælla, the founder of the kingdom of the South Saxons. That the spot was previously occupied by the Romans is proved, as well by the termination of the name cester, as by the inscriptions and other remains, which have been exhumed in different parts of the modern city; and it is now deemed to have been the Roman Regnum. (Comp. Horsfield's Suss. II, 41-44.)

55. Chidham.—The (Nonæ Roll) names "Westham" together with Chidham, but in the title only, not in the body, of the description. What place is intended I cannot conjecture; it can scarcely mean Westham near Pevensey. The church of Chidham is not specially noticed, but is implied under the mention of a "perpetual vicar."

56. Chidingly.—The church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles and north porch, and western tower with a stone spire and pinnacles at the angles. The chancel is E.E. The east window was large, of five lights, but the upper portion having been destroyed in modern repairs, the style of it is uncertain. Part of the south aisle is E.E., it having a lancet window at the west end, which the north aisle likewise has. At the east end of the south aisle is a late Perp. chapel, having square-headed windows with heavy mullions. The nave and tower seem to be Dec. with Perp. insertions. In the west wall of the tower is a Perp. window below the dripstone of a larger. The hood moulding of the west door, in the tower, terminates in buckles, armorial bearings of the Pelham family.

Chidingly Place is situated about a quarter of a mile westward from the church. There are considerable remains of the ancient mansion; but not such as explain the plan of it, or require much remark. The establishment was extensive, the buildings of brick with stone dressings. The earlier portion may date from temp. K. Henry VII; but some certainly belongs to the reign of Q. Elizabeth. The dividing mullions of the windows are very massive. In the spandrils of the entrance to the hall (which last is destroyed) among other ornaments, are carved male figures in

the dress of temp. Q. Elizabeth. The walls were in some parts three feet thick. There were vaults beneath the hall. On the left hand in approaching the house from the road stands a large fragment of the original buildings, now used as a barn, and called "Chapel Barn," from an idea that it contained the chapel of the mansion. The partition-walls of the interior have been completely removed, that they might not interfere with the present use of the erection, but that it was once spanned by flooring is evident, beside that a stone fireplace belonging to the large upper room remains perfect. At the southern end, near the entrance from the hall, there seems to have been a small oblong apartment, its length being generally in the direction of east and west, which MAY possibly have been the chapel; but nothing could be perceived, whereby even a probable conjecture could be formed upon the subject.—"There is also an ancient farm-house at Hall Green, in which are some curiously-pointed windows, and armorial bearings on the ceiling, but, from their decayed condition, nothing certain can be ascertained of its history." (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 67.)

57. CHILTINGTON, EAST—Is annexed to Westmeston both in (*A.D.* 1291) and in (Val. Eccl.), and is now accounted but a hamlet to that parish, although other parishes intervene between the two. It now stands in the (Clergy List) as a curacy belonging to Westmeston. The chapel consists of western tower with a tiled cap, nave, and chancel. It is said to have been erected in the sixteenth century by a Chaloner, a neighbouring landowner, but the tower and the west end of the nave are Tr. Norm., if not Norm., and the lower portion of other walls seems older than the superstructure. Moreover the Taxation of Pope Nicholas is evidence both of the existence of a chapel here toward the conclusion of the *thirteenth* century, and also that it was connected with Westmeston at that early period, as it still remains.—Close to the chapel is a farm-house, having some remains of ancient brick walls, beside other vestiges.

58. CHILTINGTON, WEST.—"The church is an ancient structure, having a Norm. doorcase and arcade. The chancel and south aisle are far more ancient than the west end of the building." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 162.)

59. CHITHURST.—A curacy attached to the rectory of Iping. (Clergy List.)

60. CLAPHAM.—This very short church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and tower with a shingled cap at

the west end of the north aisle. It has been largely patched, but from the buttresses the wall of the chancel would appear to be Norm., or at least Tr. Norm., for the windows, of which some frames remain, were pointed, but rebated for glass on the outside. The interior is Tr. Norm., verging into E.E. Four Perp. windows have been inserted. In the exterior angle between the tower and the north wall of the north aisle has been a low pointed opening, possibly a door, and apparently there was access thence to the tower, in the wall of which are projecting stones, as if to protect a roof. In the north wall of the chancel is a recessed tomb with figures, but no name. Brasses: John and Eliz. Shelley, 1526. (Monum. Brasses, 72, 130.) In the south wall John and Mary Shelley, 1550, figures of both with children, boys behind the father, girls behind the mother,—John and Elinor Shelley.—South of the churchyard stands a large farm-house, exhibiting evidence of some antiquity.

61. Clayton—Is joined with Keymer, "Cleyton et Kynore," in (*A.D.* 1291); also in (Val. Eccl.), where Keymer is styled a chapel. They are still thus connected, though the population of Keymer very greatly exceeds that of Clayton. The exterior of this very small church is so unpromising, that I was quite unprepared for finding in the interior anything of so much interest as it contains. It comprises only chancel and nave, with a north porch, and a large shingle-covered bell-turret in the west end. The chancel is E.E.; all the window-frames have recently been renewed, but their splays appear to be untouched. The east window is an insertion within the original E.E. arch. Those on the northern side have shafts with foliated capitals at the angles of the splays, rich, but sadly disfigured by limewash. Those on the southern side are plain. The chancel arch is round, very massive, and in general features precisely of similar character to, though in detail somewhat differing from, those, which are considered Anglo-Saxon examples. (Comp. chancel-arch, Wittering, Northants, Gloss. of Archit. pl. IV, 3d ed., and Bloxam's Goth. Archit. 62, 66.) At the west end is a two-light Perp. window. Others have wooden frames. The porch contains ancient woodwork, of which some has been cut away, because lower than the top of the churchdoor. At the east end of the north wall of the nave appears an arch, now filled up, with marks of a roof over it. Though the remarkable character of a portion of this church had been already noticed, as I have learned since my visit, no intimation of the circumstance had reached me, and the peculiarity

of the building appears certainly not to be generally known. The fact of this having been overlooked in an edifice standing in such a situation, close to one of the turnpike-roads from London to Brighton, from which latter place it is distant only seven miles: this fact may perhaps be accounted for by the extremely unattractive condition of the outside, and the small size of the whole: so that many might pass without pausing to examine it, as I should have done but for an accidental circumstance.—Hammond's Place, of which only a portion remains, was formerly a mansion of some importance. On the front, engraved in stone, is a shield with the arms of Michelbourne, the letters E M, and the date 1566. It is said, that Roman remains, such as a tessellated pavement, have been discovered in the vicarage grounds, but were immediately concealed again from observation. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 239, 240.)

62. Cliffe, St. Thomas at.—This church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower, and a strange little addition on the outside of the north aisle. The entire building is short, in style late Perp., the north wall being the only ancient portion, and that has been very much patched. The tower is square and massive, with a stair turret.

63. Climping.—Here stands a rather large cross church, having a south aisle, south porch, and square tower at the extremity of the south transept. The tower is Norm., apparently the remains of a former church in that style. It has three very narrow windows opened in buttresses, one on each side, ornamented externally with a zigzag border. These windows have been copied in the restoration of Old Shoreham church. In the western wall of the tower is a round-headed door with a double row of tooth mouldings, the inner being unusually large. On each side of the door, near the ground, is a perfectly plain niche, or sunken panel, and above, on the northern side a sunken circle having a tooth moulding within, on the other a diamond with a quatrefoil in the centre, the latter resembling four little balls joined together. The remainder of the church is very good E.E. with lancet windows, two in the west end, three in the north wall of the nave, and two in each side of the north transept. In the western gable is a circular window with eight foliations, with an oblong frame above it not in the centre, both now filled up; in the gable of the north transept is a circular window still glazed; and in the chancel gable is a quatrefoil with a quadrangular frame above, as in the west front, both

closed. The chancel arch is lofty, springing from corbels, with good bold mouldings: on each side of the chancel are three windows, and in the east end also three under separate arches with intervening light shafts having capitals of foliage; above, between the canopies, quatrefoils are sunk in the wall. Beneath these windows are two niches, or ambries; there is a piscina, rather mutilated, and an ambry in the north wall. The string-course round the chancel is entire. The piers between the nave and aisle stand on high square bases, all apparently in excellent condition. The pulpit is of stone, that and the font being of the same period, late Dec. or early Perp.? There is some damaged Perp. screen-work, and also many oak benches. In the northern side of the west end a door has been closed. The south door has been too much altered for any explanation, and the porch has been partially rebuilt. This is an extremely interesting church, the Norm. portion being curious, and the E.E., which appears all of the same date, would be very beautiful if cleaned from whitewash. The upper part of the tower is much dilapidated, but the body of the building seems perfectly sound. In the chancel are two oak chests, one of them remarkable for its antiquity. Cartwright (Rape of Arundel, 15) calls it "coeval with the building," and it may be with the E.E. erection, but his representation is inaccurate, the carving showing as if in high relief, whereas it is little deeper than mere lines.—At Atherington was a religious house, said to have been a cell to the abbey of Seez in Normandy: it was suppressed by K. Henry V. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 112.) The most probable conjecture is, that the second Domesday church here was that of Cudlaw; which see.

64. Coates.—The rectory of Burton with the curacy of Coates form one cure, the former containing seven, the latter sixty-seven, inhabitants, the aggregate income being £113. (Clergy List.)

65. Cocking.—There is stated to have been "a cell here, belonging to the abbey of Seez until the suppression of alien priories, and then transferred to the college of Arundel." K. Edward I seems probably to have remained here two days, A.D. 1305. (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 155, 156.)

66. Compton.—Joined with Up Marden in (Val. Eccl.) and (Clergy List). "Cumptune" occurs in King Alfred's will along with many other estates in Sussex. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

67. Cowfold.—In the printed copy of (*A. D.* 1291) occurs "Ecclia de Confande," which I conceive to signify Cowfold, conjecturing the word to have been originally written Coufande, or more probably Coufaude. In deciphering an old MS. it is no difficult matter to mistake *u* for *n*, especially to a person totally unacquainted with the place intended, and therefore little likely to understand what the name should be. In Cowfold church is a magnificent Brass of Tho. Nelond, prior of Lewes, who died A.D. 1433. Cartwright's work contains a plate. This memorial is highly commended in (Monum. Brasses, 104, 128, 138.)

68. Crawley.—In (Mag. Brit.) it is asserted, that Crawley is in old records called Crowell; and accordingly in (*A. D.* 1291) we find Crowell annexed to Slaugham, which is explained by an entry in (Val. Eccl.), "Slaugham cum capella de Crawley." It however appears rather singular, that, so late as the sixteenth century, the church of Crawley should be deemed only a *chapel.* In Ecton's Liber Valorum, which is a modernized reprint of Val. Eccl. (2d ed. 1723), Slaugham and Crawley stand separate, and both as rectories. They are so represented likewise in the (Clergy List), and under different patrons.

69. Crowhurst.—The nave of this church was rebuilt in 1794. In a large three-light window in the tower are considerable remains of coloured glass. South of the church, behind the house of Court Lodge farm, are vestiges of very substantial buildings. There is a large window with a cinque-foiled head; below the room, to which that belongs, is another apartment with a groined roof; and there are remains of another "handsome groined roof." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 434.) The mouldings of the window above noticed are particularly good.

70. Cuckfield.—A church of chancel, nave with north and south aisles ranging eastward with the chancel, north and south porches, a small additional chapel north of the northern chancel, and square western tower with a high shingled spire. The tower is embattled, with a plain corbel table, the intervals trefoiled: this part is E.E., the diagonal buttresses being additions. Whatever may be the date of the outer walls of the church, they have Perp. windows inserted. The small north chapel is Perp. The clerestory windows are quatrefoils, all closed except one. Of the roof the tie-beams are moulded, with carving in the spandrils between them and the wall-plates. The piers on the south side of the nave have E.E. mouldings, those opposite and the chancel

arch are Perp., as also the southern piers of the chancel. There is an E.E. trefoil-headed piscina with a shelf.—A. D. 1279 Will. de Warren, Earl of Surrey, possessed parks in the three parishes of Cuckfield, Ditchling, and Worth. (Stapleton's Liber de Antiquis Legibus, xlviii.)

71. Cudlaw.—Great part of this parish has been washed away, and the church totally destroyed, the remainder being now included in Climping. Cudlaw appears in (Val. Eccl.), but in (Ecton's Lib. Val.) is marked as "absorbed," and is omitted from the (Clergy List.)

72. Dallington.—The east window of this church contains some coloured glass. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 569.) There was anciently a recognised forest in the neighbourhood of Dallington, the Domesday description having this addition, "Of this hide the earl holds half in forest. De ista hida habet comes mediatatem in foresta." (*D. B.*)

73. Dean, East, East Sussex.—The vicar, but not the church, of "Eseden" is named in (*A.D.* 1291).—"The upper part of the ancient font is used as a cistern in a farmyard, while the pedestal stands in front of a little inn, yclept the 'Tiger,' serving the mean occupation of a *joss-block*." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 284, note [1].)

74. Dean, West, East Sussex.—This small church includes nave and chancel, with a south porch, and a small square western tower. The east window is Dec.; the piscina is large, but imperfect, being intersected by a window. In the north wall of the chancel are two monumental arches with canopies, of different dates. From the frame of a very small Norm. window visible in the north wall of the nave, and from the lower part of the tower arch, the church seems to be Norm. with E.E. and later portions.—Adjoining the churchyard to the west stands the old parsonage-house, still belonging to the incumbent, but converted into two cottages. The original entrance was on the northern side, through a porch, now a wash-house; the porch-door is obliterated, and the ground on the outside has been much raised. The present entrance is where was formerly a window. From the lower room a short newel stone staircase leads into what must have been the principal apartment. The stone fireplace here, with its hood, is nearly perfect; the foot of each jamb only being lost. The windows have, some two lights, others but one; of the former the dividing mullions have been removed. In the upper part of the eastern wall of the house are some stones,

which had been used previously. This is a very curious example, being, I conceive, of Dec. date at least, of more humble pretensions, but not much later, than Sore Place in Kent, described under Plaxtole, and might easily be restored, the only injuries, beside those above mentioned, being the loss of the chimney-shaft, and the walls being occasionally broken through to form doors and windows. In the interior some ancient doors, with their iron-work, still remain; and also some of the old window-shutters.*—Immediately south of the churchyard are some ruins of the ancient manor-house.

Charleston, in the parish of West Dean, lying near the mouth of the next valley north of the church, now a farm, must have been of importance in former times. It is asserted, "The chapel still exists, and is used as a granary; at one end is a semicircular arch, of considerable antiquity." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 282.) This statement is incorrect. A small portion of the ancient mansion still forms part of the present residence, with offices beneath it, and contains a two-light Tr. Norm. or early E.E. window, with another very small one at the farther end of the same part of the building; but what was the nature of the apartment, to which they belonged, does not appear, most probably *not* to the chapel.

75. Dean, West, West Sussex.—Dallaway affirms this parish to have been united with Binderton, which however does not appear from (Val. Eccl.), and that "West Dean anciently contained the chapelries of Binderton and Chilgrove, in neither of which divine service is now performed:" but no authority is produced. See Binderton. Chilgrove lies north-westward from West Dean, about midway between that village and East Marden. I have no other notice, beside the above by Dallaway, of the chapel at Chilgrove.—King Alfred possessed a residence at Dean in Sussex, memorable as the spot where his future servant and historian, Bp. Asser, had the first interview with him. "Usque ad regionem dexteralium Saxonum, quæ Saxonice Suthscaxum appellatur—perveni; ibique illum in villa regia, quæ dicitur Dene, primitus vidi. I reached the region of the right-hand Saxons, which in their language is called Southsax; and there saw him for the first time at a royal seat, which is called Dene." (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 47.) There is no clue

* The above account of the church and parsonage of West Dean has been anticipated by a more detailed description, with illustrations, by the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in the third volume (for 1850) of the Sussex Archæological Collections, pp. 13-22.

to ascertain the situation of this Dean, whether in East or in West Sussex, but the latter may be in some respects the more probable locality. The district of the South Saxons did indeed at some period include the western part of Hampshire, but I conceive that, in Alfred's time, the boundaries between the two existing counties were settled nearly, or quite, as at present, Hampshire being mentioned distinctly in the above work, and being a more important division of the island in that age, than Sussex. I find that Mr. Dallaway inclined to the same opinion as myself, that the Dean, alluded to above, was in *West* Sussex. (See Horsfield's Suss. II, 80.) Several Roman urns were discovered in this parish A.D. 1812. (Dallaway's West. Suss. I, 168, quoted in Horsfield, ut sup. 83.)

76. DENTON.—This small church consists only of chancel, and nave, with a south porch to, and a small wooden and tiled bell-turret over the west end of, the latter. A door in the north side of the church has been walled up. Internally there is no mark of separation between nave and chancel. From two E.E. windows in the north and south walls near the west end of the nave, it appears probable that the entire building might originally be of that date at least, but that the eastern portion was reconstructed in the Dec. period. There is a piscina under a canopy, and a wide sedile under an ogée arch and a canopy, both in fine condition, and good. The pavement includes several grave-slabs, one having vestiges of a Lombard inscription. The east window was a large, elaborate Dec.; that in the west end of similar date; both now closed. The font, as to shape and decoration, precisely resembles that of St. Anne's, Lewes, but is smaller. A flat ceiling now conceals the roof, of which however a portion may be seen under the bell-turret; whence we learn it to be similar to that of Godshill, Isle of Wight. (Gloss. of Archit. pl. 78, 3d ed.) It might be rendered extremely ornamental to the church, if the ceiling were removed, and the timbers properly exhibited.—On all sides of the churchyard are small portions of ancient domestic buildings, some adjoining the present parsonage; but none are sufficiently considerable to be interesting, or to explain their character.

77. DIDLING—Is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Elsted; where see the Note.

78. DITCHLING.—In (*A. D.* 1291) this church and that of Wivelsfield are coupled together. "Ecclia de Dickeningh—note,

Digmerg et Wivelesfeld."—Ditchling has a cross church, consisting of nave with south aisle and south porch, north and south transepts, central tower with low shingled spire, chancel, and another on the south side. The nave and aisle, under the same roof, are Norm., or rather Tr. Norm., the arches between them being pointed. One small Norm. window remains at the west end of the aisle. The tower, transepts, and chancels exhibit rich E.E. work, but the beauty of it is now buried under a deep coating of whitewash. The piers of the eastern tower arch seem to have been altered, apparently by paring down the original stones, the mouldings being varied about five feet from the ground. Possibly all the piers have been so treated, but these alone left somewhat unfinished. The great east window is new, but copied from the old, of three lights, with foliated circles above. On each side of this window is a niche, nearly or quite the height of the window, the northern trefoil-headed, E.E., the other cinquefoil-headed, Perp., but most probably an alteration coeval with other work in that style. The chancel windows have shafts at the angles of the jambs. The north wall contains a trefoil-headed ambry; and in the south wall is a double piscina, the upper portion, now Perp., seeming to have been rebuilt over the E.E. basins, of which one is filled with plaster. A plain sedile adjoins. In the south chancel the east and the two south windows are Dec. under E.E. arches. The piscina here is trefoil-headed under an ogée arch. A door in each chancel, and another in the north wall of the nave have been closed. In the chancel was a tie-beam with the tooth moulding carved upon it, but it was recently removed by the lay-rector. The north wall of the chancel, or at least the outside facing, has been partially rebuilt. The exterior of the church proves, that it has been much repaired at various periods.—South of the church, on the opposite side of the street, is a picturesque old house, formerly a mansion, now converted into a shop and cottages.

Beside the parish church there was a chapel somewhere in Ditchling about A.D. 1200. See the latter part of the account of St. John sub castro in the Note on Lewes. Possibly however by the chapel "of Dicheninge" may have been intended the church of Street, a contiguous parish, of which the name does not appear in Bp. Seffrid's charter.—This place, "Diccalingum," is bequeathed by King Alfred's will. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

79. Duncton—Was a chapel of ease to Petworth till A.D. 1692, when it was made parochial by Act of Parliament. In 1805 the remains of a hypocaust were uncovered in a part of this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 170.)

80. Durrington.—Portions of the exterior walls of this church yet stand in a small grass field near the hamlet of the name, and the ground-plan of the building may be clearly traced, proving it to have comprised only chancel, and nave, with a south porch. In the fragment of the south wall of the chancel a very small round-headed window appears, but filled up; and the mortar in this fragment is extremely hard. Sufficient of the north wall of the nave exists to show, that the windows were long and pointed, and a little of the inner hood moulding is still visible. Also the mortar of this portion is different from and inferior to that of the chancel; whence it may be inferred, that the latter was Norm., probably early, while the former was rebuilt in the E.E. period. The walls were of flint with stone dressings, chalk having been much used in the interior. Not only is the church desecrated and in ruins, but the name no longer appears in official documents, Durrington being now comprehended in the parish of West Tarring. Cartwright adduces evidence to the effect, that Durrington was never regarded as more than a chapelry. He states the dimensions of the old building to be seventy-five feet by twenty-one.

81. Eartham.—It appears not quite certain, whether the Ertham of the (Nonæ Roll) signifies this place or Hardham. It is there styled "prebenda parochialis," and the Chancellor of Chichester received thence an annual portion of tithes of some kind. Dallaway is probably right in deeming Eartham to be intended.

82. Easebourne.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Eseborne cum capella:" which latter is likely to have been Midhurst, that place being omitted otherwise. In (Val. Eccl.) Easebourne is named together with the chapels of Midhurst, Farnhurst, Lodsworth, and Tadham. See the Note on Midhurst.

The church contains the effigy of a knight carved in oak. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 99.) A Benedictine nunnery or priory was founded here by Sir John Bohun, temp. K. Henry III, for five or six nuns. (Monast. IV, 423.) Part of the priory of Easebourne remains, the refectory being now a barn. (Dallaway.) "Priorissa de Esburne, *que est rector ibidem.* The Prioress of

Easebourne, *who is the rector there.*" (N. R.) The cure is now only a perpetual curacy, which we may conclude to have arisen from its appropriation to the priory.—Cowdray House contained a chapel. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 99.)

83. EDBURTON.—The font is circular, and of lead. (Cartwright, who gives a plate.) "Capella de Percinges" is named in a roll of the Curia Regis, 8 July, 1199 (1 of K. John). Percinges (now Perching, an estate in this parish) was the mansion of Peter, son of Henry Fitz Aylwin, the first Lord Mayor of London, which dignity he held, from A.D. 1187, for nearly twenty-five years, namely, till his death in 1212. Peter Fitz Aylwin had married the daughter and heiress of Bartholemew de Cheney, who held the manor under de Warren, Earl of Surrey. (Stapleton's Liber de Antiquis Legibus, iv, 1.) Percinges is described in (*D. B.*) as held of de Warren by Will. de Watevile.—Roman urns have been found in the southern part of this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 224.)

84. EGDEAN.—"In the bishop's registers this place is called Bleatham." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 174.) Egdean therefore is intended by the "Ecclia de Bletteham—note, Bletlesham" of (*A.D.* 1291).

85. ELSTED.—I am satisfied, that this place must be the "Halestede" of (*D.B.*), not simply from the similarity of the names, but because Halestede is described as in the same hundred, "Hamford," wherein Harting, Treyford, Trotton, and other neighbouring places are mentioned; though they are portions of a different property. In (*A.D.* 1291) the name is spelled Ellestede. It is a rectory, with Treyford and Didling annexed to it.

86. ETCHINGHAM.—This is an interesting church, in consequence of its unaltered condition, far more so than any others in the neighbourhood, though not of very early character, having been erected by William de Etchyngham, who died A.D. 1488, and of whom a brass memorial still remains within the church. All the windows retain their tracery. The nave, over the east end of which stands the tower, is lofty, with good clerestory windows; the chancel also is lofty, with good windows, and, with the exception of the western face of the roodscreen, and the top of the doorway, possesses all its old fittings in a perfect state, though the paving tiles have been sadly disarranged. The brass of William de Etchyngham and another are in the middle of the

DOORWAY,

ETCHINGHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.

chancel. The style of the building and woodwork is late Dec.; but the font is E.E. The porch is of wood, and original, though modernised. There are traces of a moat round the church. Haremare, near the turnpike-road on the hill eastward from the church, is an ancient mansion, dating perhaps from the sixteenth century.

87. Ewhurst.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, square west tower with stair turret and shingled spire, and west porch. There are Norm., E.E., Dec., and Perp. portions. Some coloured glass remains in the three-light Dec. east window. The font is square, shallow, on a stem and foot, all of Weald marble. The timber sides of the porch have been replaced by brick. The north wall appears the oldest part of the body of the building. Part of the tower wall is of rubble masonry. It seems as if aisles had extended, or were contemplated, on each side of the tower (compare the Note on Sandhurst, Kent). Brass, small: Will. Crysford, 15 . . (Horsfield, Suss. I, 520, gives 1520.) Compare also the Note on Bodiam.

88. Excett.—The locality, to which this name is appropriated, is now only a portion of West Dean, though formerly not merely possessing its own church, but even being regarded as a parish. It will be perceived, that the place is noticed in (*D. B.*), whereby its early importance is ascertained; and (*A. D.* 1291) mentions the "Ecclia de Exete," as well as the "Ecclia de Westden;" while (N. R.) distinctly describes Exete church as parochial, "parochialis ecclesia." The ancient church has entirely disappeared, and I could not learn, in the neighbourhood, not upon the spot, any remaining tradition of its existence, though Horsfield states, that "the site—is still shown." (Suss. I, 282.)

89. Fairlight.—This church has been rebuilt very recently.

90. Falmer.—For spiritual purposes this parish is united with that of Stanmer. See the Note on Burgemere.

91. Farnhurst.—This was originally a chapelry to Easebourne, see the Note there.—In a large wood in this parish are the ruins of a quadrangular castellated building, measuring 68 feet by 33; of which the remaining walls were some time ago pulled down for the sake of using the stone in repairing the roads. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 104.)

92. Felpham.—It seems that this must be, as it is considered, the "Falcheham" of (*D. B.*), which is placed in the hundred of Benestede, thereby agreeing with the position of Felpham. In the (Nonæ Roll) the name is "Felegham." The church has

chancel, nave with narrow north and south aisles, south porch (which has been rebuilt) and square western tower. It is constructed of such bad stone, and has suffered so much injury from weather, that the exterior is difficult to explain. The chancel seems to be Dec. The piscina and the south door are under ogées. The chancel arch is Perp. The north wall, having a round-headed door now built up, is perhaps Norm., or Tr. Norm., as are the northern piers and arches; those on the south side are E.E. The font is of Weald marble, large, square, with arches panelled in the sides, and a stem, but no shafts. Several oak benches remain. The tower is Perp.—At Flan- Flen- or Flam-sham in the northern part of this parish (about a mile and a half from the church) a chapel is affirmed to have existed; but only "the ground plan of" it "may still be traced." (Cartwright's Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, 7.)—"Feltham," that is Felpham, we need not doubt, is one of the places bequeathed in King Alfred's will. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

93. Ferring.—This is deemed the mother church to both East Preston and Kingston. The existing building notwithstanding is small, having chancel, nave with north aisle and porch, and a wooden bell-turret over the west end. Of the chancel arch, which is very wide, the piers have Norm. abaci just appearing, but the arch is E.E. The general character of the edifice may be described as E.E., with some Tr. Norm. At the east end were originally windows under arches, possibly three, as at East Preston; and, as in the latter, the remaining shafts are of Weald marble, but the capitals are of earlier date. These windows are replaced by a large Perp. one, and the west window is in the same style. In the south wall of the chancel is the frame of, apparently, a door, low, and extremely narrow, now closed. The nave roof is continued over the aisle. A curious feature of this church is, that a narrow arch and wall with a stoup or a piscina in the latter intersect the aisle immediately eastward of the entrance; and in the east wall of the porch is an arch, which may have been connected with this arrangement. The font is a heavy circular basin resting on four shafts, in addition to the main stem, coeval with the building.—Formerly the bishops of Chichester possessed a residence here, of which vestiges seem to exist in the south wall of the church-yard, some portion of which is ancient, and which immediately adjoins the court-house of the manor and estate belonging to the bishop. The present occupant, for the sake of the materials and of the space

they covered, pulled down other more considerable remains of the old episcopal mansion, which included walls of unusual thickness.

"Here, says Tanner, seems to have been a church, or monastery, built to the honour of St. Andrew in the time of Offa, king of the Mercians. The allusion is to Vol. VI of the present edition, p. 1163, num. vii, where Ferring is incidentally mentioned. There appears to have been some remains of this house in a free chapel or peculiar jurisdiction, which continued here all the time of K. Edward III. See Pat. 10 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 40 vel 41." (Monast. VI, 1624.) The other notice above referred to is in a charter of "Aldwlfus, dux Suthsaxonum," dated "anno incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCXI," naming "ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ, quæ sita est in terra quæ vocatur Ferring." (Ut sup. VI, 1163.) To me however it seems a matter deserving of consideration, whether the place intended may not have been Frant, which, as the Note below will prove, was sometimes called Ferring; and Rotherfield, to which Frant belonged till a comparatively recent date, being now only partially severed, is connected with the period of K. Offa by Berhtwald's donation of the manor to the abbey of St. Denis; refer to the Note on Rotherfield. In fact I conceive it most probable, that the convent erected at Rotherfield is identical with the "church or monastery of St. Andrew," mentioned above as existing at Ferring, and that the latter name really signifies Frant. Possibly on a critical examination of the original documents with this doubt in recollection the appearance of other names in the context might nearly or quite settle the question which place is meant. To the above allusions should be added, that a charter of Osmund of Sussex recites his having been requested by his count Walhere to grant him a small portion of land for the purpose of erecting a monastery, in accordance whereto he bestowed a spot called Ferring. "Ego Osmundus, rogatus a comite meo Walhere, ut sibi aliquantulam terram ad construendum in ea monasterium largiri dignarer; cuius precibus accommodans eandem terram, de qua suggerere uidebatur, pro remedio animae meae imperpetuum libenter impendo, id est xii tributarios terrae quae appellatur Ferring, cum totis ad eam pertinentibus rebus, campis, siluis, pratis, fluminibus, fontanis, et siluatica Coponora et Titlesham." (Cod. Dipl. V, 49.) Whether the name, Ferring, belongs to the existing parish so called, or to Frant, might probably be ascertained by identifying the appellations "Coponora et Titlesham." If the term "sil-

vatica" signifies woods, or wild, park-like spots, Frant is much more likely to be intended than Ferring. A.D. 791 Aldwlf, duke of the South Saxons, gave a small piece of wood, "aliquantulam siluae partem," to the church of St. Andrew at Ferring. (Cod. Dipl. V, 53.) The mention of *wood* decidedly agrees with the situation of Frant, better than with that of Ferring; as any one must acknowledge, who is well acquainted with the nature of the country at and around those two places.

94. Findon.—This church contains two stone seats with a door between them. (Cartwright.)

95. Firle.—Under the designation of West Firle this vicarage is annexed to that of Beddingham. (Clergy List.)—Adjoining the chancel of the church on the northern side is a large and lofty chapel, now used as the burying-place of Visc. Gage's family. (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 97.) Of Lord Gage's mansion in this parish it is stated, that the walls of the back part "are of vast thickness, and the ceilings low;" as if they may be the remains of a much earlier building. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 337.)

96. Fishbourne—Is styled "New" in distinction from "Old Fishbourne," which belongs to the adjoining parish of Bosham. This small church has very recently been rebuilt, except the chancel, which appears to contain one original window. N. B. The building was not entered.—A.D. 1812 Roman remains were found near the road passing through this parish from Chichester (Regnum) to Portchester (Portus Magnus). (Horsfield's Suss. II, 52.)

97. Fletching.—This is the most considerable church in the district, and one of much interest. It consists of chancel, north and south transepts, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower with a shingled spire. The tower is Norm., in construction and want of a staircase resembling that of Bosham, though the walls of the latter are perhaps rather the thickest. High in the sides are double windows divided by balusters having Norm. capitals, and the door opening into the church has a semicircular arch with a zigzag moulding. At some later period the tower has been supported by diagonal buttresses. The entire body of the church seems to be E.E., though a recently discovered portion of a round-headed window, which is intersected by the western arch on the south side of the nave, raises a suspicion that, there at least, some of the wall of the original Norm. building may remain. It is also stated, that foundations still exist on both sides between the present piers a

very little below the pavement. The capitals in the transepts differ from those in the nave, although throughout are similar lancet windows. The east window is very large, of an unusual pattern, with perfectly plain mullions. The clerestory windows have been filled up. There is a piscina in the north transept, and a good Perp. screen at the entrance to the chancel. The porch is Perp., and contains a stoup. In the south transept are brasses of a knight and a lady, by tradition Dalyngriggs. (For these, from Boutell, see Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 309.) It will be observed, that no earlier date than Norm. has been assigned to this church; but certainly the tower is well deserving of notice, and may be regarded as of the same character with that of Bosham; which, in my opinion, it even exceeds in attractions to the antiquary.

98. Folkington.—(Val. Eccl.) notices the chapel of Wotton in the deanery of Pevensey, thereby indicating the place of that name in the parish of Folkington, which belongs to the aforesaid deanery; not Wotton in East Chiltington, that being within the deanery of Lewes.

99. Ford.—A small church of flint with stone dressings, consisting of nave, chancel, south porch (partly of modern brick) and wooden bell-turret over the west end. The south wall has been rebuilt, containing many old stones, and a small Dec. window. The chancel is Norm., much patched, with north and south original windows, but the eastern is Dec. The north wall of the nave is Norm., with two narrow round-headed windows, and another smaller and earlier, closed. There is also a door, disused, of later insertion. The west window is Perp., part of the hood moulding being of brick, though the bricks were formed in a mould, not cut, for the purpose. The arch of the south door is pointed, close to which a Norm. capital projects from the interior wall. The chancel arch is semicircular, Norm.; there has been in the chancel a low side window, now closed. The font is square, and rude. Several oak benches remain in a mutilated condition.

100. Framfield.—This church is built in the form of a cross, consisting of chancel, nave, and two side aisles, the transepts being two private chapels, those of Hempsted and Bentley. In the western pier of the north transept is a staircase, now concealed. "The belfry tower, which was of stone, and stood at the west end of the church, fell down, together with the western wall, soon after the evening service, one Sunday in 1667. In

1668 the west wall was rebuilt, and the foundation of a new belfry begun. Afterwards the work was stopped, under pretence that the inhabitants were unable to bear the expense. The truth was, that the Durrants, Stones, and Peckhams, who were the principal inhabitants, and possessed of good estates, were Dissenters, and therefore not very anxious to expend their money in beautifying the church." (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 111.)

101. Frant.—The mention, recorded in Thorpe (Registrum Roffense), of Rotherfield, "cum capella de *Fernet*" proves that a church existed at Frant temp. Anselm, Archbp. of Canterbury under William Rufus. (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Retherfeud cum *Ferring*;" and in (N. R.) "Rotherfeld cum *Feruthe*."—A very small portion of this parish lies in Kent. (Kilburne, who spells the name "Fant.")—The church was rebuilt A.D. 1822. Bayham is partly in Frant. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 407.) There appears some reason to imagine, that a religious house of Saxon foundation existed here. Compare the Notes on Ferring and Rotherfield.

102. Friston.—This vicarage is united with that of East Dean. Brasses, small: Tho. Selwyn and wife, 1542. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 284.) Friston Place is an old manor house, meriting examination.

103. Glynde.—This church was erected A.D. 1765 at the expense of the Rev. Rich. Trevor, Bp. of Durham, owner of and residing at Glynde Place. (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 125.) It is in very bad taste, the style called Grecian. In this parish, westward from the church, stands Mount Caburn, an ancient intrenched camp or fort, circular in shape. Within are marks of British habitations.

104. Goring.—This church was rebuilt A.D. 1838, but the stones and capitals of the piers having been preserved and re-erected, they prove (that part of) the old building to have been Tr. Norm.—A tradition prevails, that this parish formerly contained a religious house; and indeed at the south-east corner of the churchyard are some vestiges of wall of considerable antiquity, while in the adjoining field and part of the churchyard numerous foundations may be traced by digging. However a portion of a small, very narrow window, little larger than an oylet, may indicate a mansion, rather than a religious edifice, which is rendered the more probable by the fact, that the farm-house on the spot is the court-house of the manor.

105. Gretham.—A rectory, but annexed to that of Wigginholt.

106. Grinsted, East.—The existing church is the third in a century and a half, the first having been destroyed by lightning about A.D. 1684, shortly after which time the tower was re-erected. In 1785 it fell, so injuring the body of the church, that it was necessary partially to rebuild it. Sackville College was founded under the will of Robert, second Earl of Dorset, dated 1608, for certain poor men and women. Near the ruins of Brambletye House in this parish are vestiges of another edifice, which was moated, and the original mansion of the estate, till it was deserted after the completion of the new one, which likewise is now a ruin. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 390, 386.)—This church possesses a lofty square west tower battlemented with pinnacles at the angles, much resembling from a little distance the fine Perp. towers of the West of England, and well suiting its situation, on the summit of a high ridge of hills. The town contains many old houses, principally of timber and plaster.—In a remote part of this extensive parish, about three miles from the church, and near Forest Row, stand the ruins of Brambletye House, but they are of little interest. Among the remaining portions is the entrance tower, upon a stone in the front of which are the letters $\frac{C}{HM}$, and below them the date 1631. "The moated vestiges of the original mansion," spoken of by Horsfield above, could not be perceived. The estate of Brambletye is noticed in (*D. B.*) under the name of "Branbertei" in the hundred of "Grenestede."

107. Grinsted, West.—The church contains a Norm. doorway. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 252.) Here are two Brasses; one of a lady, whom the inscription "sixty years ago" stated to have been Philippa, wife of John Halsham, one of the daughters and heirs of David de Strabolge, Earl of Atholl; died A.D. 1395. The other Brass is of a man and woman under canopies, by a note taken at the above date Sir Hugh Halsham (died 1441) and wife Jocosa (died 1421). (Cartwright.) The inscriptions were supplied from the Burrell MSS. (Horsfield, ut sup.) For remarks on these memorials consult (Monum. Brasses, 86, 92, 131, 154.)

108. Guestling.—The church, which at first may be supposed to be attributed to Luet, really stood at Guestling; for the entry in (*D. B.*) runs thus:—"In eodem hundredo tenet Robertus de comite unam Ferlangam, &c. Ibi æcclesia.—In the same hundred Robert holds of the earl one Ferlanga, &c. There is a church." The hundred previously named is "Gestelinges," the manor so

called being the first which is described, although the church is not mentioned till afterwards, as above.—The church contains two sedilia under pointed arches. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 468.)

109. Guildford, East.—In (Val. Eccl.) this parish is said to be in Kent, though certainly in Sussex. It is styled "East" Guildford in reference to Guildford in Surrey; as South Malling in this county is so distinguished from the Mallings in Kent.

110. Hailsham.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels not even with the central, south porch (of which the entrance arch has been rendered "classical") and square west tower. In the high chancel is a mutilated trefoil-headed piscina, and adjoining is an arch sufficiently wide for a double sedile, but at present there is no gradation of seats, the arch more resembling one for a tomb. In the northern chancel, which is now separated from the church, and with a late addition eastward forms a spacious vestry, is another trefoil-headed piscina. There seems to be a third piscina in the south chancel, but concealed by the pew lining. A small fragment of coloured glass remains in the east window. The building is generally Dec. and Perp., but has been much patched, some modern repairs having been executed in brick. Some rubble masonry is visible.—A farm in this parish called Otham disputes with the parish of Otham in Kent the credit of having been the site of a monastery, which was afterwards removed to Bayham in Lamberhurst. One statement is, that a monastery was founded at Otham in Sussex by Ralph de Dene; it was removed from thence into the parish of Lamberhurst, Brackley in Deptford being the site first selected; but it was eventually settled at Beaulieu in Bayham. (Monast. VI, 910.) The charters printed in the Monasticon do not distinctly state that the Otham in question was in Sussex, but the fact may be inferred from their contents. At Otham farm are the remains of a chapel, now used as a stable.—This chapel was probably the church of St. Lawrence of Otham, mentioned in a deed of Ranuph of Iclesham, the founder, "qui fundavit." (Weever's Fun. Monum. 318, quoted in Horsfield's Suss. I, 317.) The date of the deed is not given.—Formerly a cross, resembling that at Alfriston, stood at the junction of the three streets of this town. (Horsfield, ut sup.) Although, in concurrence with others, I have assigned the Domesday name Hamelesham to Hailsham, I greatly doubt the correctness of so doing. Judging from the hundreds, in which they are

respectively placed, I should rather imagine Westham to be meant by Hamelesham, and that Hailsham is intended by the Haslesse of (*D.B.*) See the Note below on Haslesse.

111. Hampnett.—The Domesday names Hentone and Antone are supposed to signify this place, as they bear some similarity to another ancient appellation, Hamptonette, which it bore (as in *A. D.* 1291). In (N. R.) it is called West Hampnet. East Hampnett is in Boxgrove parish.

112. Hampton, Little.—The present church was built in 1826. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 133.) The east window is Dec., and the font is old. (Parry's Coast of Suss. 371.)

113. Hangleton.—The church is small, and in melancholy condition. From portions of two very small round-headed window-frames, still remaining in the walls, the latter may originally have been Norm., but they have been much disguised by the patching they have undergone. Some herring-bone work is very conspicuous on the south side; where is the only door now used, which has a semicircular head, and another of the same shape in the north wall is now closed. There are traces of Norm. windows, but the others may be E.E., except that at the east end, which is much later. The tower seems to have been entirely or partially rebuilt, perhaps during the E.E. period.—The manor-house, an extensive Elizabethan edifice, contains a large room, which is said to have been a chapel, but the stable has a lancet window. On a chimney-piece are the letters R B. Richard Bellingham was the owner A.D. 1594. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 162.) There is a ceiling, much ornamented in the Elizabethan style, which is perfect, though now intersected by the partition between two rooms; but I could hear of no "R B on a chimney-piece," nor did I discover any lancet window in the stable. Very near to the manor-house is another, called Benfold, of about the same date apparently, now occupied by cottagers. On a cornice over the entrance-porch are carved several shields of arms, which are still in remarkably good preservation; and among them are mutilated parts of some letters, either B, P, or R, and C, and perhaps there may have been another.

114. Haningedune.—This name clearly means Annington, a principal estate in Botolph's parish, which indeed is even now sometimes recognised, me teste, not by the latter, but by the former, title.—"In 1075 Will. de Braiose" (to whom Haningedune, Bramber, and many adjoining manors belonged, according to *D. B.*) "granted the church of St. Peter's Vipont, or de

Veteri Ponte, in St. Botolph's, Annington being the ancient Vipont.* A tradition exists among the old inhabitants, that a church formerly stood at Annington, near the ponds" (the manor-house is distant only about two fields from the present church: A. H.) "where foundations yet remain: but the Bishop's Registers contain no notice of Vipont Church." (Cartwright.)—For a corroboration of this tradition from authentic documents see above in the Note upon Beeding. Mr. Bloxam (Goth. Archit. 66, 67, 77, 8th ed.) considers the church of St. Botolph's to exhibit marks of Anglo-Saxon construction. See the Note on Botolph's.

115. Hardham.—(*A.D.* 1291) names "Ecclia de Erytheham." The deanery being Midhurst, and the "Prior de Herietham," and the "Prioratus de Ericheham" also occurring, there can be no difficulty in understanding, that Hardham is intended. But see also the Note on Eartham.—The priory, which is called "Heringham" occasionally, was founded temp. K. Henry II by Sir Will. Dawtrey. Some ruins were standing not long ago containing Norm. mouldings over pointed arches; (of which a woodcut is given. Cartwright's Dallaway).

116. Hartfield.—This is a church of chancel, nave, south aisle of which the chancel reaches about halfway up the other, south porch, and west tower with shingled spire. The north wall of the nave, retaining the frame of a lancet window, would seem to be of E.E. date at least; but the building must have received extensive repairs, and probably some additions, in the Dec. period, to which style the aisle belongs. Also the windows of both the body and the tower, although the mullions and tracery may be Perp., even debased, as are the east windows, are beneath Dec. arches. The entire tower, unless any older wall should exist under the facing of the lower part, seems to be Dec. In the chancel are, on the north side two, on the south one, two-light Perp. windows under square exterior hoods, like those described below at Laughton, and of the southern window the hood has no return, the terminal ornament being precisely the same as at Laughton. The interior arches of the northern windows, though pointed, are four-centred. The south chancel had a door, now closed. The south and west doors are Dec. In the high chancel is a perfectly plain piscina, mutilated; and

* For the identification of the Vetus Pons and St. Peter's church there, see the Notes above on Bramber and Beeding (also Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 69.) The name and title de Veteri Ponte or Vipont are derived, not from the Vetus Pons just alluded to, but, from Vipont, near Lisieux, in Normandy. (Ut sup. 77.)

in the southern a trefoiled ogée-headed one. A tiebeam supplies the place of a chancel arch, as in the neighbouring church of Ashurst, Kent. The tiebeams &c. of both nave and aisle have ornamental mouldings, but are loaded with whitewash. Near the south door is a mutilated stoup, headed like the piscina. The font is Dec., octagon with carved sides, of sandstone. The entrance to the churchyard is by a lychgate, under an old cottage, but the corresponding house, forming half the gate, has been pulled down. The original arrangement must have resembled that at Penshurst, Kent.—Bolebroke, a brick mansion in this parish, erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, was a residence belonging to the Sackville family. Sufficient remains to trace the place of the house. A park was attached to it. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 392.) In (N. R.) under the parishes of Hartfield, Maresfield, and Withyham, Ashdown Forest is spoken of as "chacea de Ashesdoune."

117. Harting.—A small hospital for lepers was founded here by Henry de Husee, temp. K. Henry II, which was afterwards made subject to Dureford Abbey. (Dug. Mon. III, Part I, p. 79, from West. Suss. in Horsfield's Suss. II, 87.) Note, The name of the abbey is spelled Durfold in the account of its origin under Rogate; to which refer.

118. Haslesse.—This place is named among the possessions of the Earl of Eu, in the hundred of Essewelle, or Essewelde; but neither the manor nor the hundred can be identified under any modern appellation. The description mentions, among other particulars, that it comprised a wood of ten hogs, had been held of King Edward by Bp. Alric, and was then devastated. "Ibi æcclesia est, et silva x porcorum—Alricus episcopus tenuit de rege Edwardo—vastatum fuit." (*D. B.*) After Haslesse, which place is first described in the paragraph, occur Calvintone (Chalvington) Esserintone (probably Jevington) Alsitone (Alciston) Radetone (Ratton in Willingdon) Wigentone (Wilmington?) Willedone and Wilendone (Willingdon) Ripe, Farle (Firle) Lovingetone (Lullington?) Eschintone (Eckington, *ch=k*, a name in Ripe, which see) Lestone (Laughton) Dene (West Dean) and two others, which I cannot recognise. These parishes are now distributed among several hundreds, of which not a single name resembles that of Essewelle; but the above places being, for the most part certainly, clearly to be ascertained, there can be no doubt as to, at least, the district, wherein Haslesse was situated; and we might conjecture Hailsham to

be signified, but that, beside the *great* difference between the names, a *small* one would be unimportant, Hamelesham is mentioned, as belonging to Earl Morton, in the hundred of Pevensey. If the latter name should imply Westham; as not improbably it may; which is now in the liberty of, and immediately adjoins, Pevensey, whereas Hailsham is distant about five miles, the difficulty will be obviated; but more evidence is required, before we can venture decidedly to assign these Domesday appellations. In the abridged manuscript copy of (*D. B.*) elsewhere alluded to (see Chaldon in Surrey) the entire paragraph descriptive of the hundred of Essewelle is omitted: which is easily accounted for, because, in the original MS., the entry is headed and concluded by precisely the same words, declaring the hundred never to have paid land-tax, "Dane-gelt;" the transcriber therefore took up his catchwords at the wrong place, namely, at the conclusion of the paragraph, and proceeded accordingly without noticing the intervening matter. This circumstance debarred me from ascertaining, by a comparison of the two MSS., whether the name Haslesse was identical in both.

119. Hastings.—(*A. D.* 1291) names the churches of St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Andrew under the castle, St. Clement, and All Saints: of which the last two only remain, and they alone are mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)—Of All Saints' church the belfry is vaulted with stone; in the chancel are a piscina and three cinquefoil-headed sedilia. A priory was founded beneath the hill, westward of the castle, by Sir Walter Bricet, temp. K. Richard I; the sea encroaching upon it, the establishment was removed to Warbleton, 14 of K. Henry IV. In the town of Hastings was the hospital, i. e., almshouses, of St. Mary Magdalen. (Horsfield's Suss.) With respect to the intention of rebuilding Hastings priory at Warbleton "Tanner says, that it does not appear that this design ever fully took effect." (Monast. VI, 168.) Within the castle of Hastings was a royal free chapel, whereto belonged a dean and several canons or residentiaries; to which foundation Henry de Augo or Ewe, temp. K. Henry I, was a benefactor, and of which perhaps his father and himself had been the founders. (Ib. VI, 1470.) There was "a chapel opposite Bohemia" (which lies beyond the site of the priory to the west. A. H.). "The road near what is called 'The White Rock' having been washed away early in this year, 1834, in cutting down the adjacent cliffs for materials of repair the workmen came upon the remains of a church, pro-

bably St. Michael, upon what is now known as Cuckoo Hill. This hill is traditionally a parish in itself." (Rev. G. G. Stonestreet in Horsfield's Suss. I, 441, 457.)—Of the castle some portions of the rough walls yet stand, within which, in 1824, the ground was excavated to the depth of seven feet, whereby one side of what was considered to have been the chapel and the lower part of a gateway were uncovered, and several interments were disturbed. —Horsfield asserts, (Suss. I, 442,) that Hastings is styled "Ceaster" in the Saxon Chronicle, which certainly is not the fact. The name occurs in that compilation only three times, twice as Hæstinga, once as Hestinga; and the earliest mention is A.D. 1011. —For some remarks upon the Sussex Cinque Ports, and a description of their seals consult (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 14 et seq.)

120. HEATHFIELD.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Vicarius de Hethfeud—note, Estfel et Hetfeld."—"Some remains of stained glass are to be seen in the chancel windows" of the church. About a mile below the church is the site of an iron furnace. "The cannon cast here were asserted to be of better metal, and would bear higher charges, than those of any other foundry in the kingdom." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 576, 573.)

121. HEENE.—Heene is now comprised in the parish of West Tarring, though supporting its own poor; as Durrington does; like which place Heene was merely a chapelry, it being admitted, in the reign of K. Henry II, that it had never been customary to bury, though it was asserted that baptisms had always been celebrated there up to a previous specified period. "As divine service had not been performed in the chapel for many years, a faculty was granted in August 1766 for taking it down." (Cartwright.)—From the above statement the chapel at Heene existed at a very early date, and we are justified in the supposition, that it might be one of the Domesday churches of West Tarring. The name of Heene appears neither in (*A. D.* 1291) nor in subsequent records; which is accounted for by it ranking only as a chapelry.—A small portion of the east end of the church yet remains, exhibiting a fragment of the piscina. There is not sufficient to judge satisfactorily of the style of the building, except that it was not very early. If this church, which appears not to have been remarkably small, was now complete, it would be a great convenience to the inhabitants of the western end of Worthing, which extends close up to the spot.—South-west of the church, on the same premises, are some pieces of ancient wall, apparently belonging to some domestic structure.

122. Heighton.—The "Hoghton—note, Eggeton," in the deanery of Pevensey, (of *A. D.* 1291) is presumed to signify Heighton.—"The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was damaged by lightning in 1769; and though £150 was estimated to be a sufficient sum to put it again into a condition for use, the parishioners preferred it in a state of ruin. It is now nearly gone," &c. (Quite so in 1845.) "The inside of the church and the cemetery are now used as a garden" (by the parish-clerk) "while the font is appropriated to the use of a water-trough in a neighbouring farm-yard." South Heighton was united with Tarring Nevill about 1640—under Tarring it is said, in 1660. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 274.) When visited in June, 1849, the site of the church was indeed known, and some portions of the walls were visible, but the spot was no longer a garden, being totally unprotected by any fence, and overgrown with grass. It should be observed, that the church was very small, and another within a very short distance.

123. Hellingly.—Near the church stands "an old timber-built and moated mansion, the manor-house of Horselunges. The kitchen and three of the up-stair apartments have their windows ornamented with coats of arms, in stained glass." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 318, 319.)

124. Henfield.—A charter of Osmund of Sussex, dated A.D. 770, mentions the church of St. Peter at Hanefeld. "Aliquantulam terram ad aecclesiam beati Petri apostoli, quae ibi sita est, in loco qui dicitur Hanefeld." (Cod. Dipl. V, 50.) Although other proof as to the locality is wanting, the connection of the grantor with the county, and the similarity of the names intimate, that Henfield must be the place intended; in which case we have evidence, that a church existed here within the third quarter of the eighth century. One of the signatures to the charter is that of "Berhtwald dux," the same individual, we may justly imagine, who, A. D. 792, conferred his manor of Rotherfield upon the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Compare the Note on Rotherfield.

125. Heyshott.—In (*A. D.* 1291) spelled "Hethsshytt," and annexed to Stedham, (as it is in the Nonæ Roll as well as in Val. Eccl.) being still in the same position. In the (Nonæ Roll) the singular noun Ecclesia is not conclusive against the existence of two churches.

126. Hoathly, East.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Hegleghe—note, Odkelegh" is marked as designating this place. "Ecclesia

WEST BLATCHINGTON.

EAST HOATHLY.

de Hodlega" occurs in the Chartulary of Lewes Priory, temp. William, third Earl Warenne; but it may mean either East or West Hoathly.—This church comprises chancel, nave, south porch, and massive square west tower with battlements and stair-turret. There is also a late Perp. chapel on the northern side, with square-headed windows, the whole precisely resembling that on the south side of Chidingly church. In the east end are three lancet windows, the central the highest, the upper termination being trefoiled: the side windows of the chancel have similar tops; but these are evidently insertions. The wall is of rubble masonry. In the north wall of the nave a round-headed door has been bricked up, and the frame chiselled even with the wall. The tower is Perp. The porch is modern, of brick. The south wall of the nave has recently been repaired. The hood of the west door, as at Chidingly, contains the Pelham buckle.—Horsfield (Lewes, II, 89) gives a woodcut of an ancient bowl, then, apparently, belonging to Mr. Wisdom, a resident of the parish. Of what material the bowl was formed is not stated, but the stem was decorated with a pair of large ram's horns.

127. Hoathly, West.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Hogligh" is considered to mean West Hoathly; the ecclesiastical divisions named distinguishing between the two places, East Hoathly being in the deanery of Pevensey, the other in that of Lewes.—The church comprises chancel, nave with south aisle and porch, and west tower with a good shingled spire, which, from its elevated position, is a conspicuous object. The chancel is E.E., but the east window is a very debased square insertion within the original arch, which still retains its side shafts. There are, an unusually wide piscina, and three sedilia, all trefoil-headed. The west end of the nave is earlier than the remainder, probably Tr. Norm. The aisle is E.E., having its own chancel. The font is mutilated, of Weald marble, probably E.E. Some windows are Dec., some Perp. In the interior near the south door are remains of a stoup. The walls, where original portions are visible, are of rubble masonry, like those of Ardingly. Two iron grave-slabs to Infields, dates 1619 and 1624, are used as stepping-stones at the entrance of the tower.—In this parish is a curiosity of a kind, whereof few examples exist in this part of the kingdom. It is a large rock, estimated to weigh from 487 to 500 tons, poised upon the edge, almost the point, of another, upon the summit of a sandstone cliff. The country people call it

"Great upon Little." It is about half a mile westward from West Hoathly church. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 263.)

128. Hollington.—In (Val. Eccl.) we find mention of the "free chapel" of Hollington, the vicarage being estimated separately, and the vicar and the chaplain being manifestly different persons. It may be conjectured perhaps, that this notice refers to the church of St. Leonard, the continued existence of which, in that case, we learn during the first quarter of the sixteenth century.

129. Hooe.—There is a very small piscina in this church, and some coloured glass, supposed to represent K. Edward III and Q. Philippa. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 545.) An alien priory, belonging to that of Bec in Normandy, is stated to have been erected here soon after A.D. 1139. (Monast. VI, 1053.)

130. Horsham.—This church contains a stone effigy of Tho. Lord Braiose, temp. K. Richard II. (Cartwright.) Also a Brass of a nameless priest, about A.D. 1430, described and represented (Monum. Brasses, 98).

131. Horsted Keynes.—In the church is a curious small cross-legged effigy, only twenty-seven inches in length (which is fully described in Archæol. Journal, III, 234-239, and in Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 128, et seq.)—(Val. Eccl.) mentions a chantry of "Brodehurst" in this parish. Broadhurst, now a farm-house only, was the residence, to which Archbp. Leighton retired for the remainder of his life, after resigning the archbishopric of Glasgow, temp. K. Charles II.

132. Horsted, Little.—This church consists of only chancel, nave, and large western tower. The first is Norm., exhibiting on the exterior north wall a rude round-headed arcade, in the alternate panels of which were very small windows, now bricked up. The east window is Perp. The chancel and nave are not in the same straight line. In the nave are one Dec. and two Perp. windows. The font is dated 1666. The tower is Perp.

133. Houghton.—This place (spelled "Horghtone" in *A.D.* 1291) is merely a chapelry, and was united to Amberley in A.D. 1700. (Cartwright's Dallaway.) There was an ancient forest in this parish, belonging to the Bishop of Chichester. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 148.)

134. Hove.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Vicarius de Huna," in the deanery of Lewes, is considered to signify Hove. Very possibly the name ought to be read with letter *u* repeated, synonymous

with *v*, for "Huva." Hove church was rebuilt about A. D. 1835-6.

135. HURST MONCEUX.—The "Ecclia de Esthurst" of (*A.D.* 1291), and the "Esthurst" of (N.R.) can only signify this place; *East* Hurst in distinction from the western Hurst, now Hurst Pierpoint.—The addition of Monceux is asserted to have been first adopted by the owner of the estate in the reign of Henry II (Camden, quoted in Horsfield's Suss. I, 553); where (in a note) is produced an extract from the Lansdowne MSS., throwing a doubt upon Camden's statement, and showing, that possibly the property may have passed into the possession of the Monceux family at a later period, than that assigned by Camden; namely, by gift of the Countess of Richmond to John Monceux, who was living 10 of K. Edward II. It must also be perceived, that the citations above prove the name East Hurst to have been in familiar use not only toward the close of the thirteenth, but likewise near the middle of the fourteenth century. The church of Hurst Monceux has been much altered, but the nave and tower appear to be E.E. On the northern side of the chancel, under an arch opening into a private chapel, is a richly ornamented altar tomb, with two stone effigies, namely, those of Tho. Fynes, second Lord Dacre, deceased 1533, and his son Sir Thomas, who died first.—Brass: Will. Fienes, 1402. (Monum. Brasses, 142.) —The castle was erected temp. K. Henry VI, when the great mansions still retained a castellated character, though no longer necessary for purposes of defence. It is constructed entirely of brick, with stone dressings; formed a very extensive quadrangle, with a large garden behind it; and was moated, though the water has long been drawn off. A wide and substantial dam, upon which was the road of approach, over a small stream, must have given to the eastern side of the moat the resemblance to a lake. About seventy years ago the castle was furnished and in habitable condition; but in or about A.D. 1778 the then proprietor pulled to pieces the interior to obtain materials for building a smaller and less expensive mansion, which has ever since been the residence upon the estate; and thenceforward the castle became a ruin. The castle contained a chapel.

136. HURST PIERPOINT.—The church has very recently been entirely rebuilt.—The brick mansion of Danny was erected A.D. 1595. A park is spoken of in this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 244, 245.)

137. Icklesham.—This church comprises three chancels, the tower being "in the middle of the north side." The southern chancel contains seven niches; the northern five and a piscina; there is a piscina also in the central or principal chancel. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 476.) From the description the edifice merits inspection.—The vicar of this parish still receives an allowance from the Exchequer in consideration of the tithe of the land abstracted for the site of New Winchelsea. (Parry's Coast of Suss. 272.) Compare the Note on Winchelsea.

138. Iden.—There was an old mansion in this parish, called the Moat, supposed to have been the residence of the Iden family, one of whom slew the rebel, Jack Cade. The building has disappeared, but the moat can be traced. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 504.) (Val. Eccl.) describes here a chantry called Mote. "Cantaria de Mote jacens in parochia de Iden."

139. Ifield.—Under an arch on the north side of the nave of this church is a stone effigy of a knight in armour, cross-legged, of the time of K. Edward II; and on the opposite side another of a lady, both on altar-tombs, supposed to be monuments of Sir John de Ifield and his lady; he died A.D. 1317. (Cartwright.)

140. Iford.—The Domesday name, "Niworde," is sufficiently near to prevent hesitation in applying it to Iford. The ancient manor of Niworde probably included, as it is considered to have done, both Iford and Kingston; but in which of those two contiguous parishes the original church stood can, in that case, only be conjectured, though, it is likely, where the name has since remained.—The church of Iford is so carefully coated with plaster on the outside, and whitewash within, that the construction, or actual condition, of the walls cannot even be guessed at. The edifice comprises nave, central tower, and chancel. Of the latter the east window is closed, and the end covered by modern wooden panelling. The tower rests upon four arches, but whether or not the church ever had transepts does not appear from the present state of the building. Horsfield (Lewes, II, 141) states, that "the transepts are removed, and the arches filled up." Some of the piers have been much repaired, even with brick. The arches are lofty, and the western is adorned with mouldings, the inner one being half a "diamond frette." (Gloss. of Archit. pl. 81, ed. 1845.)—For a description of this Norm. church by the Rev. J. L. Petit consult Arch. Journal (V, 140,

141.) Iford church was given to the Priory of Lewes A.D. 1397 by Hugo, filius Golde. (Lewes Chartulary.)—"On the estate of Mr. Hurley, and at a short distance from his house, is a strongly built and very ancient wall, which has evidently been part of a large building. By some it is conjectured to be the remains of a Saxon temple, &c. Others, perhaps with no better reason, consider it the remains of some establishment connected with the Priory of St. Pancras, in Lewes." (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 139.)

Swanborough is a manor in this parish and the adjoining one of Kingston, the house standing in Iford. Much of the ancient mansion still exists, and well deserves examination, though it has been so greatly altered at various periods, that the original plan cannot be ascertained satisfactorily. The early attachment to the establishment of a chapel is attested by the mention thereof about A.D. 1200 in the charter of Seffrid II, bishop of Chichester, quoted below in the Note on Lewes; and the oldest portion of the buildings now standing may have been then erected, though appearing perhaps to be of a rather more recent date. The E.E. part of the mansion is on the northern side, still containing the principal rooms, to which part there are additions and alterations, both early and very late Perp., the latter temp. K. Henry VII or K. Henry VIII. What is yet called "the Chapel" is divided into three small rooms, with a flat ceiling, which conceals the ancient roof. But, though the outer wall is E.E., the insertion of Perp. windows, together with a large stone fire-place render it probable, that this room was, latterly at least, used as the hall, and the original chapel may have been placed still further eastward, and be now totally destroyed. At the west end of this portion, some distance below the apex of the gable, is the frame of a circular window, and beneath it that of an E.E. one altered to Perp. The roof is of similar construction to, but plainer than, that of Godshill church, Isle of Wight (Gloss. of Arch. pl. 78, 3d ed. 1840,) without tie-beams, the ribs having grooves for the insertion of thin boards, so slight that they would bend into the curve of the ribs; of which boards one still remains: this work is Perp., probably coeval with the first alterations in that style. Westward of the E.E. building is a Perp. addition, comprising, below, a pointed-arched communication to, perhaps, a quadrangle, and, above, a gallery, now a pigeon-house, approached from the ground by a newel stair, having originally had a door, at the

bottom of the stairs into the original house, and another at the western end into buildings now demolished. There are two late Perp. low timber door-frames, one near the front door, the other in the kitchen, which last apartment contains, brought from elsewhere, a curious ancient, very massive, oak table, constructed to draw out to nearly double its usual length. The house being constantly occupied, most of the old features of the interior are concealed.

141. Iping—As noticed in the Preface, (*D.B.*) in the description of this place mentions "church dues, circet, churchset," which were paid there, without actually declaring the existence of a church. In (Val. Eccl.) and to this day this church is joined with the chapel of Chithurst.—Iping church consists of merely a nave. (Dallaway.)

142. Isfield.—This church comprises western tower, nave with south porch, a southern projection, being the Shurley chapel, and chancel. The general character is Dec., though there is one E.E. window, and some approach to features of that style, but the material being the sandstone of the country, the mouldings are coarser than they would be with a better stone, and therefore less easily recognised. In the chancel is an extraordinarily large piscina under a canopy, with Perp. ornaments added at the sides. Of this piscina the recess measures in height four feet six inches and a half, in width three feet one inch, and in depth thirteen inches. Adjoining the piscina, below a large window, are two plain sedilia, of which the sides are adorned in conformity with, though rather less richly than, the piscina. Westward of these is a small window with a transom. In the north wall is a tomb, which may have been the founder's, the canopy being cut off by the sill of a window above it. From the Shurley chapel a very wide squint, looking towards, not the altar, but, this tomb, suggests the idea, that the latter may have been used for the Easter sepulchre. The Shurley chapel contains several good specimens of linen panelling, which may be observed also upon a chest belonging to the church. Possibly the walls of the nave may be E.E., the chancel being Dec., but it is not easy to judge of work in sandstone.—At Isfield Place, now a farm-house, are portions of ancient brickwork, the remains of the castellated mansion of the Shurleys, which must have been of considerable extent; but those remains are not sufficient to admit of tracing the arrangement of the buildings. Connected with the old gateway, yet standing, is what may have been part of the offices,

in which are several windows, the ascent to the upper story being the same formerly used.

143. Itchenor.—In (*A.D.* 1291) both "Esthychenore" and "Westechenore" are mentioned. East Itchenor is now included in Birdham, but was a distinct parish till the fourteenth century. (Dallaway.) It will be perceived, that both are named in (N. R.) also. West Itchenor alone appears in (Val. Eccl.), and in the present (Clergy List).

144. Itchingfield.—The tower of this church "is composed of very large blocks, or rather entire trees, fastened together with wooden bolts." (Cartwright.) Compare the notice of the "very curious" timber church of Greenstead, Essex, (Rickman, 163, 4th ed. 1835.)—The "Hethyngfeld" of (N. R.) must, it is conceived, mean Itchingfield.

145. Jevington.—There can hardly be a doubt, that the "Jonniton—note, Gynniton," in the deanery of Pevensey, (of *A. D.* 1291,) and the "Jeryngetone" (of N. R.) must signify Jevington.—The church contains a trefoil-headed piscina. From the description the tower appears to be Norm. "In a stone chest in Jevington belfry was discovered by Sir Will. Burrell a figure carved in stone, representing our Saviour with a cross in his hand, bruising the head of the serpent; it is about two feet high;—and is now placed in the wall of the belfry." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 286, 287.)

146. Keymer—Is pronounced "Kȳmer," very nearly as the name is written in (*A.D.* 1291); see Clayton. This is a small church of chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The chancel is apsidal, like that of Newhaven not merely rounded at the extremity, but the curve commences from the junction with the nave. The chancel arch is round, the piers being square blocks of masonry, with abaci at the spring of the arch. One small Norm. window is visible, though closed; the others are Dec. insertions. The north door of the nave is closed. The tower, which with the rest of the church has been greatly patched and plastered, is in two stages, the lower Norm.; the upper, if not the same, is yet Tr. Norm. The top is a shingled cap.—Keymer is still a curacy united with the rectory of Clayton. (Clergy List.)

147. Kingston near Lewes.—The church of this place is mentioned about A.D. 1200 in a charter of Bishop Seffrid II. See under St. John sub castro, Lewes. The existing building, which has a disproportionally small tower, dates perhaps from

about the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the village many stones may be observed, which have been previously used, and there was in my possession, brought from Kingston, a mutilated capital of Norm. character, apparently early, which may have belonged to a church.—Among the charters of William, third Earl Warenne, is a grant by Petrus Vicecomes of an acre of land at "Kyngeston"—we may presume this place—"ad ecclesiam faciendam—et tu Hugo vicecomes fac monasterium S^{i} Pancratii saysiri ad opus ecclesiæ." (Chartulary of Lewes Priory.)—Kingston and Iford vicarages form one cure.

148. Kingston by Sea.—The two churches are described in (*D. B.*) as in different portions of the manor. See the Note on Southwick.

149. Kingston near Ferring.—Great part of this parish, the church included, is believed to have been absorbed by the sea, the remainder containing only about four hundred acres of land. It is now, though nominally a rectory, annexed to the vicarage and parish of Ferring. The old register still exists, reaching from A.D. 1570 to 1660, after which last date there is no further entry; whence we may conjecture, that the church ceased to be used in 1661. The register is styled that of "the *chapel*" of Kingston. In the remaining portion of this parish, near the sea, the vicar of Ferring possesses about an acre and a half of glebe, in shape very long and narrow, which has been suggested as the possible site of the destroyed church, but no foundations nor vestiges of masonry are visible in the field, which moreover is separated from the road by another much larger inclosure, without any appearance of an ancient lane. A map of the early part of the seventeenth century places "Kingston chapel" in a line with land now existing untouched by the sea; and a similar entry occurs in Hondius' map of A.D. 1610, in Kip's about 1670, and Camden's. A tradition of the country points out certain rocks in the sea, below high-water mark, as the site of the old church; but this seems to be a mere conjecture. It is more probable perhaps, that it stood in the neighbourhood of the field above mentioned, where, on either side of the road, it is quite evident there were formerly several houses. A resident of Ferring almost an hundred years old (September, 1848) who has known the district nearly, if not quite, all his life, can give no traditionary information as to the situation of the church, or the date of its desecration; and it may be pronounced rather singular, that all knowledge of these facts should be completely

lost in about a century from the period, when the building seems to have been still employed for sacred purposes.

150. KIRDFORD.—A.D. 519 Cerdic, founder of the kingdom of Wessex, or the West Saxons, is stated to have fought a grand battle with the Britons at a place, afterwards called, from this circumstance, Cerdices-ford. This is deemed to be Charford in Hampshire; but, unless the locality should be considered inconsistent with the incidents of the history, the spot may possibly be more correctly identified in Kirdford. However the latter name appears in (N. R.) as "Keuredeford." See the Note below on Plaistow.—"In this parish," Kirdford, "are found excellent quarries of the Sussex, or, as it is more commonly called, Petworth marble." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 184.)

151. LAMBERHURST.—The church and great part of the street of this village are in Kent, in which county accordingly it is included; but the principal portion of the land is stated, by Horsfield (Suss. I, 410), to lie in Sussex. In this parish was one of the last worked of all the iron-furnaces, once numerous in the county (there were some also in Surrey), as the "Furnace Ponds," deposits of furnace-cinders, and still existing names testify, until the decrease and dearness of the wood, the only available fuel, rendered the ironmasters of Sussex unable to compete with the rival establishments in the coal districts. It is perhaps not generally known, that the iron railings round St. Paul's Cathedral were cast at Lamberhurst; which fact Horsfield (in his Sussex) quotes from Amsink (Tonbridge Wells). Cannon were formerly cast at the Lamberhurst furnace, which was noted for the excellence of the metal it turned out.

152. LANCING.—It may be admitted a probable conjecture perhaps, that this place derives its name from Wlencing, one of the sons of Ælle or Ella, the founder of the kingdom of the South Saxons.—A tessellated pavement, foundations of buildings, a bath, coins, and interments were discovered on Lancing Down A.D. 1828; the whole however were dug up and destroyed by the proprietor of the ground. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 207.)

153. LAUGHTON.—The church comprises chancel, nave, south porch, and western tower. The former has been rebuilt within a short period. The nave walls, retaining three E.E. windows, appear to be late in that style. The other windows are of two lights, trefoil ogée-headed, under square hoods, of Perp. character, but with some Dec. features: these must be insertions. A peculiarity is, that of one window on each side of the nave,

corresponding in position, the hood moulding has no return, and that one end of each, which alone is perfect, terminates in an ornament resembling one belonging to the E.E. style. A north door is bricked up. The chancel and tower arches are very massive, the latter very lofty; the usual characteristic of the square Perp. towers of the district. Though the tower has ogée-headed windows, it is later than and inferior to that in the adjoining parish of East Hoathly; which tower has similar windows. The porch is modern, of wood; but a weather moulding remaining in the wall shows, that there had been an older one. The west window in the tower is Perp. The hood of the west door finishes in the Pelham buckle.

Laughton Place, a castellated mansion of brick, erected by Sir Will. Pelham, A.D. 1534, is now a farm-house. (Horsfield's Lew. II, 157.) Halland House, an ancient residence of the Pelham family, stands upon the boundary of the parish, partly in East Hoathly. (Horsfield.)

154. LAVANT.—This name, not Woollavington as supposed by Dallaway, is intended by the "Loventone" of (*D. B.*); it being described as in "Silletone," that is Singleton, hundred, whereas Woollavington is in that of Rotherbridge.

East Lavant—Church contains a gravestone with a cross upon it, and an inscription "in the Longobardic character." (Dallaway.)

155. LAVANT, MID.—This place is presumed to be the "Ecclia de Middlonence," in Boxgrove deanery, of (*A. D.* 1291). The church was originally very small. The only ancient windows remaining are two lancets in the chancel, and a very small round-headed one in the south wall of the nave, of which the frame seems not to have been intended to receive glass. Some paintings upon the wall were recently discovered, apparently of two different dates. That, which is supposed to have been the earliest, represented the burial of some saint, or distinguished personage, whose corpse, tied in a shroud nearly in the shape of a fish, was lying in the foreground, and behind was a bishop, or other dignified ecclesiastic. Compare the Note on Leigh, Kent.

156. LEOMINSTER.—This church comprises western tower, nave with north aisle and porch, and an unusually long chancel. The tower is Tr. Norm., exhibiting two doors under pointed arches, which however may be insertions. The nave and aisle are of the same date, except the south wall of the nave, which is E.E. In the exterior of the west end of the aisle appears a large

arch, but with no indication of any erection beyond it. The chancel arch is very lofty, with projecting abaci dividing the piers into two stages; but of the chancel only the north wall is original, the remainder being E.E. with late Perp. windows inserted. The font is a plain square block of Weald marble hollowed out, and supported by a stem and four shafts of the same stone, in the Norm. style. The porch appears to have been of open woodwork, but the sides are now built up with brick. The ancient barge-board remains.—Leominster was bequeathed in the will of K. Alfred to his nephew Osferd; and a small nunnery existed here in Saxon times, it being stated in the Jorval Collection, that "Suane, son of Godwin Earl of Kent, inveigled Edwina, abbess of Lyminster, with intent to marry her." It seems to have been subsequently a small Augustine priory. (Cartwright's Dallaway.)

An alien priory or cell to Almanesche in Normandy is concluded by Tanner to have been founded at Leominster before A.D. 1178. (Notit. Monast. Sussex. xix, in Monast. VI, 1032.) This notice may be considered to allude to the Saxon nunnery; of which establishment no vestiges exist. Among the names of places in Sussex occurring in K. Alfred's will, Mr. Wise (in his edition of Asser's Alfred, 77) gives "*B*ullingminster;" which seems an evident misreading for *L*ullingminster, and is so regarded by others, as, for example, in the quotation above.

157. LEONARD'S, ST.—In (*A.D.* 1291) we find "Ecclia Sancti Leonardi" mentioned along with "Bixle," that is Bexhill: and I conceive this church alone can be intended by the St. Leonard's, Hastings, (of N. R.), as the town contained no church with that appellation.—This, though small, is an ancient parish, adjoining Hastings on the west. When the old church was destroyed does not appear, but "the registers were included in those of Hollington, until the recent consecration of the chapel" (of the new town of St. Leonard's on the Sea, which is partly in this parish) "by act of parliament." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 441.) The above statement respecting the registers of St. Leonard's tends to confirm the conjecture in the Note on Hollington, that the church of St. Leonard may be intended by the "free chapel of Hollington," which is mentioned in (Val. Eccl.). See also the Note on Wilesham.

158. LEWES.—Though the "customs" of the borough of Lewes are enumerated in (*D.B.*), nothing is said of any church there. However presumptive evidence still exists, that the town

contained at least one church previous to the period of the Survey. When in 1839 the old church of St. John sub castro was pulled down to be re-erected on an enlarged scale, a few of its more remarkable portions were preserved, comprising three or four sepulchral monuments, and the stone frame of a doorway; all which were built into the wall on the northern side of the new church. This frame consists of a triple arch, not receding like those in the E.E. style, but flat, and low, with plainly moulded capitals on each side, the outer part of which affords some ground for conjecture, that the arch might originally have been quadruple. The doorway has been much repaired, but sufficient of the old work remains to prove, that it possesses the same general character as the early portions of Barnack Northants, Corhampton Hants, Sompting Sussex, and other churches, which are regarded as specimens of Anglo-Saxon architecture.—"The old church—was very small, and a mere fragment of an ancient one; consisting only of the nave, walled up at each end. The structure, to which it belonged, was in the form of a cross; and from traces of the foundations that were formerly visible appears to have had three aisles" (q. nave and two aisles?) "with a transept," (q. does "*a* transept" mean *both* limbs of the cross?) "with a tower rising above the intersection." It is stated to have had an "entrance by a descent of several steps into the west end," and "narrow lights near the roof." (A Day's Ramble in and about Lewes by Gideon Mantell, 112, 113.) A view of old St. John's church is given in Horsfield (Lewes, I,), but not such as to convey a good idea of the building.—Part of St. Anne's church is E.E., and part Tr. Norm. Of the latter style there are both round and pointed arches, all of them being single-soffitted. The piers are round, but the capitals square, of a plain abacus-character above, with trefoil foliage somewhat undercut beneath, and the corners supported by heads, or other ornaments, as corbels. The east end is lighted by a small round window in the angle of the gable, and three lancets below; there are also other lancets in the northern side wall. The font of this church is peculiar. The form is cylindrical without a stem, and the pattern round the centre bears some resemblance to wicker-work. The upper border, consisting of pellets or studs, is an example of the neglect of measurement and calculation, which I imagine to have been common, in ancient times previous to commencing operations on the ornamental carving; for the pellets are not all of the same

size, as if the consequence of there not being space to complete the last-worked like the others. St. Anne's church has recently been thoroughly repaired and refitted, generally very judiciously, and with excellent effect as to appearance, especially in the interior.—Of All Saints' church the nave was rebuilt in 1807, in very bad taste.—The church of St. Michael possesses one of the three round towers in this county, but the nave is late Perp., the wall adjoining the street being a good specimen of cut flint-work. Brasses: John Braydforde, rector, 1457; another mutilated, supposed for one of the Warren family. (For an account of the exhumation of a body, perhaps that of John Braydforde, see Horsfield's Suss. I, 210.)

In Horsfield (Lewes, I, 259) it is affirmed, that, "Lewes was anciently divided into eleven parishes," the titles of the churches and their sites being subsequently described.—(N. R.) notices the churches of St. Peter Westout, St. Mary Westout, and St. John sub castro. In (Val. Eccl.) we find named St. Mary, St. Andrew, St. Peter Westout, St. Mary Westout, St. John sub castro, and St. John Baptist Southover. It is remarkable, that, so late as in the first half of the sixteenth century, the designations should vary so much from those of the present day.—In a remote part of the parish of St. John sub castro, entirely severed from the remainder, and lying under the South Downs, is the manor of Allington, formerly very extensive. Belonging to this manor, at a short distance from the court-house, at a place called Beechwood, is "Chapel Barn," once, as the name intimates, the site of a chapel. The present building is modern, but its predecessor retained marks of its original destination. Upon Allington Farm there is also a "Chapel Field," wherein traces yet remain of the structure, from whence the name arose. It will be seen below, that Allington chapel was noticed toward the conclusion of the twelfth century. This may very possibly, as suggested by my informant, have been identical with the last of the two above mentioned, and dependent upon the mother church of St. John; while the other at Beechwood was the private chapel of the manor-house, or of some other mansion. The chapel at Waningore, alluded to in the Note on Chailey, also stood in the immediate neighbourhood, making three within a distance, not exceeding a mile and a half between the extreme points.—Beside the Priory of St. Pancras, which is mentioned under Southover, in which parish it was situated, Lewes contained also

a house of Grey Friars. (Tanner's Notit. Monast. Sussex, xx, 4, in Monast. VI, 1533.)

The following churches and chapels are named in a charter to the monastery of St. Pancras, Lewes, from Seffrid II, who was Bishop of Chichester from A.D. 1180 to 1204. Many of the names I am totally unable to identify with places now known. To those, which can be recognised with any certainty, the modern title is added, if necessary. "The chapel of St. John," Southover; "the church of St. John in the castle adjoining," St. John sub castro, "with the chapel of Alington; in the same castle the churches of St. Peter, and the Holy Trinity, and St. Nicholas, and St. Mary, and St. Andrew, and St. Martin, and St. Peter Westout," all in Lewes; "the church of Radmeld," Rodmil, "with the chapel of Northese; the church of Piddinghoe, and of Meechinges," Newhaven, "and of Brighthelmstone with the chapel of St. Bartholemew; the churches of Bletchington, and of Hangleton, and of Patcham, and of Powninges," Poynings, "and of Picombe, and of Ditcheninge," Ditchling, "with the chapel of Wivelsfield, and of Hadlei," West Hoathly? "and of Balcombe, and of Hardingli," Ardingly, "and of Barcombe, and of Newic, and of Southbury," Southwick? "and of Portislade, and of Grenested," West Grinsted, "and of Walderne," Waldron; "and of Hetchington," Eckington or Ripe; "and of Brestlig, and of Medlins, and of Lountham," Lordington now in Racton? "and of Rackington," Racton; "and of Stockton," Stoughton; "and of Compton, and of Ipning," Iping; "of Stedeham Brigenessera, of Hemcham, and of Lurgershall, and of Upmarden, with the chapel of Westmarden; the church of Bergham," Bargham? "of Tangmere, Slindon, and the church of Falmere, with the chapel of Burgmeria, chapel of Swanbergh, of Horsted," Keynes; "of Dicheninge, and of Belandre," Bolney, probably, the priory possessing land there; "and of Lameria; of Stedham, with the chapel of Hedser," Heyshott; "the church of Petworth, with the chapel of Buddington," Burton; "the church of Tullington," Tillington; "and of Coate," Coates. The deed also names the "churches of Rotingden, Kingston, and Iford," with the chapels of Balsdeane in the first, and Swanbergh in the last, mentioned parish. The date is defective, "A.D. 11 . . ," but perhaps was not long after Seffrid's appointment to the bishopric. (See Horsfield's Suss. I, note to 116, and his History and Antiquities of Lewes and its Vicinity, II, App. IV.)

There were two hospitals in Lewes. That of St. James near the gate of St. Pancras priory; and St. Nicholas in Westout (near the western entrance into the town, where four roads meet. Horsfield's Lewes) for thirteen poor brethren and sisters in each. St. Nicholas is said to owe its origin to the founder of the priory. (Tann. Sussex xx, 2, 3, in Monast. VI, 777.) Of St. James's Hospital the stonework of a window, with a fragment of one of the walls of the chancel of the hospital chapel yet remain in a field opposite the residence called Southover Priory. (Mantell's Ramble &c. 31.)—4 May A.D. 1237, Philip, chaplain and vicar of "Rottingeden," gave to Lewes priory a messuage at Lewes "in magno vico in parochia ecclesie Sancti Sepulchri;—in the high street in the parish of the Holy Sepulchre." (I find no other notice of a parish in Lewes so named. A. H.) In October 1319 the prior of Lewes alluded to a pension, then "penitus evacuata, wholly made void," formerly paid him from the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter "procellis et tempestatibus penitus sine relevamine prostrat', irrecoverably prostrated by storms and tempests." (Chartulary of the Priory of St. Pancras.)—The cellars of the Star Inn are a well-preserved specimen of E.E. masonry, constructed principally of chalk, and appearing, from their arrangement, to have been originally intended for their present purpose. They contain a frame of iron, which is traditionally said to have been used in the burning of those persons, who suffered at Lewes during the Marian persecutions.

159. LINCH.—This is styled a chapel in (Val. Eccl.), though now ranking as a rectory.—The ancient building is stated to have occupied a different site from the present. (Dallaway.) The latter was completed A.D. 1705. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 103.)

160. LINCHMERE—Is only a perpetual curacy.—In this parish are some remains of the priory of Shoolbred. (Dallaway.) Wolinchmere or Shulbred priory was founded by Ralph de Ardern, though Leland calls him Ralph Ardent. (Monast. VI, 580.)

161. LINDFIELD.—This is a church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels, south porch with a parvise, north and south transepts, and square west tower with shingled spire. The tower may be E.E. with later windows and buttresses; it is in two stages, the upper *very* short. The lower part of the wall of the church, particularly the northern, is older than the upper portion, being of rubble masonry. The north transept was entirely rebuilt in the recent repairs. Body of the building Perp.

Some scraps of good Perp. carved woodwork have been preserved. The doors in the north chancel and the west end of the south aisle are closed. During repairs of Lindfield church some timber of the old chancel roof was sold, of which a tie-beam and wall-piece are now placed conspicuously in the staircase of a new house at Hixted Place, in Twineham. Where also, under the front windows of the same building, are some carved stones, which formed the sides of a Perp. altar-tomb, removed from Lindfield church.—In the street of this village are many old timber houses.

162. Litlington.—This church includes chancel, nave with south porch, and a small shingled spire, or large bell-turret, over the west end. In the chancel are two sedilia with an E.E. shaft between them; at an unusual height from the pavement, which may have been lowered. There are also, a perfectly plain piscina, and two brackets in the eastern wall. The roof of the chancel, which is sadly covered with whitewash, seems about coeval with a good screen between the chancel and the nave. Remains of the roodloft exist. In the north wall of the chancel is a Perp. tomb-arch. Chancel is Norm.; frames of two small windows being visible, externally, in the east end, on each side of the present three-light Perp. window. The font is a plain octagon, with stem and base, Perp. The west end of this church seems to have been rebuilt in the Dec. period, or earlier. The south windows of the chancel, being pointed, appear to be E.E.; those opposite are round-headed Norm. Other Norm. windows, though closed, are perceptible; wherefore the walls generally may belong to that style, the diagonal buttresses having been added subsequently. In the north-west angle of the nave is a very small newel stair, once leading to a bell-turret, which, from marks on the exterior, must formerly have existed above, though it has now entirely vanished, its successor, now containing the bells, being fixed over the centre of the west end of the nave roof. The church-door is ancient, and retains its antique bolt.

163. Lodsworth.—This church has on the southern side "an open cloister of timber-work, connected with the porch." (Dallaway.) It was originally a chapelry to Easebourne, being so named in (Val. Eccl.)

164. Lordington.—In (*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Lerdytone" is named, as also in (N.R.), where it is styled a parish, "paroichia;" and in (Val. Eccl.) we have "Racton cum Lurdyton," which latter title is (in Ecton's Lib. Val.) changed into Hurdyton; upon

what authority I know not, though certainly in (*D.B.*) "Harditone," no doubt the same place, is mentioned in connection with Racton and Marden. The official designation is still "Racton, R., with Lordington, C." (Clergy List.)—Lordyton, now Lordington, was a parish previous to A. D. 1270, and in Bishop Rede's register is called a rectory, though now only a tithing in the parish of Racton, which is said to have been united with Lordington by Bp. Rich. Praty in 1440. (Dallaway.)

165. Loxwood—Is a chapelry in the parish of Wisborough Green. The chapel was erected by licence from Bp. Rob. Praty, A.D. 1414. (Cartwright's Dallaway.)

166. Lullington.—This church is "only twenty feet long by twenty broad exterior measure. Some ruins of the west end prove, beyond doubt, that the present building is only the chancel of the original edifice; and tradition says, that it was reduced to its present state in the time of Cromwell." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 329.) The appearance of this apology for a church, with its small wooden bell-turret over the west end, is far from imposing. Its five windows are lancets, long, and much splayed within. Lullington was formerly annexed to Alciston; on which place see the Note.

167. Malling, South.—This place is distinguished as South Malling, with reference to the Mallings in Kent.—The collegiate church here, dedicated to St. Michael, is said to have been founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West Saxons, who died A. D. 688; though the Archbishops of Canterbury are accounted the modern founders. (Monast. VI, 1470.)

The present church was erected between 1626 and 1628, and consecrated in 1632. (Horsfield's Lewes, II, 169.) At Southeram in this parish, situated about three quarters of a mile south of Cliffe Church, was formerly a chapel. After having been converted into a cottage, every vestige of the ancient building was removed in 1837.

168. Marden.—To a portion of "Meredone" manor belonged "a house in Chichester yielding one penny." (*D. B.*) Earl Roger possessed four Meredones.

East Marden—Church consists of only a nave. (Dallaway.) East and North Marden alone are mentioned in (Val. Eccl.)

169. Marden, Up.—Is united to Compton. (Clergy List.)—The wall-plate of this church is represented as an example of the E.E. style, bearing the tooth moulding. (Rickman, 122, ed. 1848.)

170. Marden, West—Is now comprehended in the parish of Up. Marden, but formerly it possessed its own chapel, which was named by Bp. Seffrid II toward the conclusion of the twelfth century. See the latter part of the Note on Lewes.

171. Maresfield.—A small sand-stone church of chancel, nave, north porch, and west tower, the latter, as in other examples in the same style, large in proportion to the remainder of the edifice. To improve the interior accommodation the porch has been removed from the nave to the tower. The church contains some good ancient woodwork. Some small window-frames yet visible in the rubble wall of the chancel indicate that to be of E.E. date (if not earlier), but the east window is Dec. In the chancel are a plain piscina, and three iron grave-slabs, one with an inscription A. D. 1667. Both nave and tower seem to be Perp.: of the latter the arch is remarkably lofty.—At Nutley in this parish, near the chapel-of-ease recently erected there, is known to have existed a free chapel, which was attached to Lancaster Great Park, within the royalty of Ashdown forest, as part of the lordship of Pevensey, possessing sixty acres of land by grant from one of the De Aquila family. It is yet remembered, when ruined walls four feet above the ground, with stone mullions still remaining therein, were standing in "The Chapel Wood," but the whole has now long been removed. A broken font, apparently E.E., which was dug up in the vicinity, is now preserved at Maresfield vicarage. An entry in the old register of the parish records, that, A. D. 1541, the sacramental cup of Nutley chapel was transferred to Maresfield church.—(Val. Eccl.) describes a "chantry" of "Maryfeld," which name I conceive to signify Maresfield. And elsewhere, under the valuation of Michelham priory, the "Free Chapel" of "Merysfeld" is mentioned. But there is nothing to explain whether or not the chantry was within the parish church, or whether its chapel stood in another part of the parish. Neither does it appear what is intended by the "Free Chapel," though it may be presumed to be that already spoken of.

172. Mayfield.—A. D. 1389 the church and nearly the whole village of Mayfield were destroyed by fire, but the palace seems to have escaped. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 417.) This statement may give the date and style of the existing church.—Mayfield is well known for the remains of a palace belonging to the see of Canterbury; wherein, as might be anticipated, was a

domestic chapel. (For "Historical and Architectural Notices of Mayfield Palace" consult Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 221 et seq. See also Ib. 179.) (Val. Eccl.) alludes to a park as existing here.

173. Middleton.—This parish contains only about 310 statute acres. The manse is destroyed. The church is small and low. The south aisle, tower, and half the chancel, with the whole south side of the churchyard, have been absorbed, and are now covered with shingle. The latter is entirely desolate. (Cartwright's Dallaway.) The name appears in the (Clergy List) notwithstanding. The church has now, 1847, entirely vanished.

174. Midhurst.—This place is not estimated in (*A. D.* 1291), and in (Val. Eccl.) is described as a chapel to Easebourne, together with others; of which one was Tadham, now Todham. There are two places or properties of that name, Great and Little, in the parish of Midhurst, south-eastward from the town, near the river Rother.* The chapel was at Great Todham, but is now destroyed. See Easebourne.

When Midhurst was constituted a parish, distinct from Easebourne, is not discoverable. (Dallaway; who considers, that both places are included in *D. B.* under the name of Easebourne.)—Midhurst is still only a perpetual curacy.

In the old castle also was a chapel, and another, we may presume, at the house of the Knights of St. John, who possessed a commandery here. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 93, 94.)

175. Milland—Or Tuxlithe chapelry, is annexed to Trotton (Horsfield's Suss. II, 90), but the name is omitted in the (Clergy List).

176. Mountfield.—From Horsfield's description of the church (Suss. I, 564), it seems to be Norm.—Near Mountfield is an estate called Glat- or Glot-tingham. "In a wood, called the Castle Wood, is the site of the ancient mansion; a space of seven rods by ten rods is contained within the foundations, considerable remains of which have been dug up for the stone

* Two rivers in different parts of the county of Sussex bear this name, Rother. The one above mentioned rises near the border of Hampshire, south of Petersfield, traverses Cowdray Park, and joins the Arun at Hardham. The other Rother rises in or near Rotherfield, runs by Etchingham and Salehurst, until, on the eastern boundary of Bodiam, where it receives the small stream called Kent Ditch, it divides the counties of Sussex and Kent as far as the sea, into which it falls at Rye. This last must be the river alluded to in the Saxon Chronicle, compare the Note on Limpne, Kent, as disemboguing at Limme in the ninth century; because, from Hithe to Rye, and even farther westward, no other stream will answer the description of "running from the great forest called Andred;" and, in addition to written documents, that this river many centuries ago passed northward wide of its present course is sufficiently proved by the discovery, A.D. 1822, of an ancient vessel, between fifty and sixty feet long, which was buried in an old channel of the Rother, the soil being eleven feet deep above the gunwale. For further remarks upon these topics consult the Note on Newenden, Kent.

within these few years. As the adjoining farm is called Mountfield Park it is probable there was once a park belonging to this mansion. The space above described is completely surrounded by a moat, now nearly dry. It is remarkable, that the site above mentioned, with about ten or twelve acres of land, is in the parish of Etchingham, though at a considerable distance from it, and completely surrounded by Mountfield." (Ut sup. I, 563.)

177. MUNDHAM, NORTH.—The font is "a very large and plain cylinder of black marble." (Dallaway.)—In (Val. Eccl.) we read of "Halnacre cum Mundham," the latter place having been separately named as a vicarage, of which the rectory belonged to Boxgrove Priory.—The chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, Halnaker, "founded by one of the St. Johns before 1348, was at the end of the north aisle" of Mundham church. (Horsfield, in his Sussex, from Dallaway.)—To this chantry the above citation from (Val. Eccl.) must apply. I find no record of any church or chapel at Halnaker (though there was very probably a private chapel in old Halnaker House) but even the statement from Dallaway does not, I conceive, militate against the existence of such an edifice previous to A.D. 1348. See the Note on Poynings. The name "Helnache" occurs more than once in (*D. B.*), and the estate must have been of considerable importance in early times. —Of Runcton, lying eastward of Mundham, it is stated, that, on the dissolution of the monastic establishments, the manor was charged with "a pension to the chapel of Runcton, now demolished." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 46.) No other account of this chapel has been met with.—South Mundham is within the parish of Pagham. (Ut sup. II, 65.)

178. NEWHAVEN.—In (Val. Eccl.), and still in official documents called "alias Meeching." Though the place is generally known only as "Newhaven," part of the town, namely, that from the high street by the side of the river to the mouth of the harbour, is said to be yet named Meeching. I cannot recognise this place among those mentioned in (*D. B.*), yet that it was an ancient settlement is evident from the church, of which the original portion, comprising central tower and chancel, is Norm., and probably early. The nave is very modern. The east end is circular, not constructed with straight sides, and the connecting wall rounded; but the plan of the apse commences from the tower, though not from thence forming a complete semicircle; consequently the chancel is small. The three original windows

are filled up, but their cases are visible on the outside, showing them to have been very small, and rebated for glass externally. The existing windows also are small, and round-headed. From the appearance of the tower it is clear the church never had transepts. For the opinion of the Rev. J. L. Petit respecting this building consult (Archæol. Journ. V, 138, 139.)—Near the sea, westward of the river, are the remains of an ancient camp, of considerable dimensions, having high earthworks on the landward side.

179. Newick—Church consists of chancel, nave with north aisle (added about A.D. 1836) Dec. south porch, and square western tower. The chancel is E.E., having Dec. windows under earlier arches. There are a piscina and two sedilia, all rich. In the nave were formerly four small Norm. windows, of which two and a Norm. door were obliterated in erecting the aisle: one window still appears in the south wall.

180. Newtimber.—(Val. Eccl.) mentions the "Ecclia de Shotynber," which, from comparison of the entries, must evidently signify Newtimber. The church is very small, comprising a small square western tower, nave and chancel with no external distinction between them, and a projection on the north side of the nave. This last and the tower were added A.D. 1839. A lancet window in the north wall, and another in the southern indicate an E.E. date for the building. The east window contains two or three fragments of coloured glass.—A.D. 960 Eadgar, king of all Britain, restored by charter to a certain Wulfric sundry lands, of which he had been deprived for some offence; namely, "Æscesburah," Ashburnham? "denicceswyrth, garanford, cifanlea, stanmere," Stanmer, "ceadelanwyrth, boxoran, bennanham," Beddingham? "wyrtingas," Wartling? "ticceburnan, steddanham," Stedham, "tullingtun," Tillington, "pæccingas," Patching, "puningas," Poynings, "intimbre," Newtimber. (Cod. Dipl. II, 360.)

Newtimber Place is an old moated mansion, constructed of brick. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 179.) Saddlescombe, now simply a farm, of which the house stands in this parish, though nearer to Poynings, is an ancient manor, extending into Newtimber, Hurst Pierpoint, Twineham, and Bolney. I can find no confirmatory evidence, but I should conjecture, that a preceptory of Knights Templars, mentioned in the Monasticon, was more likely to have been established here, than in the parish of Sedlescombe near Battle. Comp. the Note on that place.

181. Ninfield.—In the account of the possessions of the Earl of Eu, near the commencement, the manor of Nerewelle is described, in the domain of which was a church; "in dominio habet Robbertus unam carucam et æcclesiam,—Robert has one plough and a church." (*D. B.*) No hundred is mentioned, so that no clue is here afforded for ascertaining the place designed. But among the lands of Battle Abbey we find named "Nirefeld," as being held by the Earl of Eu, "quod tenet comes de Ow:" the only places belonging to the earl, to which this sentence can apply, being those elsewhere alluded to as "Nerewelle" and "Nedrefelle." The latter is noticed after "Montifelle,," now Mountfield, in Hailesaltede hundred, and is easily recognised as Netherfield, which has given a title to a hundred, but is now merely a small hamlet. With the first, "Nerewelle," as already stated, no hundred is named; but it follows Hoo, Catsfield, and Medehei; which last I cannot identify. The paragraph, containing the above quotation respecting Nirefeld, is headed certainly with the title of a hundred, Totenore, but it seems hardly possible, that all the places there enumerated can be included in that hundred; and the conclusion manifestly appears to be, that the Domesday names "Nirefeld" and "Nerewelle" are really the same, and can only signify Ninfield; to which accordingly the Earl of Eu's church of Nerewelle has been assigned, together with the Domesday names.—Ninfield church comprises chancel, nave, south porch (of which the sides have been renewed with brick) and large wooden bell-turret over the west end of the nave. The chancel has E.E. windows; the western is Dec. The church was not entered.

182. Nonneminstre.—I strongly suspect, that this name is intended for another portion of the manor of Lolinminstre. "Abbatia de Almanesches tenet de comite Nonneminstre. Esmund presbyter tenuit de rege Edwardo,—The abbey of Almanesches holds Nouneminstre of the earl. Esmund priest held it of King Edward." (*D. B.*) If Bp. Tanner's notion of the early connection between Leominster priory and the above-named Norman abbey be correct (refer to the Note on Leominster) the quotation from (*D. B.*) positively affirms one also between that abbey and Nonneminstre; a fair presumption in favour of my conjecture, that Lolinminstre and Nonneminstre are nearly or quite identical. Moreover both places are noticed under the same hundred, Risberg, the description of Nonneminstre following immediately after that of Lolinminstre and its members,

NORTHAM

and it had been held formerly in the same manner, namely, from the king. It is however not stated, as of Lolinminstre, that Nonneminstre had paid no tax, "numquam geldavit;" but neither is that said of Totintone and Warnecham. From the mention of it in K. Alfred's will Leominster was evidently a considerable place at an early period, therefore may well have possessed a church in two divisions of the manor. In fact this Nonneminstre church may have been identical with that named as at Warningcamp in (*A. D.* 1291), though not in that portion of the manor, which is noticed in (*D. B.*) under the title of Warnecham. It is declared of Nonneminstre, that the whole manor comprised thirteen hides, including a wood feeding twenty hogs, and the valuation of three separate holdings is given. "Ibi æcclesia et iv servi et ii salinæ de xxx denariis, silva de xx porcis. T. R. E. valebat xx libras, et post xvi libras; modo xxv libras.—There is a church, and four serfs, and two saltpans of thirty pence, a wood of twenty hogs. In the time of K. Edward it was worth £20, and afterwards £16; now £25." (*D. B.*) The question may arise, whether it is possible, that the name, we are now trying to identify, may signify merely "The Nuns' Minster." As already remarked in the Note on Meopham, Kent, in very early times the term "Minster" seems to have been applied not to a church generally, but to one connected with a monastic establishment of some kind. The above supposition is perhaps not altogether unlikely, because, first, it is clear that, as above stated, the two places, Lolinminstre and Nonneminstre, if separate, could not be far apart; and secondly, (*D. B.*) declares that Nonneminstre was held by the abbey of Almanesches, and reference to the account of Leominster will show, that the priory there is considered to have been a cell to the very same Norman abbey.

183. North Chapel—Was a portion of Petworth parish till severed by act of parliament, A.D. 1693. (Cartwright's Dallaway.) The church "has lately been much enlarged and improved." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 183.)

184. Northiam.—Of this church the chancel was rebuilt about A.D. 1835 much larger, with another addition on the northern side; when it is to be regretted, that three sedilia with canopies (mentioned in Horsfield's Suss.) were not preserved. The old part of the building consists of nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and square west tower with battlements, stair-turret, and a small stone spire, which last is unique in the district. More than half the tower is Norm., and deserving

of attentive examination, as it presents some features, which *may* indicate very considerable antiquity. In the nave and aisles are E.E., Dec., and late Perp. portions. I would recommend the tower of this church as a study, it containing in the coigns stones of a kind not commonly found, but resembling those employed in a portion, of uncertain date, of Apledore church, Kent; the Note on which place compare.

Sir Henry Ellis (in his Introd. to Domesday Book, I, 314, note) considers the Domesday "Hiham" to be 'Iham, the site of Winchelsea. Presumptuous as it must be acknowledged in me to differ from such an authority, I am convinced he is wrong, and that Northiam is the place intended. It is described among the possessions of the Earl of Eu, in "Staple" hundred, the manor first named being "Werste," Ewhurst; the next "Bodeham," Bodiam; then "Hiham;" after which follow "Salescome," Sedlescombe; "Lordistret," (I think there is some place in that neighbourhood now called Lordstreet, but cannot recollect where, nor obtain any information to support my notion), and some other names, which I cannot identify: the modern Staple Cross, whence we may presume the hundred derived its appellation, being a well-known spot with a considerable population, partly, if not entirely, in the parish of Ewhurst, between Northiam and Battle. Again, just previously, among the very same possessions, "Checeham," Icklesham, and "Dodimere," Udimere, appear in the hundred of "Babinrerode:" in that of "Gestelinges, Gestelinges," Guestling, and "Luet," which is uncertain; Horsfield deems it Pett: in the hundred of "Colespore, Pleidenam," Playden, "Idene," Iden, "Glesham," Leesham, and others unknown: beside that another portion of Luet is mentioned in "Baldeslei" hundred. Respecting the identity of the greater number, if not all, of these places there can be no doubt; and as they form a complete belt inland around Winchelsea, they allow no space for so extensive a hundred as that of Staple evidently was. The supposition that the (*D. B.*) title "Hiham" designates the site of modern Winchelsea would completely sever the spot from the remaining members of the hundred, to which it belonged; whereas, if we understand Northiam to be the place intended, it appears in close and appropriate connection with the other portions of the district described. My idea seems to have been that of Mr. Hayley, as collected from Sir H. Ellis's quotation of his MSS. (in the note to p. 317 of Vol. I of the Introduction). It must be admitted, that in (*A. D.* 1291) we find

"Ecclia de Nordhamme" in the deanery of Dallington, or Northiam, and "Ecclia de Yham" in that of Hastings; the latter, it is not disputed, signifying one of the churches in the new town of Winchelsea: see the Note on that place. This fact however does not, I contend, invalidate my argument from its location in the hundred of Staple, that the Domesday "Hiham" is Northiam; though it may prove, that, 200 years after, of two places bearing the same name, it was necessary to distinguish one by the addition of "North."—Brickwall is an ancient mansion here, constructed of brick, with numerous brick walls around it. There are some richly ornamented chimneys, and the whole deserves inspection.

185. Nuthurst.—In this church are some remains of coloured glass, and (apparently) a piscina. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 268.)—About a quarter of a mile from Nuthurst Lodge, overgrown with underwood, are vestiges of an ancient castle, or hunting-seat. It was a circular edifice, surrounded by two moats. Foundations are yet traceable, and the well is perfect, about forty yards northwards from the outer moat. (Horsfield, ut sup. 267; and Dallaway's West. Suss. III, 361.)

186. Ore.—Brass: man and woman, arms and inscription lost. Ore Place, originally erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was "afterwards converted into a religious house. About the house and grounds relics of antiquity are not unfrequently found." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 440, 439.)

187. Ovingdean.—This small church comprises chancel, nave, south porch, and western tower. The tower is E.E., the porch was perhaps Dec., but has recently been rebuilt, the remainder is late Norm. with a plain north door walled up. The east window, now built up, was plain round-headed Norm., not prepared to receive glass. Some E.E. windows have been inserted, and some modern ones. An E.E. aisle; or Dec., if the old porch was in that style; has been added (but was long ago destroyed) on the southern side of the nave and chancel, but not reaching to the end of the latter. That this was an addition is proved by the soffits of the arches intersecting the frames of two small Norm. windows. Here is a small portion of rather good Dec. wooden screen-work.

188. Pagham.—"There is a church, and a church in Chichester rendering sixty-four pence." (*D. B.*) (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Pagham cum capella." Ruins of the chapel of St. Andrew in this parish existed in Dallaway's time.—On a slab in the chancel of the church is an inscription in "Longobardic" characters

partially obliterated. Some vestiges of the ancient archiepiscopal palace are quite visible. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 66.) This place is said to have been given to Bp. Wilfrid by King Cædvalla A.D. 687, when, lamenting the devastations he had perpetrated in Kent and elsewhere, he resigned his crown, and went to Rome. (X Script. p. 2207, quoted in a note to 254 of Bed. Hist. Eccl. ed. 1846.)

189. PARHAM.—Of this church "the font is entirely of lead." (Cartwright's Dallaway.) On the font are the arms of Andrew Peverell, M.P. for the county A.D. 1351. The church was repaired and modernised in 1800. Parham House is a spacious Elizabethan mansion, having the arms of Q. Elizabeth on the roof of the entrance-hall, and coloured glass in some of the windows. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 157.)

190. PATCHAM.—This church is small, comprising only chancel, nave with south porch, and small western tower. About 1825 to 1830 the building was repaired, and the walls are so cased in plaster, that their construction cannot be distinguished, but the interior of the west window in the tower indicates that portion to be Norm., or rather Tr. Norm., the arch (if original and unaltered) being pointed. The east window is, not good, Dec., of which style there is another, better, window in the nave, the remainder being late Perp. and modern. The chancel contains a mutilated piscina. The font is modern.

191. PATCHING.—(*A. D.* 1291), in the deanery of Arundel, "Vicarius de Fassing—note, Passing;" which is marked as signifying Patching. This small church has been completely renovated within some few years. It consists only of chancel, nave with south porch, and a tower near the centre of the north side. The original windows of the nave being lancets (two late Perp. have been inserted) they claim at least an E.E. date for this portion. From the shallow buttresses, divided into stages, the lower part of the tower is probably Tr. Norm., which is intimated also by the interior, where arches remain in both north and south walls. The exterior of the edifice is entirely covered by plaster.

192. PENHURST.—This very small church is stated to contain a few fragments of coloured glass; also an iron grave-slab, A.D. 1703. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 561.)

193. PETWORTH.—The church has been so greatly altered by modern repairs, that the old work is generally concealed, but the south windows of the chancel are early Dec.—In alterations of

Petworth House the chapel of the old mansion was preserved. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 178.)

194. PEVENSEY.—This is a very interesting church, comprising nave with north and south aisles, chancel and tower. It is kept clean and in good repair, though it has been sadly barbarised. The east end, including the chancel arch and tower, is E.E., but the nave appears somewhat later. The chancel arch is very fine; lofty, with rich, foliated capitals, much resembling those of Stockbury church, Kent (see Gloss. of Archit.). The chancel, which is long, is a good specimen of the style, having three sharp-pointed lancet windows at the east end, and others irregularly placed, at the sides; but, proh pudor! thirty-five feet are shut off by a most tasteless wooden partition, and left in darkness, all but a small part of one window being bricked up. The stone mullions too have been removed from all the other windows of the church, in which wooden frames have been inserted. In two of the pillars, one on either side of the nave, very small ogée-headed niches have been hollowed out, as if to contain images. The tower is in an unusual position, at the east end of the north aisle, and probably was once higher than at present. Beyond it eastward are vestiges of buildings, part of the original structure, and perhaps forming two separate chapels, communicating, as we may now see, with the chancel by two distinct arches. The exterior remains indicate some peculiarity in the termination of those buildings toward the east. On the south side, at the western end of the chancel, are marks in the exterior wall of a transept, answering to the tower on the north. —(Val. Eccl.) mentions the chantry of Northhyde; which chapel stood in the marshes north-eastward, two miles from Pevensey. It appears in Speede's map A. D. 1610; and in Walker's modern map of Sussex "ruins of Northly chapel" are placed in the above direction from Pevensey, where two inclosures are still called "Great," and "Little, Chapel Fields." The proper name is Northey, probably from its situation. (See Chronicles of Pevensey, 51.)—The hospital of St. John Baptist here is mentioned in the "Customs of Pevensey." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 306.) This must be a confused second account of the almshouse in four tenements, called as above, which he declares to be in the parish of Westham; where see the Note.

Beside the chapel of Northhyde, or Northey, already noticed, there were others in the neighbourhood. There is some allusion to a "free chapel" within the precincts of the castle. Horsey

possessed its chapel at the period of the Nonæ Return about A.D. 1341. Mankesey, now called Manxey, was even styled a parish in 1477, and a piece of land there is yet named "Church Acre." (Chronicles of Pevensey, 51, 52, 53: which work contains likewise a more detailed description than the above of Pevensey church.) For chapels in Pevensey Level see also the Notes on Hailsham and Willingdon.—Pevensey castle is particularly deserving of attention. Great part of the outer wall, inclosing an area of nearly ten acres, is entire, especially at the entrance, and it may be traced clearly where it has fallen. This is an undoubted Roman structure, and the spots, where the masonry was repaired, when the ruins were converted into an English fortress, are easily, on careful examination, to be distinguished from the original work. The old walls must have been in ruins before the landing of K. William I, and though a small addition of Norman character proves that some attention was paid to the ancient fortress, no visible part of the keep is in the Norm. style, so far as I am able to judge; but the few remaining mouldings and the contour of the arches bear such a resemblance to those of the church, as to afford strong reason to believe, that both edifices belong to the same period, or nearly so. In the breach of the Roman wall, which the more modern keep occupied, one of the original towers was thrown down, apparently from being undermined in some manner; and as it rested in a sloping position upon the ground as firmly as rock, the builders of the keep adopted it into their plan by constructing upon it the exterior approach to a sally-port or postern-gate. For fuller particulars consult the (Chronicles of Pevensey). In the Archæol. Journal (IV, 203 to 217,) the writer has endeavoured to show, at some length, that Pevensey possesses a title to be considered the site of the Romano-British city of Anderida or Andredesceaster far superior to those of any other spots, in favour of which that claim has been advanced hitherto. (See also Arch. Journ. V, 229.) This subject has been resumed in the present work under Newenden, Kent.

195. Piddinghoe.—The church now comprises chancel, nave with north aisle and south porch, and western tower with a shingled spire. The nave had formerly a south aisle, which is now destroyed; and the chancel had north and south chapels, also removed. The nave-roof is high-pitched, and extends over the aisle. The chancel arch is lofty and handsome, but the east window is walled up. In the churchyard stands, as a grave-

stone, an old cross of Sussex sandstone. See a notice of this church (Archæol. Journal, VI, 139, 140.) This is one of the very few round-towered churches in this county; the others being Southease, which adjoins Piddinghoe to the north, and St. Michael's in Lewes. From the opinion that this peculiarity of construction was "evidently designed for better defence," (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 9,) I must venture to dissent, deeming far preferable the idea, which has been suggested, that the adoption of the form originated from the quality of the building material most common in the districts, where these round towers exist. It must be observed, that in, I believe it may be said, *all* such localities, no other stone, at least in available quantity, is found, beside flints, and a sort of rubble sparingly scattered perhaps in small pieces in the soil. Both these kinds not simply make inferior walls generally, but are also especially unfit for coigns; when therefore means or inclination were wanting for importing a better article from a distance, it is easy to imagine the church architects departing from the customary square figure, and erecting their towers round, in which shape, it is manifest, they could be rendered more durable, with the materials they possessed, than if formed quadrangular. In the flint churches it will be perceived, that the angles of the towers, when square, are usually, though not always, and those of the body of the edifice most frequently, strengthened with hewn stone; and even should a few examples of this class be produced, as may be done, having neither round towers nor coigns of wrought stone, this circumstance cannot be admitted to invalidate the supposition as to the object, which it was intended to serve by employing the round figure in church towers. "These towers, in every district, are built of rough flint, those of Sussex being meaner structures than the rest.—None are of freestone; but, with one exception (Taseburgh, Norfolk) freestone is used, more or less, in the dressings of all the towers I have seen.—Whether they owe their form rather to the fitness of the flinty material of the country for the circular shape, *so productive of strength*, than to caprice and fashion, it is difficult to decide; particularly when we reflect, . . . that they abound in some, and are rare, or not to be found at all, in other districts, where flint is the natural production: that they are imitations of the military round tower I think highly probable; &c." (Mr. Gage, in Archæologia, XXIII, 10 to 17, quoted in Gloss. of Archit. art. Tower.) Of the above extract I would direct attention to the

four words in italics; but consult the two works referred to. The round towers of churches might, as observed by Mr. Gage, be "imitations of the military round tower," on account of the greater solidity of that form, especially with inferior materials, as learned from experience; without any view to their use as defensive buildings.

A grass field in this parish, situated north of the village, immediately beyond and above the Pottery, and impending over the road to Lewes, appears a not unlikely spot, whereon to search for Roman remains. After hot, dry weather I have here traced, by the withered herbage, numerous foundations of walls. Evidently an extensive settlement of some kind existed in this field at some period or other; and I can hear of no recollection or tradition of modern erections of any kind. The place seems inviting for the site of a villa, where no apprehension of ague was felt, being sheltered by higher ground on one side, and commanding a good view over the valley, in ancient times the estuary, of the Ouse to the opposite hills.

196. Piecombe.—A church of chancel, nave, small low western tower, and north porch. The outer walls and tower are original, the remainder was rebuilt about A.D. 1844, the whole being thickly coated with plaster. The tower is perhaps Tr. Norm. In the chancel is a double piscina under an ogée, cinquefoiled arch, apparently Dec. Here are also many encaustic paving-tiles. The font is round, upon a modern stem, with carving in very slight relief. It is curious, and may be of Norm. date, or even earlier.

197. Plaistow.—This chapelry, in the parish of Kirdford, is a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury without cure of souls or stipend. The building is not earlier than the sixteenth century, if so early, erected probably for the convenience of the archbishop's tenant at Plaistow Place, now a farm-house, containing some vestiges of the ancient mansion, particularly a ceiling.

198. Playden.—The free chapel of Playden beside Rye was alienated by K. Henry VII to the Abbey of Westminster for the building of the Lady Chapel at the east end of the abbey church and other purposes. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 506, note [2].) No reference to any authority is there given, and no other mention of the chapel has been met with. There was formerly a hospital here. (Ut sup. 506.) It is however asserted to be in Rye. "Pleydone—This hospital, *in the parish of Rye*, was of ancient

date, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, &c." (Monast. VI, 777.) This establishment is mentioned again under Rye.

199. Plumpton—Church consists of chancel, nave with south porch, and western tower with shingled spire. The building is wider than usual in proportion to its length. The chancel seems E.E. The nave and tower have been too much patched to admit of discerning their character. The font is perhaps Tr. Norm., square, on a large round stem, with small shafts at the angles. The south door may be Norm., or Tr. Norm. The west window and west door in the tower are Perp. insertions.—Plumpton Place is deserving of notice, but has been greatly altered, to render it a modern habitation. It has parts of different dates, but a close scrutiny is necessary to qualify for a detailed description. The house now contains some tapestry, which was removed thither from Halland House in the parish of Laughton.—Plumpton Place was once surrounded by a large moat, now partially filled up, over which was a drawbridge. The owner, Leonard Mascall, temp. K. Henry VIII, is traditionally said to have brought hither the first carp, which were introduced into England. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 230.) An approach to the house has been formed, instead of the old bridge, by filling up a very small portion of the moat, which is unaltered otherwise, and on the northern side of the mansion is a fine piece of water.

200. Poling.—The church is a small building, comprising chancel, nave, south aisle, modern south porch, and western tower. The piers and arches between the nave and aisle, perhaps also their outer walls, are Tr. Norm.; the remainder appears to be Perp. The passage to the roodloft from the east end of the aisle into the chancel is still open. Brass, half length: Walter Davy, vicar.—The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery at Poling. The chapel is now converted into a dwelling-house, near the spot, where the annual fair is held. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 143.)

201. Portslade.—A church of chancel, nave, south aisle and porch, and western tower. The chancel is E.E., containing a piscina, and three sedilia under trefoiled arches and a string-course. The nave with the piers and arches is Tr. Norm.; but the aisle, which once had an addition at the east end, appears to be E.E.; the porch is very plain, and later. The tower is E.E., except the upper part, which is Perp., to which style the font also belongs. The floor of the nave is an inclined plane, rising eastward,

though almost imperceptibly. However when new fittings were required, and they had been made perpendicular, it was necessary for the carpenter to alter his work. Recently upon the interior of the south wall of this church were discovered some fresco paintings, which are represented and described in (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 161 et seq.)—North of the chancel of the church, forming the churchyard wall on that side, and in the pleasure-grounds of J. Borrer, Esq., are the ruins of an ancient manor-house, still exhibiting two tolerably perfect double-light round-headed windows. Of one the dividing mullion has a decidedly Norm. capital, though the moulding surrounding the inner side of the window has an E.E., or more properly Tr. Norm., character. One fragment of wall is three feet three inches thick, others two feet ten inches, and one foot ten inches, of great solidity, and seeming to have been overthrown by violence. One window looks into the churchyard, in which below the surface still exist foundations of two walls, running from the old mansion to the north-east and the north-west angles of the chancel of the church. The latest date I should assign to this erection is early E.E., and it may be still older.

202. Poynings.—A plain Perp. cross church with a central tower, but no aisles, of dressed flint, the principal entrance being on the northern side, where is a porch; other doors existing at the west end, and in the south sides of both nave and chancel. This last contains a piscina, and three sedilia, in excellent condition. The font is an octagonal column of sandstone with trefoil-headed panels worked in the sides. Many encaustic tiles of various patterns are preserved in the church, and in the south transept are several mutilated grave-slabs, one of them having had an inscription in, apparently, Lombard letters. In the south-east angle of the building some portion of the outer wall of both chancel and south transept seems to have belonged to an earlier structure, the character of the masonry bearing a resemblance even to Norm. The general features of this church are so much like those of Alfriston, save that the latter is larger and more ornamented, that they probably were erected nearly at the same period, and perhaps even by the same architect. (See a detailed account of this interesting example in Arch. Journ. VI, 141 to 144.) Poynings church was struck by lightning about the beginning of August, A.D. 1849, and considerably injured.

"A chantry was founded by one of the Poynings family about a furlong from the church, which still retains the name of

Church-field" (sic). "It was afterwards removed into the south transept, which is divided from the nave by a gothic screen." It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 176.) This statement affords some countenance to the idea elsewhere expressed, that chantries and private chapels, originally distinct buildings, were, in some instances, subsequently transferred to the churches of their respective parishes.

203. Preston near Brighton.—This church has only chancel, nave, and small western tower; though insignificant in size, and possessing little ornament, this is an interesting building, being entirely in one style, E.E., without the admixture of any other. The east window has three lights, lancets, the central the highest, being placed side by side within a large arch. In the south wall of the chancel are a piscina, and three sedilia of different grades separated by shafts, all under trefoiled arches. In the north wall is an ambry; also a sepulchral monument, of which the brasses, which were small, are lost; below is a Perp. altar-tomb, the sides richly carved; in the slab of Weald marble is engraved a name dated about 1623. The south door, now built up, had a porch, but not original; the north door has none. On the nave wall, on either side of the chancel arch, are fresco paintings, which were uncovered some years ago, but they are very indistinct. The tower has a wooden cap; the font is modern.—"Prestetone" is stated in (*D.B.*) to be in "Sumerleg" hundred, which comprised besides only the manors of "Filleicham," Sidlesham; "Seleisie," Selsey; and "Westringes," Wittering; all belonging to the bishop, and held by him. Of Prestetone it is also declared, that "it was always attached to the monastery:—Ipse episcopus tenet Prestetone, et semper fuit in monasterio" (*D. B.*): that is, I conceive, the monastery connected with the cathedral. Being unable to discover any Preston in the neighbourhood of Sidlesham, &c., I was utterly at a loss to identify this place, but believe the matter to be explained by an entry in the (N. R.), which mentions "Preston *Episcopi*" after Patcham, before Blatchington, and among several other contiguous parishes. I therefore conclude Preston near Brighton to be the "Prestetone" described as above in (*D. B.*), and have assigned to it the Domesday name and church: but, if this is correct, it is a very strong example of what I have noted in some other instances, particularly Burgemere, of a hundred including a spot quite detached from the remainder. This vicarage is united with that

of Hove. The Prestons in this county are numerous, some being parishes, others not.

204. Preston, East.—This place, situated between Worthing and Little Hampton, is called East Preston in distinction from West Preston, an estate, it does not appear ever to have been a parish, in Rustington. The parish of East Preston has suffered from the encroachments of the sea, though less so than the adjoining one of Kingston. The terrier, dated 1635, mentions parcels of glebe land; there called "Holy Breadths," or, according to the spelling of the document, "Holly-breads;" which had been lost in the sea: for example, "The fourth Holly-bread is in the sea; item, Thomas Hixhood has one Holly-bread which is in the sea." Three parcels of glebe described in the terrier have been absorbed since it was made.—East Preston is annexed to Ferring.

This church consists of chancel, western tower terminating in a stone spire, north and west porches. The north door is of Norm. character, possibly replaced from an earlier building, and the lofty tower arch Perp.; in other respects the body of the edifice may be styled E.E., though the walls have been much patched; and the tower is later. In the east end are three round-headed long windows, the central larger and higher than the others, under as many arches divided by shafts of Weald marble with trefoil capitals. Some Perp. windows have been inserted, and other modern ones copied from them. The west porch is of stone, the northern recently rebuilt. Crosses have been formed of paving-tiles high up in three sides of the tower, of which two remain. There is no exterior mark of separation for the chancel, the roof of the nave having been reduced in height; but within are portions of a low stone wall, which seems to have been surmounted formerly by a wooden screen.

205. Pulborough.—Brasses: Thomas Harling, canon of Chichester, 1423; Mille and wife—he died 1452; Edmund Mille. A chapel, "now totally dilapidated," stood formerly at Newbridge in this parish. "Episc. Registr.: Capellæ de quibus non fit mentio in P. Nichol' Valore: Capella de Newberge in Pulbergh." (Cartwright's Dallaway.)—Old Place, of which some portion still exists, is said to have been erected temp. K. Henry VI, and that a barn belonging thereto appears from its lancet windows, &c. to be more ancient (Qy. Could this barn have been the original chapel? A. H.) Numerous Roman remains have been found in this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 163, 164.)

206. Rameslie.—"In Ghestelinges hundred. There are five churches paying sixty-four shillings. There are an hundred salt-pans of £8 15*s.* and seven acres of meadow, and a wood of two hogs. In the manor itself is a *new borough*, and there are sixty-four burgesses paying £8, less by two shillings. In Hastings are four burgesses and fourteen borderers, &c.—Ibi v æcclesiæ reddentes lxiiii solidos. Ibi c salinæ de viii libris et xv solidis, et vii acræ prati et silva ii porcorum de pasnagio. In ipso manerio est novum burgum, et ibi lxiiii burgenses reddentes viii libras ii solidis minus. In Hæstinges iiii burgenses et xiiii bordarii, &c." (*D. B.*) This description affords no clue for the identification of the spot intended, which, thus far, appears an utter impossibility, as no place, now existing in that part of Sussex, will answer to the above account. The hundred salt-pans imply close vicinity to the sea; it will be observed, that there is mention of a "*new borough*" in the "*very manor*," and that Hastings is specially named as a different place. It is hardly possible, that New Winchelsea can be meant, because Rameslie is declared to have possessed five churches A. D. 1086; whereas above two hundred years afterwards, when the town of Winchelsea had been removed to its present site, it contained only three churches, beside that the precise history, supported as it is by remaining documents, of that removal militates against such a supposition. Compare the Note on Winchelsea. The position of Rameslie in the hundred of Guestling seems to restrict our researches to a confined district, or perhaps the "new borough" of Rameslie might be found in an extension into Sussex of Promehill, belonging to the county of Kent, which was overwhelmed by the sea about A. D. 1280, temp. K. Edward I, and of which (consult the Note there) little appears to be known at this day, that little comprising somewhat conflicting statements. Originally I was disposed to think, that Rye (which is otherwise unnoticed in *D. B.*) might be signified by Rameslie, but the Note on that town will show, that there is evidence of its importance at an earlier date than temp. K. William I, when moreover it was known under its present appellation.

207. Ringmer—Church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and square bell-turret (nearly new) over the west end. There is also a late Perp. chapel at the east end of each aisle, the northern having *wooden* mullions to the windows; each chapel contains a piscina; the southern being mutilated. All the remaining old windows are Perp. under

square hoods. The piers between the nave and aisles seem to be Perp. The roof-timbers also are in that style, the tie-beams having good mouldings. The porch retains some ancient timber.—In this parish stands Broyle Place. The house is styled "very ancient," originally of brick, with later additions in stone. It is said to have been surrounded, temp. Q. Elizabeth, by a park, containing at least 1600 acres. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 350.) Though now reduced to a farm-house, it is an extensive pile of building, including some old chimneys. (Val. Eccl.) mentions Ringmer, Frakham, Plashet, and More parks.

208. Ripe.—"Ekyngton alias Ripe," (*A. D.* 1291). It is also called Eckyngton (in N. R.).—Part of the village street is still known as "Eckington Corner." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 353, note [1].)

209. Rodmel.—This little church consists of a western tower with a small heavy spire, nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a southern adjunct to the latter. Though not a very remarkable building, it has some peculiarities. Rickman included it in his list of "Churches, which are mostly E.E., with Perp. insertions and additions;" notwithstanding which I venture to call it rather Tr. Norm. The chancel arch is small, and pointed, with sides of unequal length, but the soffit has a Norm. moulding, the "diamond frette" of (Gloss. of Archit. pl. 54, ed. 1840). The only pier between the nave and the aisle is circular, with a square capital, of which the upper part is nearly plain, while the lower part is carved in trefoils, of similar characters to the capitals in St. Anne's church, Lewes, with corbels, all of different patterns, at the angles, in which respect likewise there is a resemblance to St. Anne's church. The font is large, square, and plain, the sides merely adorned with four round arches, perfectly simple, and very slightly sunk below the general surface. The original supports at the corners seem totally lost; the material is Weald marble. Between the end of the aisle and the chancel is a squint, having in the centre a very short shaft and capital of Norm. construction, and of Weald marble, as if to support the wall above, the opening being quadrangular.

Northease is a considerable property in this parish, of which the name occurs in (*D. B.*), and which lies north with reference to the contiguous parish of Southease. The charter of Bp. Seffrid II, quoted in the Note on Lewes, dating about A.D. 1200, proves the existence, at that early period, of a chapel on this estate. Within the recollection of middle-aged persons now

living, A.D. 1849, considerable remains of the chapel were standing, but only a small fragment is now visible, forming an angle of a large barn on the northern side of the residence, and not sufficing for any opinion as to the style of architecture of the late building. The foundations are stated to extend into the adjoining stack-yard.

210. ROGATE.—The church is small, and part at least seems to be Norm. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 92.)—"Tanner says, 'Henry Hoese the elder, before the year 1169" (Hosatus, Hoese, or Hussey, A.D. 1160, Old Mag. Brit. 556, quoted in Horsfield's Sussex) "built and endowed here" (at Dureford) "an abbey of Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck, &c.'" (Monast. VI, 936.) The confirmatory charters by K. Henry III and Hilary, Bp. of Chichester, are given (ut sup. 938); where also will be seen the grant to the abbey of Rogate church by Henry Hoese, apparently the son of the founder, but without date.—A portion of the abbey is now converted into a residence. There are no remains of the chapel. (Horsfield.)—"Near (Habenbridge, about half a mile south of the village) upon an eminence above the Arun, are the vestiges of a castle or tower, within a foss, and foundations of buildings within its circuit." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 92.)

211. ROTHERFIELD.—"Parcus est ibi—There is a park" (*D.B.*); identical, we may reasonably presume, with the existing park of Eridge, which is now in Frant, that being a parish severed from the very extensive one of Rotherfield. (*D.B.*) states, that Rotherfield was held in domain by King William of the fee of the Bishop of Bayeux, who had fallen into disgrace with his brother a few years previous to the Domesday Survey, having been imprisoned in A.D. 1082. "In this year the king apprehended Bishop Odo." (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 184.)

A church was erected in this place before the end of the eighth century, when the owner of the property, "the ealdorman Berhtwald of Sussex with the confirmation of the king," Offa, gave the church of Rotherfield, together with his ports of Hastings and Pevensey, to the abbey of St. Denis near Paris, the date of his charter being A.D. 792. (Du Chesne; and Monast. Angl. t. VI, 1077, cited by Lappenberg, Thorpe's, I, 232.) The following extracts contain the words of the charter, so far as concerns our present subject. "Ecclesiam ædificavi in sede meâ, in villâ vocabulo Ridrefelda, quæ a progenitoribus meis jure hæreditario mihi relicta fuerat...Ego...per hanc scripturæ

seriem omnem illam villam meam, quæ vocatur Ridrefelda, sitam super fluvium, qui dicitur Salforda, in pago qui dicitur Successa, et pagi civitas appellatur Chichestra...trado. Concedo etiam... meæ possessionis portus, qui sunt in eâdem civitate super mare, Hastingas et Pevenesel...Actum dominicæ incarnationis an. DCCXCII ...Ego Berthoaldus dux manu meâ firmavi et subscripsi &c." (From Du Chesne, who gives also King Offa's confirmation, Monast. VI, 1077.) As a caution to all persons against attempting an infringement of his donation duke Berthoald reminds them of the account to be demanded from them at the day of universal judgment; but it is to be remarked, that the passage of his charter, wherein this is done, is a compilation from several sentences, instead of the direct quotation of any one sentence, of holy scripture. "Si quis autem aliquid be hiis detrahere, aut minuere, vel usurpare temptaverit, et ab illis sanctis et servitoribus eorum monachis abstulerit, regi seculorum Deo peccabit, qui ab eo requirat in judicio futuro quod injuste abstulit, 'cum veniet in sua majestate et sanctorum angelorum reddere unicuique prout gessit, sive bonum sive malum, et ibunt impii in supplicum æternum, justi autem in vitam æternam.'—But if any one shall have attempted to seize, or to diminish, or to usurp any of these things, and shall have taken away from those holy monks and their servitors, he will sin against God the king of ages, who require from him in the future judgment what he has unjustly taken, 'when he shall come in his own majesty and (in that) of the holy angels, to render to every one according as he hath done, whether good or evil, and the impious shall go into eternal punishment, but the just unto life eternal.'" (Ut sup.)

Ritheranfeld is mentioned in King Alfred's will. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 7.)—In consequence of the gift of Rotherfield to the abbey of St. Denis, the latter foundation established a convent of monks at Rotherfield. (Monast. VI, 1053.) This convent seems to have originated very shortly after duke Berhtwald's donation; but I am disposed to believe it was placed at Frant, rather than within the district now comprised in the parish of Rotherfield. Compare the Notes above on Ferring and Frant.—Temp. K. William II, if not K. William I, Earl Gilbert, son of Richard (de Clare) gave the church of "Rethrefeld" to the church of Rochester. (Reg. Roff. 116.)

212. Rottingdean.—In the Preface it is stated, that there is some reason to imagine this parish may have possessed a church at least as early as the period of the present church of Ovingdean,

which is late Norm. Indeed we may go still further back. Though the northern wall of the nave may be late Norm., Rottingdean church generally is E.E., consisting of nave and chancel, with a central tower, but no transepts, the whole being of an extremely substantial character. In the walls, for example in the northern side a little above the foundation of the tower, and even in the nave wall, numerous stones may be observed, particularly portions of columns, beside others, which must have belonged to a former building, and intimating the (probable) previous existence of a church upon the same spot; which inference receives some confirmation from the presence at the west end of a small part of the wall, having no manifest connection with the remainder, but seeming to have been an old fragment, perhaps of a Norm. buttress, worked into the more recent wall: and an erection merely dating subsequent to the Domesday Survey would scarcely have required renovation in the "E.E." era, beside that the demolished columns imply more ornamental architecture, than the church now standing displays. The floor of the nave originally ascended gradually from the western entrance to the tower, but was levelled when the church was new paved, and the present sash-windows inserted A.D. 1818, in which alteration the ground at the western tower-arch was lowered about a foot. Porstlade church is another, still existing, example of the inclined plane. That this church was formerly larger is unquestionable. On the outside of the south wall of the nave, three arches, now closed, are quite distinct, not only the soffits, but also the piers and their capitals, the latter having trefoil carving, being perfectly visible; and the arches might be reopened with no danger and little difficulty. Beside these marks, some of the foundation wall, and even that of the porch, of the south aisle appears among the grass of the churchyard. How or when this aisle was destroyed, as remarked in the Note on East Blatchington, it is impossible now to say; though it may be a probable conjecture, that it was effected during hostilities with some neighbouring nation. For it is recorded (See Horsfield's Suss. I, 187.) that A.D. 1377 the French landed at Rottingdean, and marched from thence with the intention of plundering Lewes, in which attempt they failed; also that they again committed various ravages on the coast of Sussex in 1514 and 1545.

Balsdean, pronounced "Baa'sdean," is a hamlet of four houses, beside one on the adjoining farm of Norton, in the parish of

Rottingdean, lying among the Downs about two miles northwards from the church. In a conspicuous position here stands a small ancient building, still called "The Chapel," and which was converted to the uses of the farm as a stable only about seventy years ago, that is, about A.D. 1780, within the recollection of my informant, who deceased April 1845, aged 80 years; though divine service had not been performed there, certainly for a long period, probably for centuries, previously. At the time of the alteration of the chapel some of the surrounding ground was lowered, when interments were disturbed; which is a tolerable proof, that the building had *long* been used for sacred purposes, and likewise had been, as such, in considerable estimation, otherwise burials there would not have been sanctioned. Externally the chapel measures about 33 feet long by 20 wide. The walls are of flint, with stone dressings partially at the eastern angles, as well as in the window and door. The south wall offers some marks of having been rebuilt at an early date from a little above the ground. The roof is now thatched, and probably never was otherwise: it has three tie-beams, with king-post and braces, still in excellent preservation, as the rafters likewise (all the old timber is oak) generally appear to be. The slight attempt at ornament on the king-posts seems to be of Dec. character. There is no indication of the chapel having ever possessed a bell suspended on or above the roof. In the northern side was one small round-headed window; whether there ever was one in the opposite side the altered condition of the wall renders uncertain, though it is most probable there was. In the north side are also traces of the former existence of a low door, rather wide in proportion to the height, and seemingly flat-headed with a lintel; but it was closed so long ago, that a minute examination of the interior of the wall, together with an intimate acquaintance with such subjects are required to enable one to ascertain the original form. The chapel stands at right angles to the course of the valley, and its position is about E.S.E. and W.N.W. by compass.*

* With regard to the idea that the orientation of churches "originated from, and was fixed by, the point in the horizon, on which the sun arose on that saint's day, in honour of whom such church was dedicated" (Bloxam's Goth. Archit. 298, note e), I greatly doubt whether this is more than mere imagination. Certainly in the only instance, in which I endeavoured to verify the notion, it was disproved by fact, since the building faced N.E., when it ought to have pointed S.E., because the saint's day connected with it was in the autumnal half-year. (See Mr. Bloxam's quotation as above from Sir Henry Chauncy's Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire.) If indeed any church in question, in consequence of having been rebuilt or extensively repaired, has been rededicated to a different saint from that first selected, which occasionally or not unfrequently happened, the guide must of course be the anniversary of the original, not that of the subsequent, patron.

The eastern end has been so changed by repairs of the wall, that it is doubtful whether an opening there, now filled up, about the height, but barely the width, of a door, is original; the sides are faced with stone, but the top is arched with brick, and the springing of the arch does not correspond at the two sides. This place is mentioned in the charter of Bp. Seffrid II, rather earlier probably than A. D. 1200, as cited in the Note on Lewes. It is not named in the Taxation of P. Nicholas IV, but it is, as "capella de Baldesdene, the chapel of Baldesdene," in a charter of Will., third Earl Warenne. (Chartulary of Lewes Priory.) The tithes and manor of "Ballysden" in the parish of Rottingdean are described, though not the chapel, in (Val. Eccl.); where one portion of the tithes, belonging to Lewes Priory, is valued at £2 13*s.* 4*d.* ("liij^{s} iiii^{d}"), a large sum in those days; another portion of the estate was then the property of the college of South Malling.

213. Rudgwick.—This church comprises chancel, nave with a north aisle, western tower, south and west porches. The general character seems to be E.E. and Dec., with some Perp. insertions, particularly an ugly window in the chancel. The tower is not high, but very massive; the parapet rests upon a corbel table consisting almost entirely of plain brackets, but a small portion indicates the style to be E.E. There is some peculiarity in the feathering and mouldings of the windows of the nave, proceeding probably from the material, Sussex sandstone, not admitting of such fine work, as may be produced in a superior description of stone. Buttresses stand diagonally at the angles of the building. The repairing and restoring of the church, still in progress when visited, must have greatly improved the appearance of it, especially the substitution of low benches for high pews.

214. Rumboldswyke.—In (N. R.), as well as in (*D. B.*), this place is styled simply "Wyke."

215. Rusper.—Brasses: half length, John and Agnes Kyggesfelde, of the fourteenth century from documents quoted by Cartwright. (Rape of Bramber). These are noticed, (Monum. Brasses, 115,) as affording "valuable examples of costume at that period," namely, about A. D. 1375. Also Tho. and Marg. Challoner, 1532. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 274.) A nunnery, of which there are still considerable remains, existed in Rusper, which is first mentioned by Gervase of Canterbury. "The earliest notice of this house is in the ancient List of monasteries

ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury, who flourished in the time of Richard the first." Portions of the dormitory and of the refectory only remain. (Monast. IV, 586.) The above statement is transformed by Horsfield (in his Hist. of Sussex) into a foundation of the nunnery by Gervase Archbishop of Canterbury! —A family, by name Mutton, owning a small farm here called Normans, believe themselves to have possessed the property ever since K. William I; and the present representative claims to have a chest, which his ancestor brought over with him from Normandy. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 273.)

216. Rustington.—A good church, comprising chancel, nave with north and south aisles, an addition to the east end of the former making a sort of transept, a heavy western tower, north and west porches. The south aisle has been rebuilt very recently; the piers and arches north of the nave, together with the font, seem to be Perp., but the remainder of the nave, together with the tower are Tr. Norm. The chancel and arch are E. E., the east window being new. From the transept is an open squint, and another from the south aisle appears to have been filled up. On the northern side of the chancel arch, is what may have been an entrance to the roodloft. The existing piscina was brought from elsewhere, but in the transept is preserved the broken basin of one, which was richly ornamented, and in the north wall of the same place is fixed a much mutilated carving of our Saviour with two figures beneath, which was found in the chancel, the back of it forming part of the steps to the altar. The east window of the transept is a late Perp. insertion. The porches are both ancient, but the wood-work is so much decayed, that little of the mouldings can be traced. Several dilapidated oak benches are worked up among the pews.

217. Rye.—From distinct recognitions of the circumstance in later charters it appears, that privileges were granted to Rye by K. Edward the Confessor; who, it is stated, bestowed this place and Old Winchelsea on the abbey of Fecamp in Normandy; which grant, being found inconvenient, was resumed by K. Henry III, A. D. 1246, other estates in Gloucestershire and Lincolnshire being given in exchange. (Holloway's Hist. and Antiquities of Rye, Lond. 1847, 4, 5, &c.) In the official deed of K. Henry III, just alluded to, and which is dated 15 May, 1247 "the patronage of the church" is mentioned, among other things, as having been conferred by K. Edward on the foreign abbey; whence we learn the existence of a church here in Saxon

times. The town, having been attacked and taken several times previously, and having suffered more particularly in 1378, 2 of K. Richard II, was sacked and burned by the French, A.D. 1448, when, according to Stow, the church was destroyed. (Ut sup. 293 to 297.) Mr. Holloway considers, that Stow's account refers to the event of A. D. 1378, more probably than to that of the later date, 1448. So far as I can comprehend his opinion, Mr. Holloway here seems to think, that the destruction of the church was, as Stow's words would imply, total, and that the present building was a subsequent erection on a different site, the original church having stood on a spot now called "The Gun Garden," near Ypres tower, but which Jeake, in 1678, described as still named "The old Churchyard." That a church might once exist here is rendered probable by the discovery, early in the present century, of several human skeletons beneath the jailor's house; but that the present church was in being in 1448, and consequently was not utterly consumed, though it might be seriously damaged, may be proved, I conceive, without much difficulty. Mr. Holloway, now appearing not to coincide with the above accounts, observes, (473,) that at this period parts of the church exhibit specimens of the styles of architecture prevalent in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, afterwards describing "lancet" windows, and portions of E.E. character; though he supposes (486) the lancets to have been introduced in the restoration after the fire of A.D. 1448. This surely is quite incredible. Now indeed we are content with imitating the productions of our ancestors in church architecture, but this, so far as can be judged, was never done formerly, but, in constructing a new, or restoring an old church, the distinctive features were those generally adopted at the period. If therefore the present edifice displays remains of Norm., of E.E., and of Dec. date, for even the latter is spoken of, it is manifest, that the injury, above alluded to, could have been only of partial extent. (Ut sup. 470 to 488.) The church is large, and well deserving attention, but part of it is (or was) applied to secular purposes.—Tanner says a house of Augustin Friars was established here temp. K. Edward III, if not earlier. (Monast. VI, 1602.) There was also a house of Carmelite Friars in Rye, which is supposed to have been situated on the south side of the churchyard. (Holloway ut sup. 539.) Horsfield, (Suss. I, 495, 496, 497,) mentions farther the chapel of St. Clare, and the chantry of St. Nicholas; but these seem to have been under the

roof of the parish church. (Holloway ut sup. 479, 485. Ib. 475) "The old chapel in Conduit Street" is incidentally mentioned, but I find no other allusion to or account of it, though it might be a portion of the friary spoken of below.* A hospital of St. Bartholemew existed here, but the date of its institution is unknown. Mr. Holloway conceives the site to be at the back of Mountsfield House. (Ut sup. 396, 538, 539.) This however was the hospital sometimes described as in Playden: compare the Note above in that place.—About the middle of the twelfth century, temp. K. Stephen, William of Ypres, Earl of Kent, "built the tower, which is still standing, and bearing his name, on the south-east side of the town." It is now the borough jail. Afterwards A.D. 1194, K. Richard I empowered the inhabitants by charter to wall and fortify the town. (Ut sup. 274.) Of these fortifications the Land Gate alone remains, being the entrance to the town from the London road.

218. SALEHURST.—Some remains of coloured glass are mentioned in the east window of the church. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 585.) (*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Salhurst cum Udemere;" and the same in (N. R.), where it is called a parochial prebend, "prebenda parochialis."—The abbey here, which stood in the flat below the church, was an offset from that of Boxley in Kent, founded A.D. 1172, according to Lambarde.—A. D. 1176, one account says by Robert, another, more authentic apparently, by Alured, St. Martin. It was dedicated to St. Mary. (Monast. V, 666.)—In (*A. D.* 1291), as well as in (N. R.), it is styled "Abbatia de Ponte Roberti,—the abbey of Robert's bridge;" which rather militates against the derivation of the name Robertsbridge, according to some persons, from the bridge here over the river Rother, as if "Robert's," corruptly for "Rother's-bridge." In Speede's Map of Sussex, engraved by Hondius A.D. 1610, both the town and abbey are called Rotherbridge.—In the street of Robertsbridge was once "a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, beside a well yet bearing the name." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 584.)

219. SEAFORD.—The chancel of this church was rebuilt within forty years, principally, if not entirely, with brick, and with sashed windows. The nave has north and south aisles, between which last and the former are round piers with carved capitals,

* "In 1526 a monastery of Friars Eremites was built in the town of Rye, the greater part of which, though changed and mutilated, is standing at this day on the south side of the Conduit Hill." (Ut sup. 304.) Was not that foundation identical with the Augustine Friary?

WIGSELL, SALEHURST.

generally the trefoil leaf in different patterns, not much raised, and never undercut. On one capital is a rude carving of figures, the prominent subject being the crucifixion. The mouldings of the arches much resemble those of the chancel arch of East Blatchington, where however the trefoils are far superior. The lower part of the tower is Norm., the upper stages being of later addition. At each side of the bottom of the tower, though on the southern side now concealed, is a low, wide, segmental arch, springing from shafts with capitals, Norm., and intended for communications between the tower and the aisles, which last extend as far westward as the tower does. These arches are now closed by masonry erected within the original shell of the tower, which, as examination will prove, was of slight construction; wherefore apparently it was found necessary to strengthen that part of the building by a solid casing, of far greater thickness than the Norm. wall, throughout the entire interior. For some observations on the peculiarity of aisles to the tower see the Note on Sandhurst, Kent. An ancient stone coffin and cover, the latter adorned with a cross, having been exhumed at Seaford, they have been fixed perpendicularly the former in the north, the latter in the south, wall on the outside of the church.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Sutton cum Seaford;" the same in (Val. Eccl.); and it is still the official designation. See the Note on Sutton.—That a monastery existed in the neighbourhood of Seaford, dedicated to St. Andrew, about A.D. 1058, we are informed by comparing (M. Alford, Annal. Eccl. Angl. Sax. tom. II, 394,) with (Acta Sanctorum, Mens. Julius, 612). The situation however is now entirely unknown, nor was it very near Seaford, the expression used being "pene tribus leugis," almost three leagues, from "Sevordt." A conjecture has been proposed, that the site of this monastery may have been at Lewes, which town is known to have contained an ancient church dedicated to St. Andrew. (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 49.)—Tanner on the authority of a MS. of Archbp. Sancroft, alludes to a hospital of St. James at Seaford, which was annexed to the prebend of Bargham at Chichester. (Monast. VI, 777.) This must have been identical with the hospital of St. James at East Blatchington; which see.

220. SEDLESCOMB.—Tanner states, that, towards the end of K. John or beginning of K. Henry III, Jeffery Lacy gave the manor of Sadlescomb to the Knights Templars in exchange for West Greenwich, and that a preceptory was then founded at Sadlescomb. (Monast. VI, 817.) If however there was any

connection between Sadlescomb, as the name is spelled, and Southwick, as intimated (Monast. VI, 820, Num. xix,) it may induce a suspicion, that the preceptory was not in the parish of Sedlescomb, near Battle, but at the place still called Saddlescomb, near Poynings, though actually in the parish of Newtimber. Compare the Note there.

221. Selmeston.—One of the few places where (*D. B.*) mentions "a priest."

222. Selsey.—Bede states, (Hist. Eccl. l. 4, c. 13,) that Ædilvalch, king of the South Saxons, somewhat previous to A.D. 686, gave Bp. Wilfrid an estate, called "Seal Island,—vocabulo Selæseu, quod dicitur latine, Insula Vituli Marini." Here Wilfrid founded a monastery, where he resided till in 686 he was recalled to Northumberland. It is added, that, as the gift included all the rights and privileges attached to the property, the bishop received two hundred male and female slaves, on whom, after instruction and baptism, he bestowed liberty. Though Selsey had been so shortly before the seat of the bishoprick and its dependent monastic establishment, no church there is alluded to in (*D. B.*).—The present church is supposed to have been erected by Bp. Will. Rede, who presided over the diocese from A.D. 1369 to 1385. The bishop's park extended over many acres on the south-east coast, but the whole, or nearly so, is now submerged. (Dallaway.)—A. D. 477 Ælli or Ella, with his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing, and Cissa, landed at a spot, called, afterwards, probably from that circumstance, Cymenes-ora, where they defeated and slaughtered the Britons, who opposed the invaders with signal courage indeed, but without concert or conduct. This spot is stated to be recognised in Keynor in Selsea from a charter by Ceadwalla, king of the South Saxons, of A.D. 673 (in Monast. Angl. t. VI, p. 1163; Thorpe's Lappenberg, I, 104). The following must be the words of the charter alluded to. "Ab introitu portus, qui appellatur Anglice Wyderynge" (Wittering) "post retractum mare in Cumeneshora." (Cod. Dipl. V, 33.) A document, professedly of A.D. 957, but marked by Mr. Kemble as suspicious, restores to the church, that is, to the cathedral establishment, of Selsey divers estates, of which it had been deprived by a certain Ælfsin, "when, as prelate of the Gewisi, that is, of the South Saxons, he *seemed* to be raised to the episcopal chair; quæ fraudulenter, per quendam Ælfsinum nomine, contra decreta sanctorum patrum Niceni consilii, ab aecclesia adempta fuerat, ubi Geuuisorum, id est

Australium Saxonum praesul, episcopali cathedra sublimari uidebatur." The places mentioned are Selesey, Wystrynges, Icchenor, Bridham, Egesawyda, Brimfaston, Sidelesham, Aldyngborne, Ludesey, Geinstedesgate, Amberle, Hoghton, Waltham, Mondeham, most of which are easily identified. (Cod. Dipl. II, 341.) Ælfsin was made Bishop of Winchester A.D. 951, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 958 on the decease of Odo, whose grave he contemptuously trampled upon, with reproaches for having so long kept himself out of that dignity, and died in crossing the Alps on his way to Rome to obtain the Pope's confirmation. (Francisci Godwini de Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius, 51, 210.)

The Gewissi belonged to the *West*, not the *South*, Saxons, and the confusion in the above quotation will probably be deemed some evidence that the document was really compiled long after its ostensible date. It is however to be observed, that after the departure of Archbp. Wilfrid, who had converted the South Saxons, about A.D. 680, the people were, quoad sacra, for many years under the superintendence of the bishop of Winchester, which city belonged to Wessex; but the first bishop of Selsey was consecrated, it was said by Nothelm Archbp. of Canterbury, A.D. 711, though Nothelm did not become archbishop till A.D. 735 (Godwin, ut sup. 500); after which event it does not appear, that any interruption occurred in the succession of the Selsey episcopate, so that no excuse was afforded for mixing together the Gewissi and the South Saxons.

223. Shermanbury.—In this parish stood an ancient moated manor-house, called Ewhurst, of which little or nothing remains but the gateway. (Cartwright.)

224. Shipley.—Thorpe (Reg. Roff.) contains a notice of the church of Shipley, A.D. 1332.—The existing building has a central tower on Norm. arches, with a flat oak ceiling. The church chest contains a reliquary of wood, seven inches long by six inches high, enamelled and gilt on the side and ends, the subject being the crucifixion and angels, with XPΣ over the cross. "The church was formerly served by a chaplain appointed by the impropriator, remotive at pleasure; but since Queen Anne's Bounty has been extended to the benefice, it has become a perpetual curacy, &c." (Cartwright; who gives a plate of the reliquary.)

In Shipley stood the ancient Castle of Knepp, of which some small remains are yet visible. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 246.)

225. Shoreham, Old.—This Norm. cross church has recently been repaired and refitted. It is remarkable for the small number of windows, and the consequent darkness of the nave; as also for possessing on the tie-beams of the chancel the tooth moulding, which is very rarely found carved in wood. The interior arches are highly ornamented.

226. Shoreham, New.—This has been a large cross church, but nearly the whole of the nave is destroyed. The old nave, tower, and transepts are Norm., but the capitals on the north and south sides of the tower indicate a difference of date. The rich east end is later, having been rebuilt disproportionally long with reference to the western limb of the cross. It has north and south aisles, the piers and arches on the two sides exhibiting a great variation in style, those to the north being perhaps Tr. Norm., the others E.E. Some Perp. windows have been inserted. From a weather moulding for a roof on the eastern face of the tower, now entirely within the church, it would appear, that the original chancel must have been very low; therefore probably small, and terminating in an apse, like the church of Newhaven.—This parish does not exceed 170 acres. A priory and two hospitals formerly existed here. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 208.) Part of an ancient building is yet visible in the street of the town.—Tanner says, Notit. Monast. Sussex. xxxviii, that John de Mowbray, kn. founded a priory of Carmelite or White Friars here: which existed in 1368. (Monast. VI, 1580.) The hospital of St. James in Shoreham was granted away by Q. Elizabeth. (Ut sup. VI, 777.)

227. Sidlesham.—There seems no reason to doubt that the Domesday name "Filleicham" signifies this place, but it is a greater variation than usual from the modern appellation.—The font in this church is circular. (Dallaway.) The church contains an oak chest richly carved. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 42.)

228. Singleton.—At this place "clerks" are mentioned in (*D. B.*) but no church. It is a rectory, but annexed to the vicarage of West Dean.

229. Slaugham.—From the mention of this place in (*A. D.* 1291), as well as in (Val. Eccl.), it would seem to have been the mother church of Crawley; where see the Note.—In the east window of the church is some coloured glass. Brasses: John Covert, armiger, 1503; Rich. Covert (died 1547) and three wives; Jane Covert, 1586. At Slaugham Place, of which some ruins remain, is said to have been a chapel. It was the seat of

the Coverts, a distinguished old family in the county. A park was attached to the mansion. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 256, and note [2].)

230. Slindon.—The church contains the effigy of a man in armour. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 68.) A park is noticed as existing here temp. K. Edward I. (Hasted's Kent, IV, 711, fol.)

231. Slinfold.—This church is asserted to have been built on the establishment of the parish about A. D. 1230 (but no authority is quoted), and that the marks of antiquity in the existing structure were obliterated by repairing in 1779. (Cartwright's Dallaway.) It contains the effigy of a female. Roman relics have been discovered in this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 167, 166.)

232. Sompting.—This very remarkable church will amply repay a minute examination, it being considered one of the remaining examples of Anglo-Saxon architecture, of which some vestiges appear in the foundations of the wall of the east end, as well as in the tower. In this character of the church Mr. Bloxam fully coincides (Goth. Archit. 49, 51, &c., 58, &c., ed. 1846,) but he has not noticed, that the tower seems to have been built in two stages, of different eras. Not only has the upper part Norm. ornaments, but the continuation of the central rib upon that portion has a slight variation from the line of that below; of which part the construction does not precisely resemble that above. The peculiar gable-end spire is, if not unique, certainly very unusual in this country. Cartwright states, that the height was reduced about twenty-five feet in 1762.

"In a roll, 4 Hen. VI, in the Augmentation Office, mention is made of the priory of St. John at Sompting." (Monast. VI, 1053.) "The hospital of St. Anthony at Cookham, given by Pat. 25 Edw. III, p. 1, m. 15 vel 16, to Hardham priory in Sussex, is suspected by Tanner to have been at one of the parishes of that name in Surrey." (Ut sup. VI, 776.) If the modern editors of Dugdale's Monasticon have not mistaken Bp. Tanner's meaning, he certainly was in an error, because there is *no* parish in Surrey bearing the name of Cookham, or any resembling it; and I have inserted the above notice here, conceiving it very probably to apply to Cockham or Cokeham in this parish, which manifestly was a place of importance in early times. The possessions of Hardham Priory are not estimated in (Val. Eccl.) under the title of the diocese of Chichester, otherwise that record might perhaps throw some light upon the question of the locality of the above-named hospital of St. Anthony.

(Val. Eccl.) names with Sompting the chapel, now destroyed, of Cokham, the date of the erection of which is unknown, but according to (Cartwright), was early. (*D. B.*) mentions "Cocheham."

233. SOUTHEASE.—This small church at present comprises chancel, nave, and western tower, but formerly had an addition on both the northern and the southern sides of the chancel; which must have rendered the shape somewhat peculiar, the east end being then greatly broader than the body of the building. The tower is round, the only entrance being apparently broken through the flint masonry into the church, and never neatly finished, for the sides are merely plastered, and the sill consists of the rough remains of the wall. In the south wall of the nave is a small round-headed window, and in the north wall appears the frame of another filled up, whence we may pronounce that portion to be Norm. The font is a square stone, hollowed out, with a leaden basin within. The lower part is simply the stone reduced, the angles being rounded into the appearance of shafts, the workmanship very rude.

Southease was claimed to have been given by K. Edgar, A.D. 966, to the abbey of St. Peter, afterwards Hide Abbey, near Winchester, by the name of Suesse, as appears by the following extract from a charter in that monarch's name, written in letters of gold,* preserved in the Cotton Library of the British Museum:—

"Quapropter ego, Eadgar totius Britannie Basileus, quasdam villas ut nominentur Dunketone, habens quinque hidas terre; et ecclesiam Suesse cum viginti octo hidis terre, et ecclesiam Titelescumbe cum decem hidis terre, et quandam ruris" (portionem?) "duos videlicet cassatos terre, loco qui celebri Winterburna nuncupatur vocabulo, do et concedo in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, novo Wintoniensi ecclesie, beato Petro apostolorum principi dicate, &c."

Of this an exact *translation* is impossible, but the *meaning* appears to be thus; "Wherefore I, Edgar king of all Britain, give and grant in pure and perpetual alms to the new church at Winchester, dedicated to St. Peter, the chief of the apostles, certain villes called Dunketone, containing five hides of land, and the church of Suesse with twenty-eight hides of land, and the church of Titelescumbe with ten hides of land, and a certain quantity of the country, namely two vassal's

* With respect to documents of this description an opinion has been expressed, that the (professed) Anglo-Saxon charters "finely illuminated, and written with golden characters, have been fabricated after the conquest." (Thorpe's Lappenberg, II, 340.)

portions of land,* in a famous place called by the name of Winterburna, &c." This deed professes to have been granted in the tenth year of Edgar's reign, A. D. 966. The name of Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, appears as one of the witnesses. The knowledge of the above was obtained from Horsfield (Lewes, II, 214, and note), but the quotation is given, after personal examination of the original MS., somewhat different from that in Horsfield, as a comparison will show. It may also be discovered, that there is a small variation in the above citation from the same passage as printed by Kemble (Cod. Dipl. II, 420), but believing myself to have been very careful in the transcription, I make no alteration. It is very necessary to add, that this charter of K. Edgar is deemed spurious, or at the very least of doubtful authority.

234. SOUTHOVER.—This church is a mere fragment, greatly altered, of the original building, which, the low semicircular arches springing from heavy round pillars prove, must have been of considerable antiquity. It is dedicated to St. John Baptist, therefore totally distinct from the adjoining Priory of St. Pancras, commonly called the Priory of Lewes, which was founded by William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada, previous to 1086, because it is alluded to in (*D. B.*); it is stated A.D. 1077 or 1078. (Monast. VI, 1.) On the dissolution under K. Henry VIII the priory was most systematically, as well as ruthlessly destroyed, which will appear from the letter of Portmarus, inserted below; and the few portions of the walls left standing were, either then or at a later period, despoiled of their ashlar work, only some shapeless masses now remaining, insufficient to admit of tracing the arrangement of the establishment, though the excavations, in forming a railroad directly through the spot, have laid open various foundations of walls, &c., beside disturbing several interments. The area of a small room or two was uncovered, and some yards of leaden water-pipe were found, of which a portion was quite sound. Of the interments the most remarkable were two small leaden cists, with the names, indented on the exterior,

* It seems probable, that the framer of this charter mistook *cassatus* for *cassata* or *casata*. The latter term is explained to signify "a dwelling with land sufficient for the maintenance of one family;" the former as meaning "one who possesses such a holding:" "Casata; habitaculum cum terra idonea ad unam familiam alendam.—Casatus, cassatus; (cassati) qui casatam possident, i. e., territorium vassalli, tenementum." *Du Cange.* According to this explanation I have given what I imagine to be intended by "cassatos terre" in the original.

of William and Gundrada, which are therefore supposed to have contained respectively the bones of the two founders of the priory; but demonstrating, that, if such was the fact, the deposition of the remains of the earl and countess in those cists must have been a re-interment, at a considerable interval after the first. From measurement of the several thigh-bones it appears, that, according to the usual proportions, both De Warenne and his wife must have exceeded the average height; which must likewise have been the case with regard to at least two other male persons, whose bones were exhumed in the priory, and one of them was even taller than Will. de Warenne. It is remarkable, that in several skulls, thus brought to light, the teeth, including the double ones, were very greatly worn down, although they appeared to have continued perfectly sound. In Southover church is the monumental slab to the memory of Gundred, which was discovered about 1775 in the church of Isfield, forming part of a monument to a Shurley; therefore probably taken possession of and so employed (for which purpose it was shortened at one end) on the demolition of the priory church, where, we may reasonably conjecture, it might be the upper part of the tomb over Gundred's relics in the cist. A small adjunct to the eastern part of the south wall of the church has been erected to contain the above-mentioned remains. The interior is richly adorned with (beside other ornamental work) carving in various patterns copied from fragments discovered in and near the site of the priory; which fragments deserve notice and preservation, the character of the mouldings being good, and not common. Southover church has recently been vastly improved by purification from sundry barbarisms.—"The marble cluster columns, and part of the arches of the portals of the priory were standing but a few years since, and extended at right angles from the wall of the churchyard to the main road; but the greater part has been pulled down, and all that remain are one of the posterns, and the doorway of the porter's lodge, which has been re-erected near the spot, and now forms the entrance of a passage leading to the adjacent meadows." (Mantell's Ramble, 31.) The same little work (142, 143) gives representations of the four sides of a Norm. capital, discovered several years ago among the ruins of the priory; this capital appears to be early.

In the village street, a little to the west of the church, stands an ancient house, which is traditionally said to have been the

residence of Anne of Cleves, at some period after her divorce from K. Henry VIII. The entrance porch, bearing the date of 1599, appears to militate against that fact, but does not really do so, that portion seeming to be an addition to the original mansion.

The following letter, preserved in the Cotton Library of the British Museum, was written to Tho. Lord Cromwell by the person, whom he sent down for the purpose of demolishing the priory. It has long ago been published, but is subjoined here (copied from Horsfield's Lewes, I, 243) to show the determined manner, in which, as noticed above, the destruction of the buildings was conducted; though this letter relates only to the priory church.

"My Lord,—I humblie commend me to your lordshypp. The last I wrote to your lordship was the 20th day of this present monthe by the hands of Mr. Williamson, by which I advertise your lordshypp of the length and greatness of this church and sale, we had begun to pull the whole downe to the ground, and what manner and fashion they used in pulling it downe. I tolde your lordshypp of a vault on the right side of the high altar, that was borne with foure pillars, having about it five chapels, which be compassed in with walls 70 stepys of lengthe, that is, feet 210. All this is downe Thursday and Friday last. Now we ar a pluckinge downe an higher vaulte, borne up by four thick and gross pillars, 14 feet from side to side, about in circumference 45 feet. This shall downe for our second work. As it goeth forward, I will advertise your lordshypp from time to time, that your lordshypp may know with how many men we have done this. We brought from London seventeen persons, three carpenters, two smiths, two plummers, and one that keepeth the furnace. Every one of these attendeth to his own office: ten of them heweth the walls, about the which are the three carpenters. These made props to underset where the others cut away; the others brake and cut the walls. These men are exercised much better than other men we find in the countrie. Wherefore we must both have more men and other things also that we have need of. All the which I shall within these two or three days shewe your lordshypp by mouth. A Tuesday they began to cast the lead, and it shall be done with such diligence and saveing as may be; so that our trust is that your lordshypp shall be much satisfied with what we doe.

Unto whom I most humblie commend myself, much desiring God to maintain your health, your honour, your heart's ease.

Your lordshyp's serveant,

At Lewes, March 24, 1538. JOHN PORTMARUS.

Dr. Mantell (Ramble, 49) gives the name as Portmar*i*.

235. SOUTHWICK.—There can be no reasonable doubt, that one of the Domesday churches in the manor of Kingston stood at this place. Both parishes, which closely adjoin, are exceedingly small.—The body of Southwick church has recently been rebuilt in very inferior taste, but the tower, which appears to be in a very dilapidated condition, is Norm.—Remains of Roman foundations have been opened on the north-eastern side of the village. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 218.)

236. STANMER.—Within a very few years this church has been entirely rebuilt.

237. STEDHAM.—A charter from Seffrid II, bishop of the diocese from A.D. 1180 to 1204, names not only the chapel of Stedham, but also that of Stedham Brigenessera. The latter I am unable to identify. See the Note on Lewes under St. John sub castro.

238. STEYNING.—In (*D. B.*) this place is styled "burgum." The church is an evident example of the original plan for the building not having been completed. It now consists of a western tower, nave, north and south aisles, and chancel; which latter has recently been reconstructed, not in accordance with the rest of the church. The arches between the nave and aisles are round, highly enriched with Norm. ornaments in various patterns, with the exception of the extreme arch on either side to the west, which is quite plain, and the last piers are partially included in the wall; as if the arches and piers had been intended not to cease where they now do. The nave and aisles are rather narrow, but the former is very lofty, with round-headed clerestory windows, of which the upper portion only is glazed. Between the nave and chancel are four very high, substantial arches, apparently designed to support a central tower. The present tower was added at a later period, apparently after all idea of finishing the church of the size first contemplated had been finally abandoned. The eastern arches of the aisles, particularly of the southern, contain carving, rude, and very different in character from that elsewhere in the church, intimating them to be remaining portions

of an earlier structure.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Stenynge cum capella—note, capellis;" but there is nothing to indicate the number or the situation of those chapels; though one of them might well be the second church named in (*D. B.*), and doubtless one of them is referred to below.—"This," Steyning, "seems to have been in the Saxon times a place of some note for a church or monastery, wherein St. Cudman was buried." Tanner in Lel. Itin. vol. VIII, p. 65. An alien priory was established here after the reign of K. William I. Tanner speaks of the parish of St. Cuthman, and the parish church of St. Andrew. (Monast. VI, 1053.)

239. Stoke, North.—This is a cross church with a low central tower. There are "three arcades in the chancel, with seats in them." (We must presume, sedilia.) In the spring of A.D. 1834 an ancient boat was discovered in this parish about a hundred and fifty yards from the river Arun. It was formed from a single oak tree hollowed out, in length thirty-four feet six inches. The late Earl of Egremont, on whose property it was found, presented it to the British Museum. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 147.) The canoe, or rather punt, had no keel, and was square at both ends, as may be perceived by inspection at the Museum.

240. Stoke, South.—This church is stated to be very small, merely a nave, and to have "a frieze" (a corbel table?) with heads of birds and animals, under the chancel roof. (Dallaway.)

241. Stopham.—Of this church, of which the windows contain relics of coloured glass, "the pavement is almost entirely composed of large slabs of Sussex marble, inlaid with brass figures and memorials of the Bartelotts, from the date of their first establishment at Stopham &c;" in the fourteenth century. From West. Suss. 347, 350. It is added, that Stopham bridge was erected temp. K. Edward II, A.D. 1309. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 173.)

242. Storrington.—This church, with the exception of the chancel, was rebuilt about A.D. 1750. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 160.)

243. Street.—"Duæ æcclesiolæ; two small churches." (*D.B.*) The second might very possibly stand at Wivelsfield, an adjoining parish, though it was afterwards, as in (*A. D.* 1291) united with Ditchling. Street church consists of chancel, nave, north porch, north chancel; the last of brick, now a family burying-place, probably coeval with Street Place; and a large bell-turret over the west end. In the chancel a low side window has been closed. The north and south doors are Norm.; the latter is built up.

The font is small, square, on a large round stem with shafts at the angles. The porch retains ancient woodwork, which is filled in with masonry. The church has been much patched, and the windows altered.—Adjoining the churchyard stands Street Place, a large mansion, temp. Q. Elizabeth, or perhaps K. James I. Though part has been taken down, its appearance is still imposing; it is now a farm-house.

244. Sullington.—In this church is a much-mutilated stone effigy in chain armour, supposed to be that of Sir Will. de Covert, temp. K. Henry III. (Cartwright.) In 1812 Roman weapons were dug up in this parish. (Dallaway's West. Suss. III, 127, quoted by Horsfield, II, 239.)

245. Sutton—Church consists of western tower, nave with south aisle, small north transept, a good Dec. chancel, and a south porch. The chancel windows are coeval with the walls. The arches between the nave and aisle are Tr. Norm., or E.E. The east window is rich Dec. work. The windows retain a small quantity of very fine coloured glass.—One of the Sussex Suttons, but we have no means of ascertaining which, occurs in K. Alfred's will as "Suttune." (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.)

246. Sutton near Seaford.—As quoted in the Note on Seaford, both (*A. D.* 1291) and (Val. Eccl.) mention a church as existing formerly at this place.—A portion of the old building is stated to have remained in the summer-house of Sutton Place, about half a mile from Seaford; and at no very distant period a new incumbent read himself in there, as well as at Seaford. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 276, note [1].) Not a vestige, even so much as a single stone, of the ancient church could I, in 1847, detect as above described.

247. Tarring Nevill.—This rectory is united with that of Heighton, of which place the church is ruined. See Heighton.—Tarring church comprises chancel, nave with south aisle and porch, and a small western tower with a shingled four-sided cap. The chancel is E.E., the windows, most of which are closed, having a sort of hood in the interior, like those of Pevensey church. In the south-west corner of the chancel is a low side window, but placed higher than they are often found. There is now a piscina, but whether the skeleton of the old one restored in stucco, or a new imitation, is not apparent. In the north wall is a double ambry. The east window is quite modern, of wood; much smaller than its predecessor. The chancel-arch, nave, and aisle (the two latter are spanned by the same roof) seem rather

earlier than the chancel and tower. The font is octagon, perhaps E.E., and is engaged in the north wall of the church, evidently from a very early period. The entire exterior is so thickly coated with plaster, that not a stone of the masonry is visible.

248. Tarring, West.—One of the two Domesday churches most probably was that of Heene, an immediately adjoining place: see the Note.—West Tarring has a large and handsome church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north porch, and western tower with a shingled spire. The south and west doors are disused. The nave and aisles are E.E., the former very lofty, with narrow clerestory windows, hooded; much resembling those of Pevensey church. The east windows of the aisles are insertions, the north Perp., the south with a wooden frame. The porch has been partially rebuilt in the churchwarden style. The font has been repaired, and perhaps altered, but seems to have been originally a sand-stone basin supported by eight shafts round the main stem. The chancel and tower are Perp. The first has a large east window; it contains also a nearly perfect piscina, six oak stalls, some panelling, and benches with poppy heads.—West Tarring possesses an old church chest. (Cartwright.)—In the village street eastward from the church stand the remains of a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, popularly said to have been occupied by Thomas à Becket, who planted the fig orchard here, which adjoins the palace. This is now called the rectory, and used for the national schools. The southern portion is E.E., though it has evidently been altered, and some Perp. windows have been inserted. Of the original windows the interior openings were under very obtuse-angled arches, having light shafts with capitals of foliage at the sides. In one window, above the foliated capitals, are others resembling abaci, of very similar character to those at the east end of East Preston church. Other indications of the E.E. style may be perceived. On the western side of the existing building is a small hall, of which the door is probably original. This hall is Perp., and an addition to the earlier part. In the adjoining garden foundations yet remain, of which the mortar is said to be as hard as stone.—"A range of buildings adjoining the premises of the rector, and still called the Parsonage Row, afford good specimens of domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VI." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 191.)

249. Telscombe.—This place cannot be recognised among

the names of (*D. B.*), yet the quotation from the old document in the Note on Southease declares it to have had a church in the tenth century. In (N. R.) it appears as Titelescombe, and Tetelescumbe. The church is a very small building of chancel, nave, north aisle and chancel, and west tower. The north chancel was destroyed, but has lately been rebuilt, when the north wall was somewhat raised, being originally very low, as the nave-roof covered the aisle. The date seems to be Tr. Norm.

250. THORNEY—or West Thorney, as in (Val. Eccl.)—This church has some Norm. ornaments. (Dallaway.) (*D. B.*) specially mentions "a priest" here.

251. TICEHURST.—Some of the church windows contain fragments of coloured glass. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 591, 592.) Boarzell is an old moated residence in this parish. Pashley also, situated nearer to the village of Ticehurst, seems to have been a settlement of much consideration in early times.

252. TILLINGTON.—At River, in the northern part of Tillington, was once most probably a chapel; the names "Chapel Field, Lady Field, Soul Field," and "Chantry Field," being still known there; and a stone coffin was dug up on the premises of River farm. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 181.)

253. TORTINGTON.—This very small church comprehends only chancel, nave with a wooden bellcot over the west end, and south porch. The building was formerly larger, judging from the appearance of an arch in the south wall of both chancel and nave; it is generally Norm., with some Tr. Norm. or E.E. The chancel-arch is ornamented with dog's tongue or "beakhead" moulding, that of the entrance with zigzag and starlike quatrefoils. In the small east window are some remains of coloured glass, with the names of the four Evangelists. The font is late Norm. A very few oak benches yet exist here. The church has been much patched, the condition of the walls being greatly concealed by whitewash.—A priory for five or six regular Augustine canons was founded at Tortington by Lady Hadewissa Corbet before the reign of K. John (Tann. Notit. Monast. Sussex, xl, in Monast. VI, 597.) —In (Val. Eccl.), under the estimation of the possessions of the priory of Tortington, among the spirituals in the county of Sussex, appear "Profits of the tithes of the *church of Tryneburne*," but the name does not occur again in the diocese, neither have I discovered any clue to the identification of the place intended.

254. TREYFORD.—In (Val. Eccl.) Treyford is joined with

Didling, there spelled "Dudlyng."—"'Tis a rectory, with the vicarage of Didling annexed, but it appears in the bishop's registers, that it was originally united with Elsted by Bishop Story, and in 1503 detached by Bishop Fitz-James, and again united with Didling, with which it remains consolidated. (Note) Rectoria de Treyford alienata ab Elsted. Reg. A, p. 33. Unio Dydling cum Treyford, &c. Registr. D 1485, f. 76." (Dallaway.) —A new church has very recently been erected to serve the three small parishes of Didling, Elsted, and Treyford.—In early times Treyford belonged to the church of Winchester, it being stated in (*D. B.*) "The abbot of St. Peter, Winton, claims this manor. The hundred testifies, that in K. Edward's time the tenant held it of the abbot, but only for the term of his life. Hoc manerium calumniatur abbas Sancti Petri Winton. Testatur hundredum quod T. R. E. tenebat eum de abbate qui tenebat tantummodo tempore vitæ suæ."

255. Trotton.—This church contains very rich brasses of Tho. Lord Camoys and his lady, 1419; also Margarite de Camoys. (Dallaway; and Horsfield's Suss. II, 90.) Marg. Lady Camoys died A. D. 1310, and her memorial is perhaps the earliest in England of a lady. (Comp. Monum. Brasses, 55, 80, 86, 90, 127, 131, 135.)

256. Turwick—Or Terwick in the (Clergy List) is Tordewyk in (N. R.)

257. Twineham.—No similar name occurs in (*D. B.*), but "Benefelle" is described there; the principal manor in this parish is still called Twineham Benefeld. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 248.) In (N. R.) the name used is Tyne.—A church of chancel, nave, south porch, and western tower with a low shingled spire; the whole of brick, but of ancient date. The porch was originally of timber, but has been bricked up.—In this parish, close to one of the London and Brighton turnpike-roads, stands Hicksted Place, an ancient mansion, formerly larger than it is now. A detached building, south of the house, was most probably the chapel, with a floor above it, and a garret above that, but the old features generally are obliterated, except the staircase, which is external, and is formed of solid triangular blocks of timber, like those used in church towers which have no newel stair. The walls are ornamented on the outside with crosses and other devices formed of large, but differently-sized, blocks of brick-earth, burnt very hard; which enormous bricks are yet made in the county, e. g. they have been seen at East Hoathly.

258. Uckfield.—The entry in (*A. D.* 1291), quoted in the Note on Buxted, proves an early origin of the church here, as a chapel to Buxted. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is surmounted by a shingled spire, has recently been rebuilt, with enlargement, which was greatly needed. Uckfield is now constituted a distinct benefice, having been severed from Buxted.—In the main street here, at the corner of Church Lane, and opposite to the King's Head Inn, some ancient masonry exists, which seems to have been part of a domestic building. It has been much mutilated in adapting the place to the business of the occupant, a baker, but doorways, a store recess or closet, and part of one or two windows may be traced very distinctly.

259. Udimere.—(Val. Eccl.) declares, that this rectory had been appropriated to Robertsbridge Abbey, which accounts for the annexation of Udimere to Salehurst in (*A. D.* 1291) and (N. R.)

260. Wadhurst.—This church contains thirty iron grave-slabs. (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 199.)

261. Walberton.—"On the 31st of March 1817 a discovery was made in a field, near the dwelling-house of General Sir W. Houston, at Avisford Hill, seven miles from Chichester, on the road to Arundel. It originated in the circumstance of making a hole with an iron crow-bar in the earth, for the purpose of setting up hurdles to inclose sheep, which bar met with repeated resistance, at about six inches deep. This circumstance induced the man, with assistance, to clear away the surface, when they perceived a stone, similar to the gritt-stone found near Petworth: it measured in length four feet, breadth one foot eight inches, and eight inches thick, forming a covering of a solid chest or coffer; which being taken off, the inside proved to be neatly hollowed out, in an oblong square, nearly four feet in length, and eighteen inches deep: the sides of the coffer were four inches in thickness. The objects, which presented themselves, consisted of pottery of the coarse light red kind, and colour of common flower-pots. There were two red earthen basons, the size of large breakfast-cups, placed in saucers; six plates of the same coarse ware, the size of dessert plates, nine others, smaller; two earthen candlesticks, six inches high; two earthen jugs, of a globular shape, eight inches in diameter, with a teapot-shaped handle attached to them, and a narrow neck, that would not admit a finger; another jug, of the same size, with a spout and handle like a cream-pot. In a circular saucer, engrailed all

round the edge, and with a handle, was placed a smooth oval pebble, very hard, of the colour and transparency of a white currant, and of the size and exact shape of a pigeon's egg. In another saucer of the same coarse ware was placed a black hard stone, perfectly round, the size of a nutmeg. Another saucer contained a flat oyster-shell; near to which was a dish containing a thin glass lachrymatory, the size and shape of a bergamot pear, with two small glass handles. In four of the smaller dishes was a fragment of bone, of a chalkish calcined white; but the most beautiful object that stood in the centre of this service of ancient crockery consisted of an elegant flat-bottomed glass bottle, twelve inches high, by eight inches broad, of a light transparent sea-green colour, very thick, and nearly full of calcined bones: this bottle had a handle attached to one of its sides, and fastened to a circular neck about two inches and a half high, the opening of which neck would scarcely admit the hand of a child into the bottle: this hand" (sic: handle) "was beautifully reeded. At the end of this coffer were two inverted conic brackets; each stood upon an earthen lamp," (sic: the plate informs us, that the words are inverted, and that we should read, upon each stood an earthen lamp) "coarsely designed and executed: at the bottom, at the other end, were a pair of sandals, apparently for a small foot, studded all over the heels and soles with hexagonal-headed brass nails, placed similarly to those in countrymen's shoes. The subjects, excepting the sandals, are all perfect, and without stain, and appear as fresh as when new; they are all made of the same kind of ware, and are about twenty-eight in number. Neither coins nor inscription have been found in or near this extraordinary deposit...The glass vase is a perfect specimen, and may be added to those mentioned in our account of a similar discovery at Donington (Additions to vol. I, p. 54.)...These perfect remains are preserved in the entrance-lodge leading to Avisford House, where they may be inspected by permission of General Sir W. Houston." (Cartwright's Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, 80.) In a note to the above extract Cartwright mentions the glass vase, found at Harpenden in Hertfordshire: which C. W. Packe, Esq., M.P. presented to the British Museum in 1844. This Harpenden vase, C. says, precisely resembles that discovered at Avisford. His representation however, beside being more coarsely executed, does not exhibit so broad a lip to the Avisford vase, as the other possesses in the figure given in (Archæol. Journ. II, 254).

262. Waldron.—The church comprises chancel, nave with north aisle and porch, and square west tower with battlements and stair turret. The chancel, which is rather short, has a three-light Perp. east window, and no arch over the entrance from the nave; the latter is Dec., with a small plain doorway in the south side; the aisle is early Dec., or transition from E.E., with a Perp. east window inserted; the tower is Perp., rather low, but good in general effect, though without striking features. The porch has been modernised, but appears to have been originally wooden of Dec. date.

On Horeham Farm in Waldron is "Church Field;" to which is attached the very common tradition, that it was originally intended to erect the parish church there, but the stones, which had been laid in the day, were invariably removed during the following night to the spot where the present church stands, and where the building was finally placed, in obedience to the supposed preternatural influence, which was exerted on the occasion. —In August 1233 a convention took place between Sybilla de Ykelesham and Richard, rector of Waldern, when the latter, with the consent of Lewes Priory, agreed "ut liceat mihi" (nempe Sybillæ) "habere capellam in curia mea de Walderne meis sumptibus per prædictum capellanum deserviendam sine tamen baptisterio et campana pendente;—that it shall be lawful for me," namely, Sybilla de Y., "to have a chapel in my mansion-house of Walderne, to be served at my expense by the aforesaid chaplain, but without a baptistry and a bell suspended:" the lady to attend the mother church four times a year. (Chartulary of Lewes Priory.) Compare the Note on Penshurst, Kent, for similar reservations in a similar grant.

263. Waltham, Cold.—This epithet is applied in (N. R.), where the following parish is distinguished as *West* Waltham. —The chancel of the church retains fragments of coloured glass. A.D. 1815 a vessel containing about 1700 Roman brass coins was discovered in this parish. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 152.)

264. Waltham, Upper.—The chancel of this church is stated to be circular at the east end. (Dallaway.)

265. Warbleton.—In (N. R.) the name used is Walberton; but the Inquisition having been taken at Lewes, we may safely understand Warbleton to be the place intended.—A fine brass of A.D. 1436 is described and represented, from "Monum. Brasses," in (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 307, 308.)

"In the south windows of the chancel" of Warbleton church

"are some small remains of painted glass.—About a mile and a half from the church, in an easterly direction, are the remains of the priory of Warbleton, now converted into a farm-house." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 572, 570.) This statement appears to contradict that of Bp. Tanner, cited from Monast. VI, 168, in the Note on Hastings, that the intention of removing the priory at Hastings to Warbleton "never fully took effect." But, although the scheme was so far executed as that buildings were erected on the new site, possibly they might not be completed, nor the establishment actually settled in the new residence.—At a still greater distance, namely, three miles or more from the church, is a farm called Bucksteep, or Buckstepe, where the names "Chapel Field" and "Chapel Wood" are still in use. A barn also is known to stand on or near the site of the ancient chapel, of which however no vestiges exist.

266. Warminghurst.—"While the manor and principal estate belonged to the abbeys of Fescamp and Sion, the parochial duties were performed by a chaplain belonging to one of those establishments. Since the property has come into lay hands, an officiating minister has been appointed by the lord of the manor, who is not licensed, and has no fixed salary. The Bishops of Chichester do not appear to have exercised any jurisdiction over the person so appointed, and the name of Warminghurst does not occur in any of their registers." (Cartwright.) In the (Clergy List) Warminghurst appears as a perpetual curacy without any stipend.

267. Warningcamp.—It has been seen in the Note on Leominster, that with its church is coupled, in (*A.D.* 1291), that of Warningcamp; and from an entry in the bishop's registers, (cited in Cartwright's Dallaway's Western Sussex,) it appears, that the chapel of Warningcamp was mentioned A. D. 1492. The site of the church is pointed out on the hill on the north-west side of the hamlet, but the last vestiges were removed for the erection of a cottage on the spot in 1847, so that no traces can now be discovered. The building is popularly considered and called a "chapel," but actually possessed the dignity of a "church," the title of "The parish of Warningcamp" being still retained, though it is incorporated with that of Leominster.

268. Wartling.—At Boreham street, a populous hamlet in this parish, "was formerly a chapel (now desecrated) which is marked in an old map of Speede's, wherein Wartling is called

Worrling. By this map there also appears to have been a chapel-of-ease at Foul Mile." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 547.) In a map of Speede's, which I have examined, dated 1610, Boreham chapel is noticed, but not that at Foul Mile, and the name of the parish is spelled Wartling. See also the Note on Ashburnham.

269. WASHINGTON.—After the description of the extent of this manor is added, "in one of these hides stands the castle of Bramber.—In una ex his hidis sedet castellum Brembre." (*D. B.*)

270. WATLINGTON.—This small church comprises only chancel, nave, north porch, and western wooden bell-turret. Two round-headed windows have stones around them rebated on the exterior as if for shutters. The east and west windows are Dec.; there is some Perp. woodwork. The chancel contains a very small *square* piscina, and a perfectly plain sedile. A low side-window has been closed. This church, like very many others, is coated with whitewash within and roughcast without.

271. WESTHAM.—The south wall of this church is Norm., having three of the original windows remaining, and the frame of the fourth is very visible on the outside. They are placed unusually high, and rebated for glass externally. The rest of the church, except a portion of the north wall, which is part of the original transept, appears to be, principally or entirely, Perp. There is some good carved screenwork, and part of the roodloft occupies its original position. The stairs exist in the wall, though the entrance and outlet are blocked up. The Norm. south transept remains, converted into a school-room; and from the appearance of foundations it seems to have terminated in an apse. By the side of the west door under the tower is a mutilated stoup.—Priest Hawes, in a distant part of this parish, is supposed to have been either a monastic establishment, or in some manner connected with one. See (Chronicles of Pevensey, 52); in which little work will likewise be found a fuller account of Westham church.—"Here is an almshouse, containing four tenements, called the Hospital House of St. John the Baptist, besides Westham, sometimes called Gorogltown, endowed with thirty acres of land, &c." (Horsfield's Suss. I, 303.) This establishment seems to be mentioned again by Horsfield as another hospital in Pevensey; to which refer. Compare also the Note above on Haslesse.

272. Westmeston.—A church of chancel, nave, south aisle and chancel, north porch, and large bell-turret on the west end. The chancel is E.E.; the north wall of the nave and the chancel arch are Norm. or Tr. Norm.; the south aisle is Dec.; its chancel is closed, being a family burying-place; the font is Norm.; the chancel-arch is merely an opening as if broken through the wall. The east window is debased Perp.; the west twolight window, and the west door below it are Perp. The porch is ancient, but altered; the nave and aisle are covered by the same roof.

273. Wigginholt.—This parish is joined with Gretham in (Val. Eccl.)

274. Wilesham.—This place is described as in Baldeslei hundred, and apparently was in the neighbourhood of Hastings, or between that town and Battle. The manor was the property of the Earl of Eu; and among the possessions of the church of Battle it is stated, that the abbot held half a hide "in Pilesham, occupied by the Earl of Eu," which, it will scarcely be doubted, intended the same place as Wilesham. The manor, which had been retained by King Edward, is declared to contain fifteen hides of land: "Ibi xv hidæ sunt, que non geldant, neque geldaverunt." (*D.B.*) Afterwards we read, that "Ulward, the priest, holds the church of this manor," (which is no otherwise mentioned); "Ulwardus presbyter hujus manerii tenet æccle-siam," (*D. B.*); with land, which did not belong to the fifteen hides; and that the value of Ulward's holding was five shillings. Wilesham, having been kept in his own hands by the Saxon king, and not taxed, was probably a place of some importance; and perhaps researches among family records referring to estates in that part of the county (supposing such to exist) may here-after enable us to ascertain decisively by what modern name it is represented. A farm in the ancient, but long absorbed, parish of St. Leonard's, (which see) still bears the appellation of Filsham; and, in the absence of positive information, it appears a safe conjecture, that the names are identical. In that case there is evidence of the early existence of a church at St. Leonard's, though the original designation arising from the property where it stood was afterwards changed to that supplied by the dedication of the building. The park of the Earl of Eu is mentioned as including a portion of one of the manors, which are described in immediate connection with Wilesham.

275. Willingdon.—The church contains some brasses of the sixteenth century. Of the old mansion of Ratton the gate-house still exists. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 288.)—Langley, so called corruptly for Langney, on the southern side of Pevensey Level, is in this parish; and the chapel of the former mansion "remains almost entire." (Chron. of Pevensey, 52.) In the spring A.D. 1847 railroad excavations through this parish occasioned the discovery of an ancient leaden coffer, twelve inches long, eleven broad, and six deep. On two sides it is ornamented with the interlaced pattern, common on early stone crosses &c., and on the other two sides the markings resemble those on the cists of Will. and Gundrada de Warenne exhumed on the site of Lewes priory, A.D. 1845. For particulars consult (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 160).

276. Wilmington.—In consequence of the bequest of the manor of Wilmington to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy by Rob. Earl of Morton, temp. K. William II, the last-named house erected a priory here for Benedictine monks. It was suppressed temp. K. Henry IV, who gave licence to the church of Chichester to purchase it; which was confirmed 2 of K. Henry V (in which year the alien priories throughout England were dissolved). (Monast. VI, 1053.) The remains of Wilmington priory are now a farm-house, consisting of a gateway, a crypt, and a chapel. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 325.) An "arched parlour—with groined ceiling" is also mentioned, apparently not the same as the chapel, though the description is not perfectly clear.

277. Winchelsea.—This name is said to be of Saxon origin, and to signify "a waterish place." (Mag. Brit.)—The old town of Winchelsea stood on the sea shore, and, after much previous injury, was ruined by the sea about the beginning of K. Edward's reign, the final devastation being A.D. 1287; after which a new town was erected a mile and a half from the sea, at Iham, belonging to the parish of Icklesham, whence the spot, having been purchased by the king's directions, was severed for the purpose. (Horsfield; who, Suss. I, 479 to 481, quotes various authorities to the above effect.) An old record-book of Rye contains the following entry. "M. D. quod anno Domini millesimo cclxxxvii° in vigilia sanc. Agathæ virginis submersa fuit villa de Wynchelsei, et omnes terræ inter Climesden usq' le Vochere de Hethe.—Mem. that in the year of the Lord one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, on the vigil of St. Agatha,

the virgin, the town of Wynchelsei was drowned, and all the lands between Climesden as far as the Vochere (q. Bouchure?) of Hethe." (Parry's Coast of Sussex, 276.)—But the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV, taken, be it remembered, *A. D.* 1291, names the churches of St. Thomas and St. Giles in Winchelsea, as likewise that of Yham; which circumstance seems to imply, that the removal of the town must at least have commenced earlier than the date above given, as three churches would hardly have been raised on the new site in four years. Lambarde states of Winchelsea, that the town formerly contained three parish churches, St. Leonard, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; the last alone remaining even in his time. (Val. Eccl.) mentions only St. Thomas' and St. Giles'; whence it may be inferred, that St. Leonard's was desecrated in K. Henry VIII's reign. Comparing the entry in (*A. D.* 1291) with Lambarde's account, we ascertain, that St. Leonard's was the church of Yham or Iham.—The existing church of St. Thomas comprises only the eastern portion of the original structure, of which the nave and transepts have been destroyed. It contains some remains of coloured glass; also five stone effigies, and a brass, the latter of an ecclesiastic. The old seal of Winchelsea bears a large church, and is worthy of notice. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 483, 484; where are described the sites of the two demolished churches.)—There appear to have been two monastic establishments at Winchelsea; for a house of Black Friars is said by Speede to have been founded here by K. Edward II, (Tann. Notit. Monast. Sussex, xlii in Monast. VI, 1495): beside which there was a house of Grey Friars. (Ib. 1533.) Some fine ruins of the monastery of the Grey Friars are yet standing in the private grounds of the residence called the Friary. For a good representation and a full description of the seals belonging to Winchelsea consult (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 21 to 25).

278. Wiston.—Brass: Sir John de Braiose, 1426; Also a stone effigy of a child, supposed the son of the above. The estate passed to another family in consequence of the premature death of the only son of Sir J. de Braiose. (Cartwright.) The memorial of Sir J. de Braiose is highly commended by Mr. Boutell. (Monum. Brasses, 47, 65, 143.) The mansion, Wiston House, was erected by Sir Tho. Shirley about 1576. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 235.) For an account of foundations of a Roman building, discovered in this parish A.D. 1848, consult (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 313, 314, 315.)

279. Withyham.—This church now consists of chancel, nave with south aisle and porch, a large chapel on the north side of the chancel, and a massive square west tower with battlements and a staircase not reaching to the top. A small portion, south-east, of the chancel wall is of rubble masonry, and the interior of the tower seems similar, but the exterior appears to have been cased at a later date. The chancel contains a piscina and three sedilia, recently reopened: these as well as the window above them, may be E.E. Some windows are Dec.; some, in the tower, are Perp. The great east window is late Perp., as also the Buckhurst chapel, which however occupies the site of an earlier erection. The church was nearly destroyed by fire early in the seventeenth century, previous to which there was a north aisle, but on rebuilding the fabric, that space was added to the nave, which consequently is unusually broad. In the chancel is an iron grave-slab to Rich. Gray, rector, 1582, and on the outside wall of the east end is another to Will. Alfrey, 1610.—There are remains, though only a tower, of Buckhurst, for six centuries the residence of the Sackvilles; who possessed a chapel there. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 395, 394.)

280. Wittering, East.—In (Val. Eccl.) we read "East Wittering cum Brakelsham:" see the Note above on Bracklesham. —"Here was an ancient endowed chapel, annexed to the vicarage by Archbishop Sherburne in 1518; it is now totally destroyed." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 38.)—I have nowhere met with any notice of the early existence of a monastic establishment at Wittering; yet, that such a foundation was contemplated at least, if not completed, and in Saxon times, the following quotation will prove. "+In nomine dei summi. Ego, Æthelbertus, rex Sussaxonum, domino regnante imperpetuum, aliquam partem terrae iuris mei, ad construendum monasterium, Diozsan uenerabili uiro do, pro remedio animae meae, decem et octo manentes, in loco qui dicitur Wystrings &c.+ In the name of the most High God! I, Æthelbert, king of the South Saxons, the Lord reigning for ever, give a certain part of my own proper estate, for constructing a monastery, to the reverend man Diozsan, for the safety of my soul, (containing) eighteen stationary inhabitants, in the place which is called Wystrings &c." (Cod. Dipl. V, 50.)

281. Wittering, West.—The tower stands on the northern side, detached from the nave of the church. Three oak stalls yet remain in the chancel. (Horsfield's Suss. II, 40.)—The font

is circular, but rude. At Cakeham Manor Place, the occasional residence of the bishops from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, was a chapel. (Dallaway.) The ancient chapel here is now used as a dairy, and there is also a brick tower of later date, erected by Bp. Sherborne. (Suss. Arch. Coll. I, 182, note 50.)—The name of West Wittering occurs in (Val. Eccl.).

282. Wivelsfield.—This small church, from its peculiar position, has been sadly patched and neglected; but still it retains interesting features. It comprises chancel, nave with south aisle and chancel, south porch, and a square tower with a shingled cap at the west end of the aisle. The chancel contains a piscina, now used as a cupboard! and what appears like a sepulchral arch in the north wall. In the south chancel are a piscina and an ambry, both trefoil-headed. The walls of the building seem to be Norm. or Tr. Norm.; the north door early Norm.; the south door is Perp. At least the lower part of the tower is Dec., with Perp. windows higher up. The church is so mutilated, that its character is difficult to decipher; the piers and arches between the nave and aisle, as also the chancels, particularly the latter, exhibit some traces of the E.E. style. The old stoup is visible, but damaged, near the south door.—Not far from the church eastward stands Moore House, of which the original moat is nearly or quite entire. About two miles from Wivelsfield eastward is another old house, Fanners, built of stone. Many others of different dates and construction may be observed in this part of Sussex.—Wivelsfield was once a chapelry to Ditchling.—It was appropriated to Lewes priory by Bp. Seffrid II. (Horsfield's Suss. I, 229.)

283. Woolbeding.—The font here is bell-shaped. (Dallaway.) "The chancel window is adorned with stained glass, removed from the priory of Mottisfont by Sir Henry Mill, when rector." (Horsfield's Suss. II, 101.)

284. Worth.—This name, that is, "Gorde," occurs in the Domesday Survey of Sussex, but in Framfield hundred, therefore signifying the manor of Worth, part of which, according to Horsfield, lies in the parish of Little Horsted. In the Survey of Surrey we find the name of "Orde," but Manning and Bray (History of Surrey) consider it not applicable to Worth, though that parish is situated on the borders of the two counties, and the manor may well have extended into both. However, though omitted in (*D. B.*) this church is undoubtedly of very early origin. It consists of nave with transepts and

chancel, the latter terminating eastward in an apse. The nave has west and south doors, the latter very small with an ancient wooden porch. The walls are so covered within and without by plaster and whitewash, that their construction is undistinguishable, but that on the northern side of the nave appears, from a difference of the external stringcourse, to have been rebuilt; and the apse has been repaired very largely, beside the addition of some enormous buttresses: in other respects the existing walls seem to be original, and the whole certainly to occupy their pristine position. The exterior of this church is ornamented with the same peculiar kind of ribs, which are found at Corhampton (Hants), Barnack (Northants), and other churches, which are considered to be specimens of Anglo-Saxon architecture, but those at Worth are larger, and more nearly resemble pilasters, than any others, which have fallen within my own observation. At some distance from the ground, perhaps about three-fifths of the total height of the walls, runs a stringcourse of the same dimensions as the ribs, passing round the entire building; and from this, at the angles and down the sides, the ribs are carried to the ground, both stringcourse and ribs remaining perfect in many parts, and vestiges being visible elsewhere, with the exception of the north wall of the nave, where is no appearance of the perpendicular ribs. The doors are plain, perhaps E.E., or a little later. Between the south door and the west end of the building on the exterior are traces of a small round-headed door now filled up. The font is a single square stone rudely carved at the sides, and possibly coeval, or nearly so, with the church, though the base is later. The arches to the transepts are circular, single-soffitted, rude, and formed with large stones. Over the north transept has been erected a wooden belfry with a shingled spire. In the lowest story of this transept is one small window, and another is an E.E. insertion. The chancel arch springs from the massive round piers with cushion capitals (varying somewhat from the common Norm. form so styled) having square abaci. The arch is very lofty, and single, but has another square-edged member above, as a hood moulding, that on the western side being, as usual, the richest, but having been sadly defaced. On the eastern sides of the arch two half-round shafts descend to the pavement. Each of the stones composing this arch extends completely through the wall. In the chancel are a piscina (Dec.?) and a Tudor arch as if for a tomb; also in the north

wall is a long, narrow, round-headed window, but probably later than the wall. A similar window, but smaller, and not splayed, exists in the north wall of the nave; the other windows are of different dates, that in the west end being rather good Dec. (?); most of the others are debased Perp. There is a lychgate at the entrance of the churchyard. I perfectly agree with Mr. Bloxam (Goth. Archit. 46, 66, &c.), in deeming this curious church an example of (supposed) Saxon construction, and think it will well repay the trouble of examination. It is of much larger dimensions than Corhampton, the only other instance, with which I am acquainted, of an *entire* Saxon structure, and stands well on ground sloping southwards, a mile and a half only from the Three Bridges station of the London and Brighton railroad.

285. Worthing.—This is no parish, but merely a portion of that of Broadwater. It has however been included in the List, because not only the name occurs in (*D. B.*), but there is reason to believe, that a separate chapel existed in the place several centuries ago.—In A. D. 1409 licence was granted for divine service in the chapel at Worthing. (Cartwright.) But from the entry in (*A. D.* 1291) respecting Broadwater (on which place see the Note) it appears, that chapels were attached to that church long previous, therefore one of those chapels might very probably have been at Worthing, though there is no intimation that such was the fact. North of the present town, abutting on the high road, is a grass field, part of the rector of Broadwater's glebe, where the ancient chapel is by some conjectured to have stood.

About a quarter of a mile north of Worthing Roman remains were discovered in 1826 and 1828. (Dall. West. Suss. III, 34, in Horsfield's Suss. II, 194.)

286. Yapton.—The font is circular, without a stem, and has round arches on the sides. (Cartwright's Dallaway.) I conceive this place must be the "Abytone" of (*A. D.* 1291), and have marked it accordingly. It is a vicarage, annexed to that of Walberton.

Bilsom in this parish was originally a hamlet and chapelry, but the church was dilapidated, and all divine service discontinued before A. D. 1551. (From West. Suss. in Horsfield's Suss. II, 114.) The name Bilesham appears in (*D. B.*), and may safely be understood to signify the present Bilsom.

ADDENDA TO SUSSEX.

The following churches and religious foundations are mentioned in the county of Sussex, of which the localities cannot be identified.

In A.D. 1291.

Ecclia de Brestelye.—In the deanery of Pevensey.

In N.R. about A.D. 1341.

Ecclia de Breccesle or Breccele.—Perhaps the same as the above. The name follows Fletching and precedes Fokynton, which however is no guide to the situation, places being mentioned in great confusion. A better clue is, that the Inquisition was taken at Lewes, but for which we might conjecture Brightling.

In Val. Eccl.

Ecclia de Medlers—Belonged to the Priory of Lewes, and was certainly in Sussex, but in what deanery is not stated. It occurs also in Bp. Seffrid II's charter, though there spelled *Medlins*. An estate of the name belonged to Lewes Priory at the dissolution, and seems to have been in the neighbourhood of Compton.

Ecclia de Tryneburne.—See the Note upon Tortington.

Chartulary of Lewes Priory.

Ecclesia de Kanevelde.—Mentioned by Will., second Earl Warenne; I should conjecture it means Cowfold.

Ecclesia de Faltwell.—This name occurs among the charters of Will., third Earl Warenne.

Stratfelda—Presbyterus de, is among the witnesses to a gift of Will. Flamingus; but without date.

A.D. 1269 Reginald de Staninges obtained the grant of a private chapel at Hecham by permission of the prior of Lewes.

DUDENEY CHAPEL.—Of this no other knowledge has been, or can be, obtained, than what is afforded by a very inferior print and a meagre account in "Historical Descriptions of New and Elegant Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales," published by Alex. Hogg, Lond. 1786. The description states the chapel to have been situated "in the forest of Ashdown," without further indicating the locality; that the walls had been very thick; but that neither door nor window was perfect; adding, "It appears to have had an aisle on the south side, and to have been supported on the inside by some massy pillars. The whole was built with a cement, that is now as hard as the stone, wherewith the building was composed."

RAMESTEDE or REMSTED.—On the authority of Tanner a Benedictine priory is stated to have existed at a place of this name in Sussex, founded probably by Rich. Archbp. of Canterbury (from A.D. 1171 to 1183) temp. K. Henry II. It was dissolved on account of the bad lives of some of the nuns, but seems to have been re-established. (Monast. IV, 658.)

WINDEHAM.—The hospital of St. Edmund at Windeham in the patronage of the Crown is named 10 K. Richard II. (Monast. VI, 777.) Where to look for this place I know not.

SURREY.

INTRODUCTION.

Less difficulty has been experienced in identifying the Domesday churches in the County of Surrey, than in either Kent or Sussex; and it will be observed, that not a single church of those named below is entirely unappropriated, although a little uncertainty still prevails respecting some few of them. The difference with regard to these three counties arises partly, no doubt, from the first-mentioned being smaller than the other two; but I readily acknowledge myself indebted to Manning and Bray's History of Surrey for assistance, without which I should have been utterly at a loss in several instances. This valuable history is preceded by a nearly fac-simile copy of the Domesday Survey of the county, an example well deserving of imitation in all similar topographical works. To the copy is added a slight map of Surrey in illustration of the Survey; but this, it must be remembered, rests solely upon the authority of the writers, by whom it was compiled.

LIST OF CHURCHES IN SURREY.

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
	Abinger	Abinceborne	1	*
1	Addington	Eddintone		*
2	Albury	Eldeberie	1	*
	Alfold			*
	Ash			*
	Ashted	Stede		*
3	Bagshot			
4	Bansted	Benestede	1	*
5	Barnes	Berne		*
6	Battersea	Patricesy		*
7	Beddington	Beddintone	1	*
8	Berghes	Berge		

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
9	Bermondsey . .	Bermundesye .	1	*
10	Betchworth . .	Becesworde .	1	*
	Bisley			
	Bletchingly . . .	Blachingelei .		*
	Bookham, Great ,, Little	Bocheham . .	1	*
11	Bramley . . .	Brolege . Bronlei . Brunlege Brunlei .	3	
	Buckland . . .	Bochelant . .	1	*
12	Burstow . . .	. . . . .		*
	Byfleet	Biflet . . .	1	*
	Camberwell . .	Cambrewelle .	1	*
13	Capel	. . . . .		*
14	Carshalton, or Gois-aultone	Aultone . .	1	*
15	Caterham . . .	. . . . .	1	*
16	Chaldon	Calvedone . .	1	*
	Charlwood . . .	. . . . .		*
17	Cheam	Ceiham . . .	1	*
18	Chelsham . . .	Chelesham . .	1	*
19	Chertsey . . .	Certesy . .	1	*
20	Chessington . .	Cisendone		
21	Chidingfold . .	. . . . .		*
22	Chilworth . . .	Celeorde . .		*
23	Chipsted . . .	Tepestede . .		*
24	Chobham . . .	Cebeham . .	2	*
25	Clandon, East .	Clanedun		*
26	,, West		1	*
	Clapham . . .	Clopeham . .		*
27	Cobham . . .	Covenham . .		*
28	Compton . . .	Contone . .	1	*
29	Coulsdon . . .	Colesdone . .	1	*
30	Cranley	. . . . .		*
31	Crowhurst . . .	. . . . .		*
32	Croyden . . .	Croindene . .	1	*
33	Cuddington . .	Codintone . .		*
34	Ditton, Long . .	Ditune . . .	1	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A.D. 1291.
35	Ditton, Thames	Ditone		
36	Dorking	Dorchinges	1	*
	Dulwich			
	Dunsfold	. . . . .		*
	Effingham	Epingeham		*
37	Egham	Egeham		*
38	Elsted			
39	Epsom	Ebsa / Evesham	2	*
40	Esher	Aissela		*
41	Ewell	Etwelle	1	*
42	Ewhurst	. . . . .		*
43	Farley	Ferlega		*
44	Farnham	Ferneham	1	*
	Fetcham	Feceham		*
45	Frensham			
46	Frimley			
	Gatton	Gatone	1	*
47	Godalming	Godelminge	2	*
48	Godstone, or Walkamsted	Wachelestede		*
49	Guildford	Gildeford		*
	Hambledon	Hameledone		*
50	Hascombe			
51	Haslemere			
	Headley	Hallega		*
52		Henlei	1	
53	Horley	. . . . .		*
54	Horne			
	Horsell	. . . . .		*
55	Horsley, East	Horslei		*
56	,, West	Orselei	1	*
57	Kennington	Chenintune		
58	Kew			
59	Kingston	Chingestune	1	*
60	Lambeth	Lanchei	1	*
61	Leatherhed	Leret		*
62	Leigh	. . . . .		*
63	Limpsfield	Limenesfeld	1	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
64	Lingfield . . .	. . . . .		*
65	Maldon	Meldone . .	1	*
66	Merrow	. . . . .		*
67	Merstham . . .	Merstan . .	1	*
68	Merton	Meretone . .	1	*
69	Mickleham . . .	Micleham . .	1	*
	Mitcham. . . .	Michelham . . / Mickehame . .		*
70	Molesey, East .	Molesham . .	1	
71	„ West .			
	Morden	Mordone . .		*
72	Mortlake . . .	Mortelage . .	1	
	Newdigate . . .	. . . . .		*
73	Newington . . .	. . . . .		*
74	Nutfield	Notfelle . .	1	*
75	Ockham	Bocheham . .	1	*
	Ockley	Hoclei . . .		*
76	Oxted	Acstede . .	1	*
	Peperharrow . .	Pipereherge .		*
77	Petersham . . .	Patricesham .	1	
78	Pirbright . . .	. . . . .		*
79	Pirford	Peliforde . .		*
80	Putney			
81	Puttenham . . .	. . . . .		*
82	Reigate	Cherchefelle .		*
83	Richmond			
84	Ripley			
	Rotherhithe. . .	. . . . .		*
85	Sandersted . . .	Sandestede . .		*
86	Seale			
87	Send	Sande . . .	1	*
88	Shalford	Scaldefor . .	1	*
89	Shere.	Essira . . .	1	*
90	Southwark . . .	Sudwerce . / Sudwerche	1	*
91	Stoke. . . .	Stoche . . .	1	*
92	„ d'Abernon		1	*
93	Streatham . . .	Estreham . .	1	*
94	Sutton	Sudtone . .	2	*

Reference to Notes.	Modern Names.	Domesday Names.	Churches.	A. D. 1291.
95	Tandridge . . .	Tenrige . . .		*
	Tatsfield	Tatelefelle . .		*
96		Tellingedone .	1	
	Thorpe	Torp		
97	Thursley	. . . . .		*
98	Titsey	Ticesei . .	1	*
99	Tooting	Totinges . .	1	*
100	Walton on the Hill	Waltone . .		*
	„ on Thames	Waletone . .	1	*
101	Walworth . . .	Waleorde . .	1	
102	Wanborough . .	Weneberge . .	1	
103	Wandsworth . .	Wandelesorde Wandesorde		*
104	Warlingham . .	. . . . .		*
105		Watendone . .	1	*
	Weybridge . . .	Webrige . .		*
106	Wimbledon . . .	. . . . .		*
	Windlesham . .	. . . . .		*
107	Wisley	Wiselei . . .	1	
108	Witley	Witlei . . .	1	*
109	Woking	Wochinges . .	1	*
110	Woldingham . .	Wallingeham		
111	Wonersh . . .	. . . . .		*
	Woodmansterne .	Odemerestor .	1	*
112	Worplesdon . . .	Werpesdune .	1	*
113	Wotton	Odetone . Wodetone .		*

NOTES TO SURREY.

1. Addington.—This small church having been new faced in 1848, when the porch was erected, and the interior also renovated, the old features of the exterior are generally obliterated. It consists of chancel, nave, south aisle with a porch, a vestry of uncertain date on the northern side of the chancel, and a square west tower with a shingled cap. The chancel, nave, and tower seem to be Norm., or at least Tr. Norm. In the east end are three very small round-headed windows, the central the highest, and there are traces of another above them. In the south wall of the chancel appears the frame of a similar window, closed; in the eastern part of the same wall is a large single-light E.E. one, and in the western portion is an ogée-headed Dec., low side-window, below an older. Of the two engaged and the two free piers, half are E.E., the others later. Brasses: Tho. Hattecliff, 1540; John Leigh, Esq. and wife Isabell (Hardy) 1509 (?) and 1544; also in the chancel a large monument to Leghs, of the end of the sixteenth century. It will be observed, that the above notice of the sepulchral memorials differs from that copied below.

In this church are stated to have been, Brasses: John Legh and wife, 1479; a daughter of John Legh, 1481; and stone effigies of John Leigh and wife, 1544. (Manning and Bray's History of Surrey.*)—A charter of Rich., Bp. of Winchester from 3 August, 1174 to 22 December, 1188, names the church of Addington together with the chapel of All Saints, "ecclesiam de Edintone cum capella Omnium Sanctorum;" but no clue is afforded to the locality of the latter. (Stapleton's Liber de Antiquis Legibus, v.)

2. Albury.—The ancient church of this parish comprises chancel, central tower, south transept, nave, south aisle, and north porch. The chancel is E.E. The tower is Norm., with

* *N. B.* The future references to this work will be simply M. & B.

mouldings of no unusual pattern round the east and west arches, several two-light windows separated by ballusters, and smaller single windows both above and below the former. The nave and aisle may be styled Dec. with some E.E. features; the transept, or south chapel, has been altered, but is probably of the same date. The bases of the piers between the nave and aisle are earlier than the piers. The porch is of timber, open at the sides, and has good Dec. bargeboards. In the aisle are a slab with a Lombard inscription, and a mutilated small Brass: John Weston of Weston, arm. 1440.

This church is enumerated among the examples of Anglo-Saxon workmanship, in (Bloxam's Goth. Arch. 79). My dissent from this opinion the above description will show. The tower *may* indeed be Saxon, but has nothing decidedly to distinguish it from fabrics of the Norm. era, unless the balluster-divided windows be deemed such a mark. It is however conceived, that they are by no means a positive proof of ante Norman origin, while on the other hand the ornamental arch mouldings were certainly in use in the Norm. period. Albury tower strongly resembles those of Bosham and Fletching in Sussex, like them having no staircase.—The edifice above mentioned stands in Albury park, and has recently been disused, another having been erected much nearer to the village. The south chapel has been gorgeously fitted up as a mausoleum for the family of the proprietor, H. Drummond Esq. M.P.—The old church originally formed part of one of the courts of the ancient manor-house. (Hist. of Guildford by Rev. Tho. Russell, 1801, 284.)

3. Bagshot.—A curacy in the parish of Windlesham. (Clergy List.)

4. Bansted.—Beside the parish church there were others in Bansted at Berghes (Burroughs) and St. Leonard's, but the last has long disappeared. See Berghes below.

5. Barnes.—Brasses: Will. Milleburne, in armour, 1415; Nich. Clerk, rector, 1480. (M. & B.) from Aubrey.

6. Battersea.—This place I conclude to be the "Ecclia de Batchesheye" of (*A. D.* 1291).

7. Beddington.—In the reign of K. Richard II Nicholas de Carru (Carew) bequeathed £20 for the building of this church; which should contain brasses of Nich. Carrew and wife, 1432; Tho. Carrew and wife, 1432. (M. & B.)

8. Berghes.—Though now comprehended in the parish of Bansted Berghes possessed a church, and was presented to as a

rectory from A. D. 1301 to A. D. 1414 (Bishop's Registers), but there is no other evidence of its existence as a separate parish. Salmon states, that part of Berghes church was standing in 1736 as a barn; but it is reported, that divine service was performed there within the memory of persons living in 1804. No mention of Berghes occurs in the Bishop's registers between 1446 and 1492, and nothing relating to it is found there after 1500. (M. & B.) "Berge," it will be perceived, is named in (*D. B.*), but in Copthorne hundred, Bansted belonging to that of Wallington.

9. BERMONDSEY.—"There is a new and handsome church. Ibi noua et pulchra æccla." (*D. B.*)—It is stated, that the present parish church was erected in 1680 (to replace an older one; it is in wretched taste. A. H.), and that that mentioned above was the conventual church, which was taken down by Sir Tho. Pope, after he had purchased the site of the abbey in 1541, for the purpose of building a manor-house. (M. & B.) A Cluniac priory, afterwards promoted to the dignity of an abbey, was founded in Bermondsey about A. D. 1082 by Aylwin Child. (Monast. V, 85.) A view is given in the Hist. of Surrey of some portion of the abbey church, exhibiting Norm. mouldings; but it is not said at what date that fragment of the edifice was standing.

10. BETCHWORTH.—Brass: William Wardyworth, vicar, 1533. (M. & B.)

11. BRAMLEY.—In the History of Surrey it is remarked, that the three Domesday churches were probably Bramley, Shalford, and Chilworth (St. Martha). The last-named place being described in the manor of Bramley, that church is very likely to have been one of the three; but Shalford church is specially mentioned separately; wherefore I should rather assign the other to Wonersh, which church is now distant from that of Bramley only a mile, if so much; in a straight line certainly less.—That of Bramley is a cross church of very plain character, without aisles, the tower forming the northern limb of the cross. The west doorway is plain late Norm. On each side of the nave a very plain doorway of later date has been closed. All the ancient features of the windows of the nave have been destroyed. The south transept is E.E. with lancet windows, and the tower is apparently of about the same date, but much injured by modern repairs and alterations. The chancel also is very plain, but bold and effective, E.E. work, probably earlier than the rest. It has three good lancets at the east end, the middle one the

the largest, and likewise on each side three of uniform size; the whole being unaltered. There is a squint from the south-transept into the chancel, of which last the piscina is mutilated. Of the chancel the angles and window frames are wrought in chalk, even in the exterior.

12. Burstow.—According to (Val. Eccl.) there was a park here in the early part of the sixteenth century.

13. Capel.—Originally a chapelry to Dorking (M. & B.) and still only a perpetual curacy (Clergy List). See the Note on Dorking.—An estate in this parish, called Temple Elfande or Elfant, pays no tithe when occupied by the owner, but when let, is titheable, like other property. (M. & B.)

14. Carshalton.—Brasses: Nicholas Gaynesford, wife and eight children, 14 . .; Joan Burton, 1524. (M. & B.)

15. Caterham.—In the Domesday Survey of Surrey, among the possessions of "Richard Fitzgilbert, Earl," in "Tenrige" (Tandridge) hundred, a manor is described without any name, but merely that "Azor held it of K. Edward;" and a church is mentioned there. This manor Mr. Bray supposes to be Caterham; of which he states, that the existing manor is extensive, and the church ancient. (M. & B.) Upon that authority I have assigned the church to Caterham, instead of subjoining it to the end of the list without any name.—A small part of this church may be Tr. Norm., but the greater portion is more recent. The building is small, and not interesting.

16. Chaldon.—In the printed copy of (*D. B.*) the name which I have attributed to this place, is rendered "*S*alvedone;" while M. & B., in quoting the Domesday description of Surrey, give it as *C*alvedone; which latter reading I have no doubt is correct. It is placed in "Waletone," i. e. Wallington, hundred, now called Croydon, to which Chaldon still belongs, but where no spot can be identified as *S*alvedon. There exists however more direct evidence, that the original word is intended for *C*alvedone. In the MS. of (*D. B.*) the initial letter certainly resembles what occasionally occurs as an S, though very different from the usual capital S. But appearances, on inspection, immediately suggested the idea, that the transcriber had committed a blunder in commencing the first letter of the name, and that he finally gave it the present form (neither a C, nor yet, quite, an S) rather than risk blotting and confusion by erasing the mistake to write in the proper letter. What that proper letter is will be clearly ascertained by referring to the abridged MS. copy of

(*D. B.*) (of later date than the original, together with which it is preserved among the records in the Chapter-house of Westminster) where the name stands plainly as *C*alvedone.

17. Cheam.—This was one of the places appropriated to the support of monasteries. "Ipse archiepiscopus tenet Ceiham de victu monachorum. The archbishop himself holds Cheam for the food of the monks." (*D. B.*)

18. Chelsham.—M. & B. consider the Celesham or Chelesham of (*D. B.*) to have been Warlingham; but without more positive authority I do not move the church. See the Note on Warlingham, which will account for the * added to Chelsham.

19. Chertsey.—"The abbey of the church of St. Peter, Certesy," is mentioned in (*D. B.*) among the proprietors of estates in Surrey, but no other is alluded to at that spot. It is also stated in (*D. B.*), that "the abbot of the church bought" certain lands "during the reign of King Edward;" a sufficient evidence, that the abbey was a Saxon foundation. Moreover Bede informs us (Hist. Eccl. l. 4, c. 6), that it was constructed for his own residence by Erconvald, bishop of the East Saxons, before he was raised to the episcopate, which took place about A. D. 675. "Hic sane priusquam episcopus factus est, duo præclara monasteria, unum sibi, alterum sorori suæ Ædilbergæ construxerat, &c. Sibi quidem in regione Sudergeona, juxta fluvium Tamensem, in loco qui vocatur Cerotæsei" (or Ceortesei) "i. e. Ceroti Insula:" the place however is not an island. The other monastery was at Barking in Essex.

Chertsey was destroyed by the Danes, and renovated by K. Edgar. The Saxon Chronicle asserts (Gibson's ed. 216), that it was rebuilt A.D. 1010. "In this year they began to erect a new monastery in Ceortesige." A somewhat different account is given elsewhere of the origin, destruction, and restoration of Chertsey abbey. The monastery is stated to have been founded about A. D. 666 by Frithwald, viceroy or Earl of Kent, and Erkenwald, afterwards bishop of London. In the latter part of the ninth century all the inmates were slain by the Danes, the abbey burnt, and its surrounding possessions wasted. The renovation is said to have been effected about a century after, by Æthelwald, Bp. of Winchester. (Monast. I, 422.) There is preserved a confirmation by Uulfhere, K. of Mercia, before A. D. 675, of the donations of Frithwald, the subregulus, and Erkenwald to the church of St. Peter at Chertsey: "omnes terras, quas Frithuualdus subregulus et beatus Erken-

uualdus aecclesiae sancti Petri Certesey dederunt, aeternaliter confirmo." (Cod. Dipl. V, 14.) The charter immediately following (Ib. 15), which is from Frithwald himself, names as his gift to Chertsey, "Cirotesegt," Chertsey, "Thorp, Egeham, Chebeham," Chobham, "Gettinges, Muleseg," Molesey, "Wodeham, Huneuualdesham."—A charter of K. Edward the Confessor, without date, bestows upon Chertsey abbey ten hides of land at Waltham and the *church* of the same place. It does not appear whether any spot in Surrey was intended. If such was the case, the name may signify one of the Waltons, perhaps that upon Thames.

In (*A. D.* 1291) we find "Ecclia de Certesye, Egeham, et Chobeham;" but three vicars being named, they imply the existence of as many churches. (Val. Eccl.) notices, as belonging to Chertsey abbey, "Ecclia de Busshehele," apparently in the county of Surrey. The name may possibly signify either Bushey or Bisley, but more probably the latter, as I find no record of a church at Bushey; while Bisley is not very far from Chertsey, and adjoins Chobham, which was attached to the abbey. See the Note on Chobham.

20. Chessington—Is only a curacy annexed to Maldon (Clergy List), which accounts for it being omitted in (*A. D.* 1291). It appears thus in (Val. Eccl.) under the name of Chesildon.

21. Chidingfold.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Chidingefeld cum capella." The latter is likely to have been at Haslemere; because in (Val. Eccl.) the chapel of Hasylmere is annexed to Chidingfold.—The church has nave and two aisles, chancel, and a smaller on the northern side. Both chancels are E.E.; the principal one has a transition E.E. or early Dec. east window. There are two piscinæ. In the south wall of the chancel are E.E. windows, and one of those small ones near the ground, the use of which is unknown. The remainder of the edifice is partly E.E. and partly Dec., with some Perp.—"The Entingknaps" (an ancient family, formerly holding property in both Surrey and Sussex) "are said to possess a deed, which is dated before the Conquest, respecting an estate at Chidingfold." (Note to Cartwright and Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, II, part 1, 363.)

22. Chilworth.—St. Martha, the church of this place, is called a "chapel," but the payment of tithes renders it a *church* proper; though they are now received by a lay impropriator. The old church, though rude, was an interesting building, but sadly dilapidated and neglected. It contained an effigy upon an

altar-tomb, a far richer monument than would be expected in such an exposed, and yet sequestered, situation. The cure is a donative.

23. Chipsted.—Beside occurring in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV the church of this place is noticed 24 of K. Edward I. The building merits examination, having two Norm. doors and a central tower, with a general indication of antiquity. (M. & B.)

24. Chobham.—In (*D. B.*) "Cebeham" is mentioned among the possessions of the abbey church of Chertsey, which, with (M. & B.), I conclude to be Chobham; as that place, quite distinct from Cobham, is not far from Chertsey. It is stated, that here were "a church and another chapel; ibi æccla et alia capella;" (*D. B.*): which latter might very probably stand at Bisley, now an adjoining parish. Bisley however is not mentioned (unless indirectly; see the Note on Chertsey.) in (*A. D.* 1291), in which record the former place is spelled "Chobeham," and in (Val. Eccl.) "Chabhame."

25. Clandons, The.—According to (M. & B.) it was East Clandon, which belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, being therefore styled "Clendon Abbatis," as in (*A. D.* 1291); where West Clandon appears as "Clendon Regis." Consequently the Domesday church belongs to the latter, being noted in that Clandon, which was the property of Edward of Salisbury.

East Clandon.—The church is a very plain building, of which the old work is entirely concealed by modern plastering. The chancel-arch is filled in under an earlier and larger pointed one. The tracery of the three-light Dec. east window is wrought in chalk.

26. Clandon, West.—This church comprises nave, chancel, tower on the northern side of the east end of the nave, and south porch. A plain building in very unsound condition.

27. Cobham.—In (Val. Eccl.) the name is still spelled "Covehame."—The church has a Norm. doorway. (M. & B.)

28. Compton.—This church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles, western tower with a shingled spire, and a modern south porch. The building is late, or Tr., Norm., with E.E., Dec., Perp., and debased Perp. portions. The east end of the chancel is divided into two stories, that upon the ground having a low groined roof; the upper one contains a rude piscina, and is open toward the church westward, with the exception of a wooden screen, or arcade, which is original, and the oldest

Compton.

Of your charite pray for the soulys of Rob
Whos bodye here lyeth beryed And departy
God A ⁊⁊⁊⁊ and m for Whos Soulys

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piece of woodwork known to exist in England. In different parts of the building a few of the ancient windows remain, but generally they have been altered. The north and south doors are round-headed, but the former is disused. The roof, which is high, spans the aisles, as well as the nave, but the south wall has been raised, consequently the roof over that aisle likewise. Throughout the church both within and without very little stone has been employed, the door and window-frames, piers, &c. being wrought in chalk. The font is coeval with the edifice, of peculiar shape, but not fine. There are a few remains of good coloured glass, one, the Virgin and Child, of E.E. date. The church has recently been entirely refitted with benches, whereby the low columns are very favourably brought out, but it is greatly to be regretted, that, among other repairs, steps were not taken for the security of the curious east end, of which the condition is very dangerous. Placed under the tower is a cedar chest, used as a coal-box. However it is very late, probably temp. K. James I, and so plain that the date cannot easily be ascertained. Brass, Tho. Ge'nyn, in a gown, and wife.

29. Coulsdon.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Colesdon cum capella." Very possibly the chapel was that of Watendone; which see.—This church possesses three sedilia. (M. & B.)

30. Cranley.—A mixed church with some good work. It contains three Dec. sedilia; and some remains of brasses.

31. Crowhurst.—This small church stands prettily on a low ridge sloping to the south, about two miles, or rather more, from the Godstone Road station of the South-Eastern Railroad. It comprises nave, with a south aisle, and chancel. There is a tall, spire-like bell-turret over the west end, of which last the exterior wall indicates the previous existence of another of a different character, probably of stone. A porch was formed by separating the western end of the aisle. The arch between the nave and aisle is Tr. Norm.; the western end of the chancel is E.E., the remainder Perp. The east and west windows are Perp.; the eastern window of the aisle the same under an E.E. arch. Some of the windows are sadly debased Perp. The whole of the chancel is wainscotted, that evidently, from marks still visible, having been co-existent with the roodloft. The door retains an old lock, and some good ancient iron-work. A north door has been walled up. Dispersed among the windows are many small portions of very good coloured glass, among them a shield of arms supported by eagles, the shield resting upon the *backs* of

the birds. On altar tombs partly let into the north and south walls of the chancel are two brasses of Gaynesfords, A.D. 1450 and 1460, with shields of arms. In the floor within the altar-rails is an iron grave-slab to the last of the Gaynesford family, a female, by marriage Forster, A.D. 1591. Below the inscription, of which some of the letters are absurdly reversed, is a corpse tied up in a shroud in a fish-like shape (resembling that described in the Note on Leigh, Kent) with, on the right two male, on the left two female, figures praying, and a coat of arms in either corner beneath.—Two farm-houses close to the church are ancient. That to the south-east of the church, the oldest, has some features appearing to belong to the period of K. Henry VIII. This has been a very considerable mansion, and still retains a stack of chimnies of enormous size, though merely an irregular, heavy mass of masonry.

32. CROYDON.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels extending about half-way up the central; north and south porches, the former modern, the latter possessing a parvise; and square west tower, with battlements, stair-turret, and crocketted pinnacles at the angles. The exterior having been new faced in 1807 and 1808, the construction of the walls is concealed. The tower and the south porch have groined roofs, the whole being Perp., unless the interior casing is an addition to older work in the tower. In the south chancel is a Perp. tomb, called that of a nephew of Archbp. Warham, and the high chancel contains a brass eagle lectern, with a brass, Silvester Gabriel (civilian) 1592.—Of the archiepiscopal palace there are considerable remains adjoining the churchyard, part being brick with stone dressings, part flint and stone. The chapel, though disfigured by being used as school-rooms, retains its fittings as (by report) in Q. Elizabeth's time. Much of the gateway and of the great hall is yet standing. Of the latter the groined porch is nearly perfect. No portion was noticed earlier than late Perp., apparently of the same date as the interior of the church.—An almshouse or hospital was founded in Croydon 23 Henry VI by Elias Davey of London. (Monast. VI, 776.) (Val. Eccl.) mentions a park here.

33. CUDDINGTON.—This parish was annihilated for the formation of Nonsuch Park, and is now known only historically. It is named in (*A.D.* 1291), as also in (Val. Eccl.), and it still appears in the (Clergy List.)

34. DITTONS, THE.—The Domesday church of Ditone must

have been that of Long Ditton. Thames Ditton was merely a chapelry to Kingston till severed by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1769, and remains a perpetual curacy.

Long Ditton.—Brasses: John Haymer, parson of the church; Rob. Casteltunn and wife, 1527; Rich. Hatton and wife, 1616. (M. & B.)

35. DITTON, THAMES.—Several brasses dating from 1539 to 1590. (M. & B.)

36. DORKING.—The existing church is very modern, it having been rebuilt about A.D. 1830.—(*A.D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Dorkingge cum capella;" the latter probably Capel; which see.

37. EGHAM.—In (*A.D.* 1291) described together with Chertsey and Chobham. Compare the Note on Chertsey.

38. ELSTED.—Though now constituted a distinct parish, this place was originally but a chapelry to Farnham. It is now a perpetual curacy. (Clergy List.)

39. EPSOM.—The second church named here might very possibly be either at Kingswood in Ewell, or at Ewell itself, though not in the manor described in (*D.B.*) under the name of Ewell: see the Note there below.

40. ESHER.—"The abbot of St. Leutfred's Cross holds Aissele. Since the saint possessed it, it has never paid land-tax. Abbas de Cruce Sancti Leutfredi tenet de dono regis Wilielmi Aissele, &c. Postquam Sanctus habuit, nunquam geldam dedit." (*D.B.*) The church contains the stone effigy of a man in armour. (M. & B.) —Sandon Priory or Hospital was founded by Rob. de Watervil in the beginning of the reign of K. Henry II. The site is uncertain, but supposed by Tanner to be in the parish of Esher, though stated to be "juxta Kingston." Sandon chapel was granted by K. James I to John Earl of Mar; which building M. & B. say distinctly was in Esher. (Monast. VI, 675.)

41. EWELL.—The church, which is assigned to Ewell, is really called in (*D. B.*) the church of Leret, which name, there can be little, if any, doubt, applied to Leatherhed. But the notice of it, "To this manor adjoins the church of Leret;—ad hoc manerium adjacet æcclesia de Leret," (*D. B.*) forms part of the actual description of "Etwelle," that is, Ewell; wherefore I conceive the church must belong to that place, rather than to another at the distance of six miles, with Epsom intervening between the two. M. & B. consider, that the church stood not at Leatherhed, but at Kingswood in the parish of Ewell, where certainly was an ancient chapel, which may indeed be intended

by this church of Leret. They state Leatherhed to be mentioned in K. Alfred's will by the name of Leodrede; and to have been known subsequently as Lereda, Lerred, and Ledered; admitting a conviction, that Leret signifies Leathered, but deeming that the church was "annexed" to Ewell. Consult the Note on Leatherhed. The second Domesday church at Epsom and that of Lered may very well represent the parish church of Ewell and the chapel of Kingswood. The latter still stands in the (Clergy List) as a perpetual curacy.

42. Ewhurst.—Of this church the nave was rebuilt about A.D. 1836 or 1837, when the tower, which stood between the nave and the chancel, fell, through inattention to a defect in the wall, whence the interior loose rubbish ran out, and the wall collapsed.

43. Farley.—Brass: John Brock, wife, and five children, 1495. (M. & B.)

44. Farnham—Church is mentioned in (*D.B.*) only casually. "Osbern de Ow holds of the bishop the church of this manor." The same individual held the church of Leret.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Farnham cum capella." In (Val. Eccl.) the chapels of Frensham, Seale, Elsted, and Bentley in Hants are annexed.

Near this place, within the private grounds of G. Nicholson Esq., are the ruins of Waverley abbey. The situation is rather remarkable, and must have been more peculiar at the period of the foundation of the settlement, when the country was so little cultivated, the spot being a green valley near a stream, with poor, heathery ground close to and almost surrounding it. We are informed, that the foundation of Waverley was laid 24 November, A.D. 1128, 29 of K. Henry I, by Will. Giffard, Bp. of Winchester, for twelve Cistercian monks. About 1187 the establishment contained 120 converts or lay brethren, and 70 monks, while it maintained about thirty plough teams constantly at work. The abbey is recorded to have suffered much from floods (the natural consequence of its situation), and it is said, that a new monastery was erected on higher ground. (Annals of Waverley quoted in Monast. IV, 237, 239.) As already noticed the portion now existing is in a very low spot, in fact, a kind of basin, encircled by higher ground; and forasmuch as some of the yet standing walls are of Norm. construction, this fact seems to demonstrate, that, though a new monastery might have been *contemplated*, that intention was never executed. The buildings of the abbey generally have been most effectually

demolished, but the surviving remains show E.E. additions to the Norm. original. A very good specimen of E.E. vaulting is still entire over part of a large apartment. Of another large E.E. domestic room the walls are nearly perfect, and in one end, facing southwards, are three good lancet windows. The destruction has been too complete to admit of recognising the position of the church with certainty. The ruins having never apparently been thoroughly searched, excavations would probably bring to light relics of antiquity, and particularly the old pavement might be discovered beneath the modern one now covering the floor of the vaulted apartment.

Aubrey, in his Hist. of Surrey, states, that in 1673 the walls of the church and cloister, part of the cloisters, a chapel of considerable size, great remains of the hall or refectory, which last was vaulted, the dormitory, and other ruins were standing. (Cited in Monast. IV, 240.) Perhaps it is not improbable, that the "large E.E. domestic room" above mentioned was mistaken by Aubrey for a chapel, on account of his not discriminating the position and arrangement of the building.

45. Frensham.—Originally a chapelry in Farnham; now a perpetual curacy.

46. Frimley.—Is still a perpetual curacy annexed to Ash. (Clergy List.)

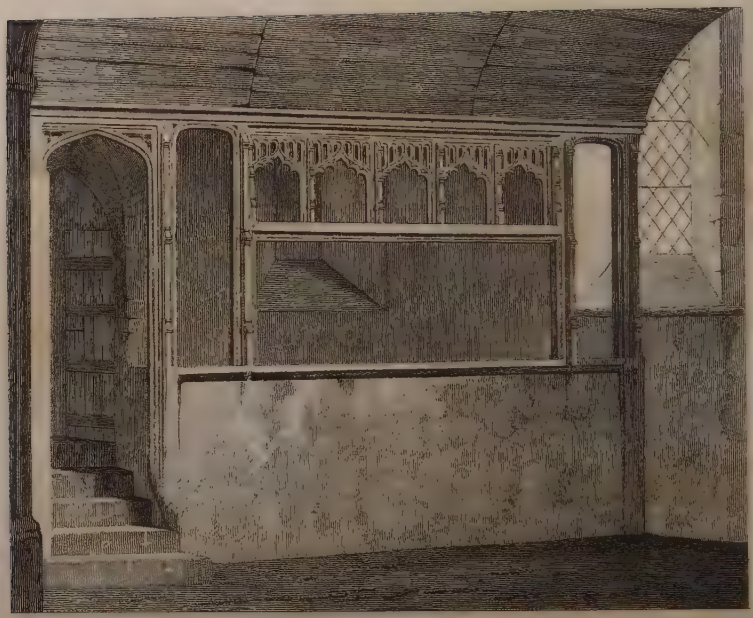
47. Godalming.—The church consists of nave and aisles, central tower, and chancel. The aisles have been rebuilt, or nearly so; three arches on each side of the nave are E.E., the southern being the oldest; the western end of the nave, which projects beyond the aisles, seems to be altogether an addition. The tower is Norm., rises less than a square above the nave, is plain, and is crowned by an octagonal leaded spire. E.E. arches thrown across the aisles from the eastern and western angles of the tower give internally the appearance of transepts.—This place is mentioned in K. Alfred's will with no other variation from its modern name than being styled "Godelming." (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77.) The historians of Surrey assert, that the second Domesday church described as in Godalming was at Busbridge (a place in that parish) and was granted by K. Henry VIII, or K. Edward VI, to Laurence Eliot of Busbridge by the name of "Old Mynster;" that it was situated in a field still known as "Old Mynster Field," but no traces of the building remain. The same authority also states, that there was a chapel at Hertmere in the parish of Godalming in the time of

K. Edward I, but the only memorial of it is a field called "Chapel Field." (M. & B.) Busbridge lies about south-east, Hertmere nearly north-west of Godalming church.

48. Godstone.—This church comprises chancel, tower at the west end of the southern side of the same, nave with a transept-like addition to the eastern end of its south side, and a north aisle. The last and the addition opposite thereto, are both modern: the first in good, the second in very bad, taste. On the northern side of the chancel is a brick adjunct, containing a modern monument and effigy of a Dr. Evelyn. The entire fabric is so covered with plaster and whitewash, beside alterations, that its construction is undistinguishable, but the lower portion of the tower seems to be E.E., if not Tr. Norm., and there are some E.E. features in the interior of the church.

Hedge Court, now part of the estate of Fellbridge in this parish, was formerly a separate property, comprehending a park and a chapel; the latter being named in the conveyance of the estate 39 of K. Edward III, A. D. 1366. There is a farm still called "Chapel Farm," but no existing vestige, nor record, of the chapel. At Fellbridge a chapel was erected and endowed by James Evelyn, Esq., A. D. 1787. (M. & B.)

49. Guildford.—In (*A. D.* 1291) the churches of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in this town are mentioned separately. Three churches are named in (Val. Eccl.).—The upper church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now an unsightly brick edifice, is a warning against the egregious folly of tampering with such structures, especially in removing piers under the idea of *improvement*. This will appear by the following quotation from Russell (Hist. of Guildford, 51.) "On the same spot as the present building stood the old church, which the inhabitants, desirous of improving, repaired at the expense of £750. As the arches and pillars, which supported the steeple, were then taken away, it was soon after supposed to be in a very ruinous condition: accordingly, April 18, 1740, an order in vestry was given, that the defects and great decay of the arches and pillars of the steeple should be viewed and report to the parish the cost (Foot note, Trinity Par. Reg.) The next day Messrs. —— and —— surveyed the steeple, and pronounced it very unsafe: service was therefore performed on Sunday the 20th for the last time. Wednesday the 23d the steeple of this ancient church fell down, and beat in the roof with such violence, that by the concussion of the air all the glass windows were blown out, as if



REREDOS IN St MARY'S CHURCH, GUILDFORD.

NORTH TRANSEPT OF THE OLD CHURCH, DORKING.

it had been done by a blast of gunpowder. The workmen had quitted the spot about a quarter of an hour. Three of the bells had been taken down, the other fell with the steeple." A note at 298 states, that the church had been repaired in 1734 and 1735. Also at 69 it is remarked, "Stukely's Itinerary says,—Qu. Whether Trinity church had not a round chancel?"—St. Mary's, though sadly injured, is a very interesting building, comprising nave with north and south aisles, three chancels, and a tower between the nave and its chancel. The oldest part of this church is late, or perhaps Tr., Norm. The high chancel, which is raised considerably above the nave, has been shortened, to afford more space for the adjoining street. The end is now square, with a large Perp. window, but it is groined with E.E. work. The side chancels are rounded at the ends externally, but the southern is rendered square within by a Perp. wooden screen on a stone substructure, still remaining in good condition, and presenting a rare example of the ancient reredos.—St. Nicholas seems to have shared in the treatment of Trinity church. It is asserted, (Russell's Guildford,) that about A. D. 1700 (a "hundred years since") a new tower was erected (Foot note. "It had *a round tower*, said John Apark, a very old inhabitant.") The ancient structure being greatly decayed in the foundation and other parts, and from its low situation often overflowed, in 1796 a brief, under which two hundred pounds were collected, was obtained for its thorough repair, when *the old pillars and arches were removed*, and the floor raised three feet, the church being reopened in 1800. Thirty-two years afterwards the building was in such a condition, that it was necessary to take it down entirely, the present church being then erected, in little better taste than that of the Holy Trinity.—In the parish of St. Nicholas, on an eminence above the river Wey, stand the ruins of the desecrated chapel of St. Catherine.—A house of Friars Preachers at Guildford, or Langley prope Guildford, was founded by Elinor, Q. of K. Henry III. (Monast. VI, 1493.) A house of Crutched Friars in Guildford is mentioned only by Speed. (Ib. 1587.)

Of the priory, on the northern side of the town, some portion existed early in the present century in such a state of preservation, that it was converted into quarters for the officers, when barracks were constructed on the site during the war. After the peace of 1814, 1815, as in numerous other instances, the barracks were sold by the government for the value of the

materials, after which, of course, every vestige of the priory was swept away. On the south side of the street, eastward of Trinity church, stand the late Perp. buildings of the free school; and opposite the same church is the hospital, founded by Archb. Geo. Abbott for the benefit of his native town. The house, in which he is said to have been born, is still, or was lately, standing close to the river below the bridge. The outer walls of the keep, a gateway, and other rough fragments of the castle still remain.—"Guldeford" is one of the estates bequeathed by K. Alfred to his nephew Æthelwald. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

50. Hascombe.—A small church, having an apse at the east end, and a bell-turret of wood over nearly the centre of the nave.

51. Haslemere.—A curacy annexed to Chidingfold. The church was originally so poor a building, and has been so much patched and pared, as to be undeserving of notice.

52. Henlei.—This name is easily recognised in the existing Henley Park in the parish of Ash. In M. & B.'s Surrey the church is supposed to have occupied the site of the present parish church of Ash.

53. Horley.—Stone effigy with the arms of Saleman. Small Brass of a man in a gown; a large one of Joan Fenner, 1516. (M. & B.) The inscription to the last-named figure is pronounced by Mr. Boutell to be of subsequent date to the effigy. Moreover he states the death of Joan Fenner to have occurred A. D. 1535. (Monum. Brasses, 87, 88.)

54. Horne.—Horne was a chapel-of-ease to Bletchingley until, A. D. 1705, an act of parliament was passed, constituting this a separate parish. (M. & B.) Accordingly in (Val. Eccl.) it appears as a chapel attached to Bletchingley, but is now styled a rectory.

55. Horsell.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Capell' de Horshall et Pirford;" which entry, as remarked elsewhere, will admit the existence of *two* churches.

56. Horsleys, The.—The Horslei of (*D. B.*), described as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "de victu monachorum,—for provision for the monks," must be East Horsley, where was formerly a palace of the metropolitan, and which is still a peculiar of the archbishop; wherefore the name "Orselei," with the church, must be assigned to West Horsley. In (*A. D.* 1291) two churches are mentioned, but not distinguished. —A priory of Black Nuns is said to have existed at Horsley in

Surrey temp. K. Richard I, or K. John. (Tanner, Surrey, vii, in Monast. VI, 1624.) There is no note, whereby to ascertain in which of the Horsleys this priory stood.

East Horsley.—Brass: a "singular memorial of Bp. Boothe, A. D. 1478, being drawn in profile." (Monum. Brasses, 102.)

57. Horsley, West.—The church contains a west tower, nave and aisles, chancel, west and north porches. The chancel is E.E., having three lancet windows at the east end, with shafts between and at the sides.

58. Kennington.—A perpetual curacy in the parish of Lambeth.

59. Kew.—This place appears first as only a hamlet in the parish of Kingston. The chapel was licensed by Rich. Fox, Bp. of Winchester, A. D. 1522, but as a private, not a parochial, chapel. It was rebuilt, endowed, and consecrated as a chapel-of-ease to Kingston A. D. 1714. (M. & B.) It now stands as a vicarage with the curacy of Petersham annexed to it. (Clergy List.)

60. Kingston.—"The same Walter has a man of the soke of Kingston, to whom he has committed the custody of the king's hunting mares.—Ipse Walterius tenet unum hominem de soca de Chingestun, cui commendavit equas silvaticas regis custodire." (*D. B.*) Or possibly *brood* mares may be intended, called "silvaticas" because wild as being turned out to feed in the forest grounds, "silvas." It is also mentioned of Kingston, that "one of the villans was in charge for the purpose of working up"—or "of gathering—the queen's wool.—De villanis hujus villæ habuit et habet Humfridus camerarius unum villanum in custodia causa *codunandi* lanam reginæ." (*D. B.*) This strange term, *codunandi*, Kelham (Domesday Book Illustrated, &c.) explains, "winding, or mixing or working up" the queen's wool with other wool; or for gathering wool for the queen. (Note.) "Petrus de Baldewyn tenet quandam serjantiam in Cumbes in Com. Surrey ad colligendam lanam reginæ per albas spinas, si voluerit &c. Peter de Baldewyn holds a certain serjantcy in Cumbes in the county of Surrey for collecting the queen's wool among the white thorns, &c." Kelham does not state whence this is quoted. Note to this, "To go a wool-gathering for the queen among the thorns and briars. (Blount's Tenures, 79.)" Though the following quotation from Du Cange (Glossary ad voc. Manerium) does not in reality *prove* anything, it may be adduced in corroboration of Kelham's

explanation, as given above, of the term, "codunandi." "Sciendum est, quod Manerium poterit esse per se, ex pluribus ædificiis *coadunatum*, sine villis et hamletis adjacentibus."—It should be known, that a manor might exist by itself, compounded—or worked up—out of many edifices, without the adjoining villes and hamlets. (Bractonus, lib. 4. Tract. 1, c. 31, § 3.) The only probable solution seems to be, that the Domesday surveyors of Surrey used "coduno" carelessly or ignorantly, instead of the proper compound verb "coaduno."—For remarks on memorials in Kingston church to Rob. and Joan Skerne, 1437, see (Monum. Brasses, 91, 108.) In (Val. Eccl.) the chapels of Richmond or Shene, Thames Ditton, and East Molesey are annexed to Kingston.—Contiguous to the south side of the chancel of the parish church of Kingston stood an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but no account of the foundation is preserved. Several Saxon kings are reported to have been crowned therein. On 2 March, 1730, in consequence of a grave having been dug too near, the pier and arch next the church gave way, and the building was totally ruined. (M. & B.) Views there given show masonry, which may have been Saxon, but the numerous small narrow windows appear to be pointed at the upper end.—Edw. Lovekyn, citizen of London, and a native of Kingston, with consent of the Bp. of Winchester, 33 of K. Edward I, erected and endowed a chapel in Kingston, adjoining to Norbeton (the north-eastern part of the town, toward London) dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: (it is named in Val. Eccl.) The grant was confirmed by K. Edward II, 16 July, 1309. The chapel was suppressed 31 of K. Henry VIII, 1539-40, and the building is now the school. When the free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, that is, Lovekyn's, was devised to Rich. Taverner Esq., 1 of K. Edward VI, the letters patent, 26 April, 1547, named besides "a small chapel called St. Anne's, adjoining the former, with a chamber and study over it," and "a small chapel called St. Loye's on the east side of St. Mary Magdalen's." (M. & B.) Two hospitals in Kingston are mentioned by Tanner; namely, that of the bridge, which is named in the beginning of K. Henry III's reign; and Lovekyn's. (Monast. VI, 776.)

61. Lambeth.—The church of St. Mary, "Lamhytha," is mentioned in a deed by K. William, probably William Rufus. (Text. Roff. 213.) According to Bp. Tanner Archb. Baldwin, when compelled to abandon his projected college at Hackington,

(in Kent; see the Note) commenced another at Lambeth, which likewise the pope caused to be relinquished and destroyed. (Monast. VI, 1469.) The archbishop was unfortunate in his undertakings.

62. Leatherhed.—In K. Alfred's will we find the "custos de Leodre, keeper of Leodre," (Asser's Alfred by Wise, 77,) among the legatees. The nature of his office I do not comprehend, but, from the amount of his bequest, he must have been a person of consideration, as he obtained lands certainly in the counties of Wilts, Hants, Surrey, and Kent. One of them is "Leodria" (not Leodrede, as stated in M. & B.'s Hist. of Surrey) which apparently can only signify Leatherhed, especially since the name given in (*A. D.* 1291) is Leddrede. Compare the Note on Epsom.

63. Leigh.—Brasses: Susanna Arderne; man and woman with nine children, Ardernes. (M. & B.)

64. Limpsfield—Church consists of chancel, another on the northern side, tower with short shingled spire at the west end of the south side of the chancel, and nave with south aisle and south porch. In the high chancel are a piscina, and a high plain sedile; in the south wall of the same two lancet windows were closed when a late Perp. vestry was erected on the outside. The tower, in several stages, seems to be Norm., having windows of that character: the remainder of the church may be E.E. The north chancel contains an E.E. window, the others are Perp. and later. A north door is disused. From marks on the exterior the church appears to have been larger formerly. The font is E.E., square, on a stem with four shafts at the angles. There is a lych-gate at the entrance of the churchyard.—"Here are two stone quarries of two shillings, and three aeries of hawks in a wood. Duæ fossæ lapidum de duobus solidis, et tres nidi accipitrum in silva." (*D. B.*)

65. Lingfield.—This church comprises chancel, nave, north aisle and chancel ranging with the principal, tower on the south side of the nave nearly in the centre, south aisle extending eastward from the tower with a chancel, but short of the central one, the difference being completed by a vestry below the level of the church. From the tower westward, including the west end of the nave, appear, internally, portions of the wall of an earlier building, to which the lower part of the tower seems to belong, though the interior of it was cased, and the whole probably carried higher, when the present church was erected by

a Lord Cobham of Sterborough, near the end of the fourteenth century. Of the stalls for the members of the college, noticed below, eleven still remain, together with a Perp. oaken lectern, and good, though simple, Perp. oak screens ; there are also some carved panels, of which two contain heads. Many fragments of coloured glass have been collected from other windows, and placed in those of the east and west ends of the nave. The piscinæ and ambries have been plastered up. Effigies, one on a Perp. altar-tomb, called that of the builder of the church. Two alabaster, similarly placed, called Cobham and wife, much later. Brasses, several male and female ; one of John Hadresham, 1458 ; others Cobhams.—A college was founded in this church by Regin. Lord Cobham at the beginning of the reign of K. Henry VI. (Hasted's Kent.) The college stood at the western side of the churchyard ; the site is now occupied by a farm-house.—There are some ancient timber houses in Lingfield ; and one, at a distance from the church to the south-east, was described as having possessed peculiarities of construction well deserving attention ; it is still moated.—In the village street, about half a mile by the road from the church, stand the remains of a cross, under a most venerable and picturesque oak, or rather skeleton of an oak. The cross itself is gone, but below the foot of it, covered by a modern tiled roof, is a small sandstone building, barely large enough to shelter two, or possibly three, worshippers. This yet retains the appellation of St. Peter's cross, the parish church being dedicated to St. Peter.

Brasses : half-length, John Wache, 1445 ; John Swetecok, 1469 (both priests). In this parish "there is a field called Chapel Field, where it is said there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret. An adjoining field is called St. Margaret's Field." (M. & B.) John Wiche (or Wache, as above) and John Sweetcote (comp. above) are supposed to have been the only masters of Lord Cobham's college. (Monast. VI, 1469.) The Cobham brass, called that of Sir Regin. de C., 1403, is described in (Monum. Brasses, 59, 60).

66. Maldon.—In (*D. B.*) this church is styled "capella." In (Val. Eccl.) "Cheselden," meaning Chessington, is annexed to Maldon.—About A. D. 1263 Walter de Merton founded here a college, which in a few years was removed to Oxford in augmentation of Merton college. (Tanner, Surrey, xii, in Monast. VI, 1469.)

67. Merrow.—A. D. 1842 this church underwent a thorough

repair, or rather partial reconstruction, in particular the interior was entirely refitted; which alterations effected a prodigious improvement in the general appearance, no less than the actual condition, of the edifice, which like many other flint fabrics, was previously in a state of much decay. It is composed of chancel, nave with south aisle and a chancel, north porch, and western tower with a shingled spire. The chancel or chapel to the aisle is the mausoleum of Earl Onslow's family. The porch is mentioned as an example of the Dec. style. (Rickman, 185, ed. 1848.) When the tower was pulled down, preparatory to rebuilding it, there was found in the wall a broken sacring bell, about three inches in diameter, outside measure, at the bottom, two inches and five-eighths high exclusive of the iron handle, and including the latter, four and a quarter inches.

68. Merstham.—"The archbishop holds Merstham for the clothing of the monks—de vestitu monachorum." (*D. B.*) As already mentioned, similar entries not unfrequently occur. The church consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels wider than the aisles, south porch, and square west tower with a shingled spire. It contains portions of E.E., Dec., and Perp. work. The high chancel has a double piscina under a square-headed-trefoiled arch. The same roof extends over both nave and aisles. The clerestory windows are quatrefoils opening into the aisles. The font is Norm., square, of Weald marble. Brasses: two wives and seven daughters of John Elmebrygge, husband and son lost 14 . . [N.B. The date is unfinished]; Thomas Elmerugge alias Elynbrugge and wife, 1507. [N. B. Lately reset.] Also a mutilated effigy of a female with a reticule at her right side!—The date of John Elmebrygge is given as 1472; John Newdegate, 1498; Peter and Rich. Best (children) 1587. (M. & B.)

69. Merton.—Though Stow places the foundation of the priory here A. D. 1092, the true date appears to be in the commencement of the twelfth century, the founders being K. Henry I and Gilbert Norman. Tanner names the year 1117, and Lysons 1115, but the latter's statement on the subject is partially invalidated by Mr. Bray in his additions to Manning's account of the priory (in their Hist. of Surrey). K. Henry's charter is dated A. D. 1121, and Gilbert Norman died in 1125 according to Matt. Paris. (Monast. VI, 245, and num. i, 247.)—In M. & B.'s Surrey is a plate of the remains of Merton priory,

showing a good window of five lights, with a circle in the upper part.

This place is memorable for the murder of Cynewulf, king of Wessex, A.D. 784, by the ætheling, or prince, Cyneheard, who with his abettors were all afterwards slain by the king's faithful attendants. At that period Merton must have been a considerable settlement, since gates are described as attached to the house, in which the murder was perpetrated, and which was sufficiently large to contain Cyneheard and eighty-four followers, who attempted to defend themselves therein. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 57, 58, 63.)

70. Mickleham.—Brasses, on an altar-tomb, of William Wyddolkson and wife, 5 of K. Henry VIII. This church is said to have Norm. portions. (M. & B.)

71. Moleseys, The—In the History of Surrey the Domesday church is supposed to have been at West Molesey; which statement however appears at variance with another, in the same work, that West Molesey was formerly part of the parish of Walton-on-Thames. Yet the church requires examination, because, from Mr. Bray's description, it seems to be ancient.

72. Molesey, West.—Brasses: four small male, six small female figures; originally in the centre an old man in a gown, sitting in an armchair, below, three females praying. (M. & B.)

73. Mortlake.—Mortlake and Putney were originally only chapelries to Wimbledon, therefore the church mentioned in (*D. B.*) at Mortlake was probably that of Wimbledon, the former being the more extensive manor of the two. (M. & B.) Though the idea is likely to be correct, I leave the church standing against the place where it is named.

74. Newington.—M. & B. consider Newington to be the "Waleorde" (Walworth) of (*D. B.*), which latter is still the name of the manor, though Walworth is now deemed only a hamlet to Newington. If this is the fact, the Domesday church was actually at Newington, not at Walworth.

A hospital of Our Lady and St. Catherine is mentioned as existing here till February 1551. (Monast. VI, 776.)

75. Nutfield—Church comprises chancel, nave, north aisle, a chapel on the south side of the nave, south porch, and square west tower with battlements, staircase, and a short shingled spire. All the exterior being "rough cast," the construction of the walls is concealed. The chancel contains some E.E. windows, of which date are also the piers between the nave and aisle. The

south chapel and most of the windows are Perp. In the chancel are a piscina and a sepulchral arch in the south wall. There are also two small brasses, male and female, with an inscription not belonging to them. In the south wall of the south chapel is another sepulchral arch. There are a few scraps of coloured glass, some small remnants of screen-work, and several oak benches; the last Perp., as is the font. A slight appearance of Tr. Norm. work is visible. The porch has some pierced Dec. woodwork remaining on its eastern side.

Roman coins and other relics are stated to have been found in this parish. (Archæol. Journal, VI, 288.)

76. Ockham. — Effigies (whether of stone or of brass is not mentioned): John Weston, in armour, and wife, 1483. (M. & B.)

77. Oxted.—Brasses: John Yuge, rector, 1428; Johanne Haseldean, 1480. (M. & B.)

78. Petersham.—A curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kew. (Clergy List.) "There is a fishery of a thousand eels and a thousand lampreys;—piscaria de mille anguillarum et mille lampridulium. (*D. B.*) Fisheries are continually mentioned, especially of eels (sometimes of so many sticks, of which one stick = 25 eels), but in the three counties now examined, this is the only instance of lampreys being specified.

79. Pirbright.—On the authority of Regist. Wainflete Pirbright is said to have possessed a chapel, subordinate to the church of Woking, but no date is assigned for the foundation of it. (M. & B.)

80. Pirford.—A vicarage united with the rectory of Wisley. —The north door of the church has Norm. zigzag mouldings. (M. & B.)

81. Putney.—Anciently a chapelry to Wimbledon; now a perpetual curacy.

82. Puttenham.—The church consists of chancel, nave, north aisle with a chancel, a south chapel, a south porch, and western tower. The nave and aisle are Norm., probably late; the same roof spanning both. The chancel, of which the east end is reported to have been reduced, with the arches and piers opening into the north chancel, are E.E. The latter portion has been rebuilt. The porch, which is now used as a vestry, or at least the door into it is Tr. Norm. The south chapel and the tower are Perp., but both have been so patched, they are difficult to understand. Throughout the interior chalk, not stone, is used.

In the chancel, brass, Edw. Cranford, once rector, 1431. In fine preservation, but small.

83. Reigate.—A church of chancel, nave, north and south aisles with chancels extending about half the length of the central, south porch, square west tower with battlements, and a small addition on the north side of the chancel erected A. D. 1513, comprising a vestry and a library above. There are in the building E.E., Dec., and Perp. portions. The first includes the piers between the nave and aisles, though the northern arches may have been rebuilt, they being plain, while those opposite are ornamented with a peculiar border of foliage, which is *sunk* into the wall. The high chancel has remains of niches on each side of the east window; also a piscina and three sedilia under canopies, which have recently been renovated and richly coloured. In the south chancel is a trefoiled ogée-headed piscina. In the northern are cumbrous seventeenth-century monuments with effigies. The chancels are separated from the nave and aisles by good Perp. screens, which have been well restored. The church has lately undergone extensive repairs, beside alterations for the above purpose about the beginning of the present century.—A priory was founded here by Will. de Warren, fifth earl of Surrey, and his wife Isabel before A. D. 1240, when Will. de Warren died. (Monast. VI, 517.)

Roman remains have been discovered near this town. A flue-tile, ornamented in a very unusual manner, recently found, is represented in (Archæol. Journ. VI, 288.) See also the Note on Nockholt, Kent.

84. Richmond.—The ancient, that is, the Saxon, name of this place was Shene. A priory existed here (which, by the title of Shene, is estimated in Val. Eccl.), and it was a chapelry belonging to Kingston. The park also is old. (M. & B.) It is now a vicarage annexed to Kingston-upon-Thames.

85. Ripley.—This parish was originally only a part of that of Send, with which it still forms one benefice. The old chapel was small, of very late Norm. work, much mutilated in the nave, but more entire in the chancel: which latter portion has been preserved in the rebuilding, with enlargement, of the chapel, for the necessary accommodation of the greatly increased population.

86. Sandersted.—Brass: John Awodde and wife Dyones, 1525. (M. & B.)

87. Seale.—Till a comparatively recent date only a chapelry in Farnham. It is now a perpetual curacy.

FONT IN SHERE CHURCH.

88. SEND.—Of this church the chancel is E.E. with a Dec. east window of three lights inserted. The nave and tower are late Perp. Nearly all the original late Perp. oak benches remain. —In this parish stand the ruins of Newark abbey, which was founded about A.D. 1200, or perhaps rather earlier. (M. & B.) The ruins consist only of some massive, but shapeless, fragments of walls.

89. SHALFORD.—(Val. Eccl.) annexes Bramley as a chapel to this place, which connection is only very recently dissolved. The church has just been rebuilt. In the old one was a brass of Roger Elyot in a gown, and wife, 1509. (M. & B.) The original building was a cross church with a steeple, which was taken down A.D. 1788. (Russell's Guildford, 292.) On account of the defective state of the *new* church, that was replaced by the present building in imitation of the E.E. style, A.D. 1846 and 1847.— In Shalford parish stands Unsted, an old farm-house, with a stack of chimnies of unusual magnitude; date temp. Q. Elizabeth, or probably earlier. The latch and handle of the house-door are of precisely the same construction as similar articles in the old parsonage of West Dean, *East* Sussex (compare the Note there); wherefore they, if not the door, perhaps belonged to an earlier building, than that now existing at Unsted. Part of the original house was pulled down not very many years ago.

90. SHERE.—This church, which has a central tower, retains portions of every style of architecture, commencing with Tr. Norm., part being very good, and some the contrary.— Within is a stone effigy, mutilated and laid in the floor, of a Lord Audley, who died A.D. 1491. (M. & B.)

91. SOUTHWARK.—In (*D. B.*) a church is mentioned here only incidentally. It is stated, that there was a monastery in Sudwerce retained by K. Edward (the Confessor) at the day of his death; (consequently it was a Saxon foundation;) and that the possessor of the church (of that monastery) held of the king. In (*A. D.* 1291) several churches in Southwark are named. (Val. Eccl.) notices those of St. George and St. Olave; as likewise the priory of St. Mary Overy, and the hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr.

92. STOKE next Guildford.—In this church are chancel, nave with north and south aisles, and western tower. The latter is Perp.: the north wall of the north aisle seems to be E.E.; the others have been rebuilt in modern times.

93. STOKE D'ABERNON.—Brasses: Two D'Abernons; Elyn

Bray, infant, 1516. (M. & B.) The figure of Sir John D'Abernon, about A.D. 1275, is the earliest known example of English brasses. The other commemorates his son, also Sir John D'Abernon, 1327. (Monum. Brasses, 27, 41.) The church of Stoke D'Abernon is noticed by Mr. Bloxam as containing vestiges of Anglo-Saxon work. (Goth. Archit. 79.)

94. STREATHAM.—The church here is styled "capella" in (*D. B.*). On an altar-tomb a mutilated effigy of a knight in armour, supposed to be of the fourteenth century. (M. & B.)

95. SUTTON.—One of the two Domesday churches most probably occupied the site of the existing parish church of Sutton, but I am totally unable to assign the locality of the other, unless it was Morden. (*D. B.*) describes churches in all the parishes immediately surrounding Sutton, with the exception of Morden. The historians of Surrey, (M. & B.), say there are "no traces of any other than the present" church at Sutton; wherefore we may seek the second in a neighbouring parish.—In K. Alfred's will a "Suttune" occurs in connection with other places in both Hants and Surrey, so it is uncertain in which county it might be situated. (Asser's Alfred, by Wise, 77.)

96. TANDRIDGE.—A priory was founded here in the reign of K. Richard I, which was originally a hospital for three priests and several poor brethren, though in later times it was more generally accounted a priory of Austin Canons. The buildings are totally demolished, but on a farm upon the site paving tiles are frequently discovered. (Monast. VI, 603.) The priory is noticed in (Val. Eccl). Compare the following Note.

97. TELLINGDONE.—This name is evidently to be recognised in Tellingdon, a farm in the parish of Tandridge; and the Domesday church is likely to have been where now stands the parish church of Tandridge, Tillingdon being near the present church. "Tellingedone" is described immediately after "Tenrige," and was held by the same individual.

98. THURSLEY.—This church was rated with, and as an appendage of, the mother church of Witley 20 of K. Edward I. (M. & B.) Probably therefore it was the chapel intended in (*A. D.* 1291), and as such it is marked with *. See the Note on Witley, to which as a curacy it remains annexed.

99. TITSEY.—Brass: William Gresham, wife and seven children, 1579. (M. & B.)—The church of Titsey was removed from its ancient site for the gratification of Sir John Gresham, who died A.D. 1801.

100. Tooting.—An alien priory or cell is spoken of as existing in this place. (Monast. VI, 1053.)

101. Walton on the Hill.—The font in this church is circular, of lead, with figures upon it. (M. & B.)

102. Walworth.—A perpetual curacy attached to Newington; which see. This manor "in the time of K. Edward was for the clothing of the monks;—T. R. E. fuit de vestitu monachorum." (*D. B.*)

103 Wanborough.—(Val. Eccl.) mentions the chapel of St. Bartholomew of Wanborough. Some portion of the building remains, which has been fitted up as the family cemetery of the proprietor's family. It is still nominally annexed to Puttenham.

104 Wandsworth.—Brass: man in armour praying, 1420. (M. & B.)

105. Warlingham.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Warlingham cum capella." In (Val. Eccl.) a similar annexation occurs, Chelsham being named as the chapel; which union of the two cures continues. This small church consists of a nave and chancel, with a wooden bell-turret at the west end. From several lancet windows still remaining it appears to belong to the E.E. period. Some Perp. windows are inserted into the sides, and the east window, which perhaps may be Tr. Dec., seems not unlikely to have replaced a cluster of lancets, as the sides of the interior arch, which is large enough to have contained at least three lancets, are ornamented with slender shafts at the outer angles.

106. Watendone.—Now Whatlington, Wodington, or Waddington in the parish of Coulsdon. The church was granted, 2 of K. Edward VI, to Henry Polsted, converted into a barn, and accidentally burnt about 1780, but some of the walls were standing in 1808. (M. & B.) Conceiving this to be the chapel joined with Coulsdon in (*A.D.* 1291), I have marked it accordingly.

107. Wimbledon.—In (Val. Eccl.) the chapels of Puttenhith, i. e. Putney, and another place are annexed to Wimbledon; though the latter is now styled only a perpetual curacy.

108. Wisley—Is annexed to Byfleet in (Val. Eccl.) under the name of Wixley; but now stands in the (Clergy List) as a rectory united with the vicarage of Pirford.

109. Witley.—(*A. D.* 1291) "Ecclia de Witlegh cum capella;" the latter most probably meaning Thursley, which is named as a chapel to Witley in (Val. Eccl.), to which it remains a curacy in (Clergy List.)—Aubrey in his Hist. of Surrey names a nunnery

at Oxenford in this parish, belonging to Waverley Abbey, but his idea is probably erroneous. (Monast. VI, 1624.)

110. WOKING.—Brasses: Hen. Purdan, in a gown, wife and seven children, 1523; John Shadhet, in a gown, and wife, 1527; (from Aubrey) Gilbert Gilpin, keeper of Woking Park, 1500. (M. & B.)

A monastery existed here in Saxon times, it being stated, that, A.D. 775, "Brordan prayed the king, that he would graciously liberate a certain monastery belonging to him, called Wocingas, because he proposed to bestow it upon (the church of) Medeshamstede." (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 62.) The last-named place is now Peterborough. The enfranchising charter is given by Mr. Kemble, but with the date, A.D. 796. There is no intimation in the document of the above-mentioned intention, though the grant is declared to be in consequence of the request, to that effect, of Brordan, and of an abbot, named Pusa. "Ego Offa ipso piissimo praeordinante deo rex Merciorum, rogatus a uenerabili abbati meo nomine Pusa, simul et a praefato meo uocabulo Brorda, ut aliquam liberalitatem eius aecclesiae quae sita est in loco ubi dicitur Uuoccingas concederem &c." (Cod. Dipl I, 204.) A. D. 655 a "mynstre," that is, a monastery, had been erected at Medeshamstede "for the love of Christ, and in honour of St. Peter," by the monk Saxulf, in behalf of Peada, king of Mercia, and Oswy, king of Deira. (Gibs. Chron. Sax. 33.) Endowed with large possessions and extensive privileges by successive sovereigns (ut sup. 34, &c.; 41, &c.; 46), it was plundered and burned, the abbot and monks being slain, by the Danes in 870. (Ut sup. 80.) It remained desolate and in ruins till restored by Athelwald, Bp. of Winchester, A.D. 963, when its former endowment was confirmed, with some addition, by K. Ædgar. (Ut sup. 118.) Kenulf, elected abbot in 992, encircled the monastery with a wall, when the name was changed to Burch, or Burh, that is, Borough (Comp. ut sup. 120 and 127); which last name alone is used afterwards to the end of the Saxon Chronicle. It was again sacked, and the town burned with the exception of a single house, by the Danes under Hereward, A.D. 1070 (ut sup. 176 &c.); after which the repairing is not described. It was a third time destroyed by fire, apparently from accident, except the chapter-house and the dormitory, with the chief part of the town, in 1096 (ut sup. 219), and was only restored by Abbot Martin, A. D. 1140 (ut sup. 240).

Though certainly foreign to our subject it may be mentioned

here, that Welsh ale obtained celebrity very early, the Saxon Chronicle recording (ut sup. 75) that ten "mittan" (by Gibson rendered sextaries, about a pint and a half each, altogether about two gallons) of Welsh ale were to be paid yearly by one of the tenants of the monastery of Medeshamstede, A.D. 862. The beverage must have been highly valued to account for this stipulation, considering the small quantity demanded, together with the long, and in those days very hazardous, transit it had to undergo. Another authority, quoting from Fleta, l. 2, c. 12 (Suss. Arch. Coll. II, 153) states "the sextary of wine" to have comprised four gallons. This amount seems much more likely to have been intended, than the very trifling one, suggested above; though still it sufficiently proves the high estimation, in which Welsh ale was then held.

In a distant part of this parish, toward Guildford, stands Sutton Place, a remarkable brick mansion. The outside of the building is highly ornamented in patterns, which were impressed upon the bricks in the mould. The bricks are said to have been made in, and imported from, Flanders.—The house was erected by Sir Rich. Weston in 1529 or 1530. "In this manor was formerly a chapel, subordinate to the church of Woking, the vicar of which provided a chaplain to officiate therein three days in the week." The chapel is named in Reg. Wickham, 7 December, 1381. (M. & B.)

111. Woldingham.—This church is described as being only about thirty feet long by seventeen wide, the interior divided by a screen, standing in a lonely situation in a wood. (M. & B.) —Since the above was written, the church must have been rebuilt, the present being a very modern structure of flint with brick dressings, without a single old stone visible in any part of it. Neither is there any screen. In fact the building comprises only a single room, without any mark of separation for a chancel, the pulpit and reading-desk being placed against the wall of the east end, in the south corner. The dimensions are still extremely small, but the situation does not coincide with the statement of the Surrey historians, the churchyard lying between two open fields, remote certainly, but not far from a road (such as it is) nor does the appearance of the ground indicate any recent grubbing of wood.

112. Wonersh.—This church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt toward the end of the last century by the then Lord Grantley, the patron, whose residence immediately adjoins. The new fabric is constructed of brick, in very bad taste, being also

placed north and south. The upper portion of the tower likewise has been finished with brick. The lower part, as well as a fragment of the west end of, probably, the south aisle, are Norm., though a later window has been inserted in the west wall of the tower. In the ancient aisle wall a round-headed doorway, and the capital of the southern jamb may just be traced. From the rudeness of the masonry these portions appear to be early, and it is just possible, that they may even be ante-Norm. The tower arch, if existing, is quite obliterated by the new building. North of the tower, as if at the west end of a former north aisle, remains a large arch, and in the wall to the north of it a niche, having a cinquefoil-headed canopy within a quadrangular border, and below the bracket is a square flower. These are Perp.—Brass: Henry Elyott, wife and twenty-three children, 1503. (M. & B.)—Though not actually named, the church of this place may possibly have existed A.D. 1086, and be named in (*D.B.*) See the Note on Bramley.

113. Worplesdon.—In some part of this parish a Roman pavement is reported to have been discovered some years ago, but it was not preserved.

114. Wotton.—The manor of Wotton was given by K. Cedwalla and his Q. Keneldritha to Christ's Church, Canterbury A.D. 687. (Monast. I, 95.) A. D. 1010 Archbp. Elfege appropriated the same for the clothing of the monks. (Ut sup. 83, note [e].)

In very early times a chapel was erected at Okewood, now Oakwood, Hill, in a remote part of this parish, toward the border of Sussex. It existed A.D. 1290; was farther endowed by Edward de la Hale; was considered as belonging to the rectory of Wotton; and the lands bestowed by Hale were seized in the reign of K. Edward VI. Since that period the emolument of the chapelry has been augmented by various private donations, as likewise from Queen Anne's Bounty. The building had much decayed in 1673, but was repaired in 1709, and has been preserved in good condition ever since. (M. & B.) The perpetual curacy of Oakwood, possessing an income of £322, is mentioned together with the rectory of Wotton in the (Clergy List); whence it would appear, that the property may have been restored; but it is stated to be very slenderly endowed. The chapel contains a small brass of Edwardus de la Hale in armour, 1431. Hale is popularly called the founder of the chapel; wherefore we may infer him to have been the benefactor noticed above.

ADDENDA.

P. 146.—The charter of King Cnut bestowing Sandwich upon Christ's Church Canterbury is repeated by Mr. Kemble (Cod. Dipl. VI, 191), where however the document is marked as being suspicious, if not spurious.

P. 170.—Addenda. Salmyston. The reference to the Monasticon is not quite correct. The rectory of Salmyston is not named in the text at I, 149, but will be found in the index to that work. The locality of this spot has been accidentally recovered. "Salmeston, now Sampsons, and Sampstons Grange is a place here," (namely, St. John's, Margate), "that (as appears by Thorne's Chronicle) did An. 1362 belong to the abbey of St. Austin in Canterbury, where it remained till the dissolution, and then was in the 29th year of K. Henry VIII granted to Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, and in Philpott's time was, &c. . . . . 'Tis very likely it was a cell or country retirement for some of the monks of St. Austin's in case of sickness." (Harris's Kent.) Salmyston or Sampsons Grange is close to the town of Margate, and the farm premises are reported still to comprise some remains of the monastic edifices, particularly of the chapel. It seems as if this establishment must always have been small, yet that it was of importance may be inferred from the fact, that the term "rectory" has been applied to it.

Pp. 227, 228.—Till these sheets were passing through the press the fact, clearly proved by collation, was overlooked, that the two quotations, namely, from Monast. VI, 1163 in p. 227, and from Cod. Dipl. V, 53 in p. 228, refer to the very same document, notwithstanding the apparent difference of date. In the former work the year seems to have been given as it is actually written in the charter, namely, DCCXI, whereas in the latter Mr. Kemble has represented it thus, DCCX(C)I, suggesting the omission of a numeral by the transcriber. That such omission has been committed is evident from the deed itself, which declares it had received the consent and permission of King Offa, consequently it could not have been executed A. D. 711, since Offa ascended the throne, according to the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 755 or 756, and deceased A. D. 794 (Gibs. 59, 65). There are a few other unimportant discrepancies between the two above-mentioned copies of this grant, which runs thus, the various readings of the Cod. Dipl. being placed in brackets, and marked K. "Ego Aldwlfus dux Suthsaxonum aliquantulum (aliquantulam. K.) silvæ partem juris mei, Wethuni episcopo largiri atque distribuere curabam cum concessu et licentia Offæi regis Anglorum, in loco qui dicitur Gealtborgsteal (Cealtborgsteal K.) ad ecclesiam S. Andreæ quæ sita est in terra quæ vocatur Ferring. Quæ silva certis finibus terminatur in occidentali plaga, juxta superiorem viam quæ currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionem (terminatur; in occidentali plaga, juxta superiorem viam quæ currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionem K.) et in altera parte circuitu campestria" [qy. campestri?] "Qui hanc parvam donationis munificentiam augere et ampliare voluerit, augeat Dominus partem ejus in libro vitæ. Si vero, quod absit, aliquis tyrannica fretus potestate, temerarie tenere aut minuere voluerit, sciat se in tremendo examinis

judicio horribiliter incidere in manus Dei viventis. Et hæc acta sunt in monte qui vocatur Biohthandoune, anno incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi DCCX(c)I ..... Ego Ealdwlf, qui donavi, signum S. crucis expressi + Ego Ealdwlf consentio et subscribo +."

"I Aldwlf, duke of the South Saxons, undertook to grant and assign to bishop Wethun, with the consent and permission of Offa, king of the English, a small piece of woodland, belonging to me, in the place which is named Cealtborgsteal, for the church of St. Andrew, which stands in the estate called Ferring. Which wood is bounded by certain limits; on the western border, next the highway which runs from the southern part to the north; and on the other side plains (extend) around. Whoever will increase and enlarge this small bounty of donation, the Lord increase his share in the book of life. But if, which God forbid, any one, relying on tyrannical power, will rashly retain or diminish (it), let him know that in the awful judgment of (the day of) trial he (will) fall fearfully into the hands of the living God. And these were done in the mount called Biohthandoune, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ 791..... I Ealdwlf, the giver, have marked the sign of the holy cross + I, Ealdwlf, consent and subscribe +."

This charter, of which the greater portion has been presented above, is stated by Mr. Kemble to be in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, the reference to his authority being "Reg. B, xviii, f 5, pen. Dec. et cap. Cicest."

In the whole of the document there is, contrary to the supposition intimated in p. 228, nothing to indicate the situation of the wood, bestowed by Duke Ealdwlf, farther than that it was "in the place called Cealtborgsteal;" which last name may possibly hereafter be recognised in some modern form, although even in that case we shall not be *necessarily* enabled to decide, whether the monastery of St. Andrew was erected at Ferring or at Fraut, as they are now distinguished. May the original of the term "Borstall" or "Bostall," still known, be discovered in the last two syllables of the Saxon appellation Cealtborgsteal?

A more deliberate consideration of the question, and of the authorities cited relative thereto, instead of shaking, has rather confirmed the opinion, expressed pp. 227, 228, that the name Ferring in the documents quoted really intends Frant.

Pp. 304, 305.—Climesden.—"Clivesden (i. e. Cliffend")—note. "This has always been printed Climesden; for the correct reading we are indebted to Mr. John Phillips of Hastings. The family of Clivesend were benefactors to Battle Abbey of lands at Brooke, and of 3 a. of land at Guestling, lying near the wood of Cumfunte." (Hist. of Winchelsea, by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., 8vo, Lond. 1850, p. 20.) The spot thus called is stated to be on the southern side of the site of the town. The family name Clivesend certainly justifies the interpretation above given of the term Clivesden; otherwise perhaps it might be a question, whether it does not properly signify "the *valley* of the cliff."

P. 305.—The Winchelsea sepulchral memorials are described, more fully and, no doubt, more correctly than by Horsfield, as "five fine monuments: three are canopied tombs of crosslegged secular warriors: one of a young man, who had not been knighted, usually, though erroneously, called a priest: and the fifth of a lady in the dress of Edward the Third's time, often mistaken for a nun." (Hist. of Winchelsea, p. 132.)

P. 326.—Crowhurst.—In the pavement of the chancel of Checkenden

Church Oxfordshire is the sepulchral memorial of a Gaynesford from Crowhurst Surrey, who was the wife of —— Rede, one of a family settled at Checkenden or in the vicinity, and still possessing a residence and estate in the adjoining parish of Ipsden.

P. 66.—The observation, under Fanne, that "the noble families of Fane and Vane, anciently the same, first appeared in the county of Kent," requires correction. It is affirmed in Collins's Peerage (under Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, III, 218, ed. 1779), that the common ancestors of the Earl of Westmoreland and of Vane Earl of Darlington came from Monmouthshire, and originally were all styled Vane. The first in the pedigree described as of Kent was a younger son, who flourished temp. K. Henry VI, being called of Hilden in Tonbridge, in which neighbourhood he seems to have possessed from the beginning, or speedily to have acquired, extensive property, which was augmented by his descendants. Collins asserts (ut sup. 219), that John Vane of Tudely, Esq. ("in Hen. *VIII*'s reign" is a manifest error for Hen. VII, as proved by the subsequent statement, that he deceased A.D. 1488) was the first of the family, who assumed the name of Fane. According to this account therefore as a *personal* appellation, the name Fane *was* known first in the county of Kent, where however that, as a *local* designation, it had already existed for at least four centuries, we have the sure authority of Domesday Book. The genealogical history certainly, instead of confirming, appears to invalidate the supposition of a connection between the family and the place named Fane. Such a connection however is still far from impossible, though it may date long anterior to any surviving document or tradition. The first Vane occurring in the Peerage is alluded to as "living before the time of William the Conqueror, *as may be computed ;*" so that the original settlement of the family in Monmouthshire is lost in obscurity; and there is no impracticability of an individual, even at that early period, migrating from the eastern to the western side of our island.

Badsell in Tudely was added to the large property of the Fanes by the marriage of Richard, mentioned by Collins (ut sup. 219) as second, son of the above John Fane of Tonbridge, with Agnes, heiress of Henry (not Thomas, as in the Peerage, III, 223) Stidolf (or Stidulf) of Badsell, which estate Henry's father Thomas had obtained by espousing Marion, the heiress of John Badsell. These facts remain recorded in the following inscription upon the memorial in the chancel of Tudely church of George Fane (son and heir of the above-named Richard) and his wife, Joane Waller. "Hic jacent Georg' Fane et Joane Waller uxor ejus Filius et Heres Ri Fane et Agnet Filie et Heredis Hen Filii et Hered' T Stidulf et Marion Badsell Filie et Hered' John' Badsell qui Ge' obit 4 die Fe 1571 et Jo Waller 6 Di 1545."

INDEX.

PAGE

Abbott, Archb. Geo. . 332.
Aben . . . 50.
Abingdon . . . 50.
Abraham and Isaac . xiii.
Acca, Bishop . . ix, xi.
Aclea, Acclea . . 156, 157.
Acton chancel . . 126.
Adams, Rich. . . 98.
Addington, Kent . . 19, 138.
— Surrey . . 318.
Adelissa, Q. . . . 189.
Adesham . . 19.
Ædilberga . . . 92, 322.
Ædilvalch, K. . . 172, 284.
Æffehaga . . . 91.
Æilentune . . 139.
Æinesford . . . 138.
Æisce . . . 138.
Æischerste . . . 138.
Ælfsin . . . 284.
Ælla, K. . . . 108, 284.
Æltcham . . 139.
Aeries of Hawks . . 335.
Æsca . . . 55.
Æscesburah . . . 259.
Æschore . . 91.
Æslingham . . 139.
Æthelbert, K. . . 136, 306.
Æthelstan, K. . . 69.
Æthelulf, K. . . 137.
Æthelwald, Bp. . . 322.
Ailesford . . . 138.
Aiglessa . . 25.
Ailmer, J. . . . 65.
Alan, Vicar . . 32, 128.
Albourne . . . 183.
Albury . . . 318.
Alcher, Fitz Aucher, or Albuger . . 108, 109, 112.
Alciston . . 183, 255.
Aldingbourne . . 184.
Aldington . vii, note; 19, 34, 83, 150.
Aldrie . . . 107.
Aldrington . . 184.
Aldyngborne . . . 285.
Ale, Welsh . . 345.
Alfred, K. . . . xi, xii note.
Alfrey, W. . . . 306.
Alfriston . . . 184.
Alfwic, Abbot . . 44.
Alington Chap. . . . 252.
Alkham . . . 19.
Allchorn . . 211.
All Saints . . . 21, 117, 135.
— Chapel . . 318.
Allesolven Chap. . 137.

PAGE

Allhallows . . . 20, 81, 139 *bis*.
Allingham . . 24.
Allington . . . 20, 139.
— Chapel . . 211, 251.
Almodington . . . 186.
Alnaitone . . 21.
Altar Cloth . . 62.
Amando, R. de . . 101.
Amberle . . . 285.
Amberley . . 186, 240.
Anderida, Andred, Forest of . . 1, 47, 91, 93, 113, 171.
Andredesceaster . . 108, 110, 111.
Andredswald, Wood of . 109 note.
Andrew, J. . . 77.
Andrew's, St. Church . 227.
— Hosp. . . 80.
— Chap . . 263.
Androgen . . . 59.
Andscohesham . . 153.
Anfridi Capella . . 67, 138.
Angemeringum . . 186.
Angles . . . 25, 55.
Anglo-Saxon Churches . viii, ix, x, xi, xiv; 3, 21, 157, 199, 203, 215, 229, 234, 250, 262, 287, 308, 319, 342, 346.
Angmering, East . 186.
— Chantry . . 186.
— West . . . 187.
Anne's, St., Chap. . 98.
— — . . 334.
Anne of Cleves, Q. . 291.
Annington . . . 233.
Anschitill, Archdeac. . 103.
Apledore . . 3, 21, 93, 262.
Appledram . . . 188.
Apse . . . 48, 66, 100, 155, 245, 258, 300, 308, 331, 332.
Apulton Chantry . . 84.
Architects . . viii, ix.
Ardern, R. de . . 253.
Ardernes . . . 335.
Ardingly . . . 188, 252.
Arlington, and Chap. . 188.
Armilla . . . 209.
Armoricans . . . x note.
Arnold, W. . . 193.
Arviragus . . . 160.
Arundel . . 189.
— Castle and Chap. . 189.
— Rich. Earl of . 189.
— Forest . . 189.
Aschongum . . 191.
Ash, near Sandwich . 23, 166.
— near Wrotham . 23, 138.
— Surrey . . 329, 332.

	PAGE
Ashburne, The	191.
Ashburnham	190.
Ashdown Forest	235.
Ashenfield Eshmerfield } Chap.	163.
Ashford	23.
— College	23.
Ashington	191, 208.
Ashurst, Kent	23, 138.
— Sussex	191.
Assarts	78.
Asser, Bp.	220.
Athelwold, Bp.	344.
Atherington	217.
Athol, Countess of	23.
Auberville, Sir W. de	88.
Audintone	24, 160.
Audley, Lord	341.
Augo, Ewe, H. de	236.
Augustin, St.	42, 101, 106, 135.
Augustin's Abbey	25, 43 *bis*, 44.
Avenel, Brit.	210.
Avery, Rich.	54.
Avisford Discoveries	298.
Awodde, J.	341.
Aylesford	20, 24, 138.
— Cast. and Hosp.	24, 25.
Aylmer, J.	65.
Baa, Sir Th. de	84.
Baccancelde Synod	27.
Badlesmere	25, 191.
— Priory	26.
— Barthol. de	26.
Badmonden	82.
Badsell	67.
Bagshot	319.
Balcombe	252.
Baldwyn, Archb.	62, 73, 334.
— Alice	96.
— Peter, de	333.
Balsdean Chap.	252, 277.
Bamburgh, J.	56.
Bamme, Jone	71.
Bansted	319.
Bapchild	26.
— Chap.	27.
Barcombe	252.
Barfreston	27.
Bargham	192, 252.
Barham	28, 37.
— Down	59.
Barindena	138.
Barking Abbey	322.
Barming	28, 139.
— West, Barnjet	28, 107, 140.
Barnack	x, 308.
Barnes	319.
Barnham	192.
Bartelotts	293.
Bartlett, T. & E.	197.
Bartholomew's, St., Chap.	206, 252.
— Hosp.	48.
— —	60.
— —	144.
Barton	187.
— Eliz.	65.
Bassus	135.
Bateman's	210.
Bathurst, L.	82.
Battersea	319.
Battle, and Abbey	192, 193.
— Abbot of	76, 168.
— Hall	89.
— Judicial	76.
Bayeux Tapestry	203.
Bayham Abbey	81, 87, 230.
Beadyngham	194.
Beantesteda Chap.	83, 140.
Bearmlinges-getes	140.
Beaufitz, Sir J., and W.	71.
Beaulieu Abbey	38, 82, 126.
Beautifying Churches	xviii note, 330.
Beccaule	197.
Beccheham	138.
Beckenham	27, 138.
Becket, Archb.	45.
Beddingham	194, 228, 259.
Beddington	319.
Bedgebury, J.	72.
Bedingehommes	194.
Bedning	196.
Beechwood Chap.	251.
Beeding	194.
Belandre Chap.	252.
Belemeyns, J.	127, 128, 129.
Benedict Biscop	ix, x, xi.
Benefelle	297.
Benenden	28.
Benfold	233.
Bennanham	259.
Bensted	83, 140.
Bentley	328.
Bepton	196.
Bercta, Q.	101.
Berctuald, Archb.	135.
Bergham Ch.	252.
Bergher, Ch.	319, 320.
Berhamdune	59.
Berhtwald, Duke	227, 238, 275, 276
Berlingis	138.
Bermondsey	320.
— Abbey	34, 68, 320.
Bernys, J.	148.
Bersted	28.
— South	196.
— North, Chap.	196.
Bertin's, St., Priory	160.
Bertredtone	197.
Berwick	197.
Best, P. and R.	337.
Betchworth	320.
Bethersden	29.
— Chantry	29.
Betshanger	29.
Beverlye, Rob.	81.
Bewley	34.
Bexhill	197.
Bexley	29, 139.
Bicknor	29, 70.
Bidborough	29, 89, 138.
Biddenden	32.
Bidlyngton Hosp.	206.
Bignor	197.
— Free Chap.	197.
Billinghurst	197.
Bilsington	33.
Bilsom Chap.	309.
Binderton	197 *b.*, 220.
Binsted	198.
Birchington	33, 107, 167.

PAGE
Birchington Stephen . 117.
Bircholt . . vii note, 33.
Birdham . . . 245.
Birling . . . 34, 126, 138.
Bischoptre, E. . . 150.
Bishopstone . . 158, 198.
Bisley . . . 323, 324.
Bitteberga -ge Chap. . 30, 31, 138.
Bixle . . . 139.
Blackmanstone . . 34.
Blackwose . . 116.
Bladicdone, J. . . 165.
Blase, St., Chap. . 98.
Blatchington, East . 200.
— — West . . 201, 252.
Bleatham . . 224.
Boarzell . . . 296.
Bockinfield Chap. . 40.
Bodiam . . . 201.
— Castle . . 201.
Bogelei . . . 34, 103.
Bognor Chap. . . 196.
Bog Timber . . 116.
Bohun, Sir J. . . 223.
Bolebroke . . . 235.
Boleyn, Sir T. . . 79.
Boniface, Archb. . . 97.
Boothe, Bp. . . 333.
Borden . . . 35.
Boreham Chap. . . 301, 302.
Boresfield . . . 35.
Bormer . . . 209.
Bosanhamm . . . 204.
Bosham . . . 202, 319.
Botolph's . . . 204.
Boughton Blean . . 35, 79.
— — Chaps. . 35.
— — Hosp. . 35.
— Malherb . . 34, 35, 36.
Boulogne . . . 93.
— Eust. Count of . 61.
Bourne, Bekes . . 37.
— — Man. Chap. 37.
— Bishop's . . 37.
— East . . 204.
— Little . . 37.
— North . . 37.
— Patrick's . . 37.
— Town Field . 145.
— West . . 205.
Bowls, ancient . . 79, 239.
Boxoran . . . 259.
Boxgrove . . . viii, 205.
— Priory . . 205.
Boxley . . . 38.
— Abbey . . 38, 62.
— Hill . . 25.
Boys, Vinc. and W. . 72.
Brabourne . . 38.
Brackelsham . . 205.
Bradesteda . . 138.
Bradsole . . 134.
Brængesle . . . 138.
Braiose, Sir J. . . 305.
— Th. Lord . . 240.
— W. de . . 233.
Bramber . . . 204, 205, 206.
— Cast . . 206, 302.
Brambletye Ho. . . 231.
Bramley . . . 320.

PAGE
Brasses, 19 *bis*, 23 *tris*, 24, 28, 29 *b*, 33, 34, 39 *b*, 40 *b*, 41, 44, 47 *b*, 48 *b*, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 62, 64 *b*, 65, 67, 71, 72 *b*, 74 *tr*, 77, 78, 79 *b*, 81, 82, 83 *tr*, 85 *tr*, 89 *tr*, 91, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 105 *b*, 107, 116, 120 *b*, 121, 127 *b*, 129, 133, 143, 144 *b*, 147, 148, 149, 150 *b*, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165 *tr*, 166, 167, 168, 186, 188, 189, 192, 197, 206 *b*, 207, 210 *b*, 215, 218, 224, 229, 230, 231, 240, 241, 251, 263, 269, 272, 279, 286, 293, 297, 300, 304, 305 *b*, 318, 319 *tr*, 320, 321, 325 *b*, 326 *b*, 327 *b*, 328, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338 *b*, 339 *b*, 340 *b*, 341 *b*, 342 *b*, 343, 344, 346 *b*, 347.
Brasted . . . 39, 138.
Brato, T. . . . 120.
Bray, Alic. . . 48.
— Elyn . . 342.
Braybrook, Reg. . 51.
Braydforde, J. . . 251.
Brazen Serpent . xiii.
Breccesle Ch. . . 310.
Brede . . . 206.
— Place Chap. . 206.
Bredgar . . . 39.
— College . . 39.
Bredhurst . . 40, 81.
Brenchley . 40, 138, 169, 170.
Brennet, The . . 159.
Brenzet . . 41.
Brestelye Ch. . . 310.
Breslig Ch. . . 252.
Bricet, Sir W. . . 236.
Brickwall Ho. . . 263.
Bridham . . . 285.
Bridge . . . 37, 41.
— Chap. Roch. . 137.
— — . . 206.
— Hosp. . . 334.
Brighton . . . 206, 252.
Brihtwald, Archb. . 27.
Brimfaston . . 285.
Bristol, Mayor's Chap. at 105.
Britons . . x note, 25, 55, 108.
Brittenden . . 109 note.
Broadhurst Chantry . 240.
Broadstairs Chap. . 130.
Broadwater . . 207, 309.
— Chaps. . . 207.
Brock, J. . . 328.
Brockhull, H. . . 24.
Broke, J. . . 51.
Brokhill, T. . . 144.
Bromehill . . 134.
Bromfield . . 41, 89.
Bromlega . . 139.
Bromley . . . 41, 139.
Brooke . . . 41.
— T. . . . 51.
— Sir W. . . 52.
Brookland . . 42.
Brordan . . . 344.
Broyle Pla. . . 274.
Brun, R. de . . 48.
Bryene, W. de . . 147.
Buckhurst, Ho. and Chap. 306.
Buckland, near Dover . 42.
— Hosp. . . 42.

PAGE

Buckland, near Faversham 42.
Bucksteep Chap. 301.
Buddington Chap. 252.
Bullingminster 249.
Bulverhithe 197, 208.
Buncton 191, 208.
Burcham 138.
Burgemere 208, 252.
Burgham Chap. 201.
Burghersh 210.
Burgoyn, J. 168.
Burgh, Hub. de 59.
Burh 344.
Burham 138.
Burlay Chantry 46.
Burley 35.
Burlough-low Castle 189.
Burnham 192.
Burpham 191, 210.
Burrell MSS. 231.
Burstow, and Park 321.
Burton 210, 217, 252.
— Joan 321.
Burwash 210.
Burys, W. 74.
Busbridge Chap. 329.
Busshehele 323.
Buxted 210, 298.
— Hosp. 211.
Byfleet 343.

Caburn, Mount 230.
Cædwalla, K. 264.
Caer Andred 109 note.
Cættham 138.
Cage Park 161.
Cakeham Chap. 307.
Calceto Priory 189.
Camden 108, 109, 113.
Camois, Th. Lord 297.
Camoys, Marg. 297.
Canons Court 116.
Cantaria 30.
Canterbury, Cantwarbyrig 42, 187.
— Archdeaconry of 102.
Canteys, N. 85.
Canucus-tus, J. and R. 31, 32, 128.
Canute K. 145, 146.
— K. of Denmark vi.
Capel, Kent 45, 161.
— Surrey 321.
— le Ferne 20, 45.
Capella juxta Tunbregge 161.
Cardiff, T. 85.
Carp introduced 269.
Carrew, N. and T. 319.
Carru, Nic. 319.
Carshalton 321.
Cassatus 288, 289 note.
Cassibalan, K. 59, 60.
Casteltunn 327.
Castle Toll 109.
Castles xv, 20, 23, 24, 37, 49, 53 *b*, 59, 66, 79, 87, 94, 99, 109, 124, 140, 143, 144, 152, 157, 160, 161, 162, 186, 189 *b*, 201, 203, 206, 225, 237, 241, 252, 257, 263, 266, 275, 285, 332.
Caterham 321.

PAGE

Catherine, St., Chap. 282.
— — 331.
Catigern 25.
Cawn, Sir T. 84.
Ceadelanwyrth 259.
Ceadwalla, K. 255, 346.
Cebeham 324.
Ceiling 268.
Celca 139.
Celibacy of clergy 4.
Cerdic, K. 247.
Cerdicesford 247.
Cerlentone 139.
Cerotæsei, Ceortesei 322.
Chailey 211.
Chaldon 321.
Chalk 139.
Challock 46, 71.
Challoner, T. and M. 279.
Champanee, M. 29.
Chanting 3.
Chantries xiii, xiv.
Chapman, W. 50.
Charford 247.
Charibert, K. 101.
Charing 46.
Charleston 220.
Charlis, Rich. 19.
Charlton, near Dover 46.
——— near Greenwich 46.
Charner Chap. 135.
Chart, Great 46, 71.
— Little 47.
— next Sutton 47.
Chartham 47, 83, 104.
Chatham 47, 138.
Cheam 322.
Chebeham 323.
Chelsfield 48, 139.
Chelsham 322.
Cheney, Bart. de 224.
Cheriton 48, 116.
Cherryng, Ad. de 143.
Chertsey 322.
— Abbey 322.
Chesilheld Chap. 35.
Chesilhurst 48, 138.
Chessington 323.
Chests, Church 75, 217, 286, 295, 325.
Cheyne, Marg. 79.
Chichester 187, 211.
— Rob. of 87.
Chidham 213.
Chidingfold 323.
Chidingly 213.
— Place 213.
Chiddingstone 139.
Child, Aylwin 320.
Chilgrove Chap. 220.
Chilham 49, 107.
Chillenden 49.
Chiltington, East 214.
— West 214.
Chilworth 323.
Chipsted 324.
Chislet 49.
Chitebroc Chap. 46, 139 *b*.
Chithurst 214, 244.
Chobham 323, 324.
Ch. Ch. Oxford 76.

PAGE

Christe, J. . . 164.
Churches omitted in (*D.B.*) viii.
— destroyed by storms 253.
Churchset . . . viii, 244.
Chylton, T. . . 116.
Cidingstane . . 139.
Cifanlea . . 259.
Cilesfeld . . . 139.
Cimisinga . . 138.
Cirotesegt . . . 323.
Ciselherste . . 138.
Cissa, K. . . . 213.
Ciuilinga . . 138.
Civilization . . 3.
Clampard, T. . . 164.
Clandon, East . . 324.
— West . . 324.
Clapham, Sussex . . 214.
Clare, Gilb. Earl of . 276.
— Rich. de . . 40, 161, 170.
— Rog. de . . 161.
Clarembald, Abbot . . 68.
Clareval Abbey . . 38.
Clarke, J. . . . 116.
Clayton . . 215, 245.
Clemens, Sanctus . . 138.
Clement, Sir Rich. . 85.
Clement's, St., Ch. . . 138.
Clerk, Nic. . . 319.
Cliffe . . . 49, 139.
— St. Marg. at . viii, 51.
— St. Tho. at . . 216.
— West . . 51.
— —— Chap. . . 51, 139.
Clifton Hoo . . 50.
Climping . . . 216.
Climsden . . 304, 305.
Cliue . . . 139.
Cloveshoo . . 50, 51.
Coates . . . 210, 217, 252.
Cobbeham . . 139.
Cobham, Kent . . 51, 139.
— Coll. . . 52.
— Family . . 51.
— ——— . . 336.
— Surrey . . 324.
— Reg. Lord . 336.
— Sir H. de . . 149.
— J. de . . 79.
Cocking . . . 217.
Cod, Th. . . 101.
Codeham . . . 138.
Codunandi . . 333.
Cokham Chap. . . 288.
Cokyn's Hospital . 45.
Cokyram, Rob . . 96.
Colbridge Castle . 37.
Colleges . . . 23, 39, 52, 59, 73, 97, 163, 166 *b.*, 169, 189, 203, 231, 255, 335, 336 *b.*
Colred . . . 52, 126, 149.
Columba . . . viii.
Coly, Th. . . 39.
Comba Chap. . . 139 *b.*
Combe Chap. . . 46, 72, 139.
— Bank . . 123, 155.
— East and West . 46, 72, 91.
Combwell Abbey . 72.
Commanderies . . 156, 257, 269.
Compton, Sussex . 217, 252.
— Surrey . . 324.

PAGE

Cookham Hosp. . . 287.
Coponora . . 227.
Corbet, Lady Had. . . 296.
Corby, J. . . 207.
Corhampton . xiv, 90, 308, 309.
Cornhill, Reg. de . 84.
Coronet, ancient . . 101.
Cosington Chap. . 24, 138.
Cosingtone, Step. . 24.
Cosmus, St. . . 52.
Cossale, Isab. . . 54.
Cosyngton, J. and S. . 24.
Cotmanton Chap. . 149.
Couhyll, Eliz. . . 89.
Coulsdon . . 325, 343.
Courtenay, Archb. W. . 83, 97.
Covert, J., J., and R. . 286.
— Sir W. de . 294.
Cowden . . . 52, 138.
Cowdray Chap. . . 224.
Cowfield, H. . . 146.
Cowfold . . 218.
Cowling . . . 53, 81, 139.
— Castle . . 53.
Craie Chap. . . 140.
Cranbrook . . 53.
Cranford, E. . . 340.
Cranley . . 325.
Cray, Foot's . . 54, 139.
— St. Mary . . 54, 124, 148.
— North . . 139, 142.
— St. Paul's . 54.
— Rodulfe's . . 139.
Crayford . . 54, 138.
Crawley . . . 195, 196, 218.
Cretenersce . . 140.
Crevecœur, Ham. de . 40, 152.
— Rob. de . . 41.
— Rob. and Ad. . 89.
Crofton Church . . 124.
Crompthorne, Th. . 146.
Cromwell, Th. Lord . 291.
Cross, St. . . xv.
Cross, Stone 57, 72, 185, 212, 233, 267, 336.
Crowell . . 218.
Crowhurst, Sussex . . 218.
— Surrey . . 325.
Crown Inn, Rochester . 141.
Croydon . . . 326.
— Palace, Chap., and Park . . 326.
Crucifixion, The . . xiii, 283.
Crundale . . 55.
Cryppys, Marg. . . 33.
Crysford, W. . . 225.
Cryspe . . . 33.
Cuckfield . . 218.
Cuclestena . . 138.
Cuddington . . 326.
Cudena . . . 138.
Cudham . . 55, 138.
Cudlaw . . . 217, 219.
Cudman, St. . . 293.
Cudred, K. . . 91.
Culbone, W. . . 67.
Culinga . . 139.
Culpeper, Sir E. . . 188.
— Eliz. . . 127.
— Eliz. . . 188.
— Eliz. . . 188.
— N. and E. . . 188.

PAGE

Culpeper, R. and M. . 188.
Culverhawe . . 101.
Cumbe . . 91.
Cumptune . . . 217.
Cusintuna Chap. . 138, 140.
Cuthbert, Archb. . . 43.
Cuxton . . 55, 138.
Cymenesora . . 284.
Cyneheard . . 338.
Cynewulf, K. . . 338.

D'Abernon . . . 341, 342.
Dacre, Th. 2d Lord . 241.
Dalby, Th. . . . 150.
Dalet, W. . . 96.
Dallington . . . 219.
— Forest . . 219.
Dalyngrudge, Sir E. . 201.
— . . . 229.
Dalyson, Silv. . . 74.
Dane Chap. . . 64.
Danes, 45, 69, 93, 109, 146, 157, 322, 344, 345.
Danny Ho. . . . 241.
Darent . . . 55, 139.
— South, Chap. . . 55, 100, 139.
Darley, J. . . 79.
Dartford . . . 56, 139, 319.
— Priory, Chap. and Hosp. 56.
Daundelyon, J. . . 85.
Davington . . . 56.
— Priory . . 56.
Davy, E. . . . 326.
— Walt. . . 269.
Dawtry, Sir W. . 234.
Deal . . . 57.
Dean, East, East Sussex 219, 230.
— West ditto . 219, 341.
— — West Sussex 220, 286.
Debtling . . . 57, 95.
Delce . . . . 101.
Dene, de . . 87, 232.
Denecourt Chap. . . 85.
Deniceswyrth . . 259.
Denis, J. . . . 84.
—— St., Abbey of . 275.
Denituna . . . 139.
Denton, near Gravesend . 57, 139.
— Sussex . . 22, 221.
— Sir J. de . . 124.
Depden Chantry . . 130.
Deptford . . 57, 139.
Deremannescirce . . 139.
Derente . . 139.
Dereuuoldestreou . . 139.
Dertford . . 139.
— Th. de . . 56.
Devastations . . 171.
Dial plate . . . 199.
Diccalingum . . 222.
Dictuna . . . 138.
Dicul . . . 203.
Didling . . . 221, 224, 297.
Dieppe . . 204.
Dimchurch . . . 57.
Diozsan . . 306.
Ditcheninge Chap. . 252.
Ditchling . . . 221.
— Chap. . . 222, 252.
Ditton . . . 138.

PAGE

Ditton, Long . . 327.
— Thames . . 327 *b*, 334.
Doddington . . 57.
Dode Church . . 95, 139.
Dodescirce . . 139.
Domesday B., origin of . vi.
— copy of . 236, 521.
— Names . . iv, v.
Domesdei . . . iii, note.
Domestic Buildings anterior to Q. Eliz. . . 22, 46, 64, 74, 79, 82, 85, 88, 89, 95, 106, 125 *b*, 129, 130, 141, 166, 185, 204, 206, 211, 213, 214, 218, 219, 221, 226, 228, 230 *b*, 233, 235, 241, 243, 244, 248, 253, 256, 269, 270, 272, 286, 290, 295, 297, 298, 307, 326 *b*, 341, 345.
Domneva . . 106, 146.
Donington . . . 299.
Dorking . . 321, 327.
Dorset, Rob. 2d Earl of . 231.
Dorubrevis . . . 136.
Doruvernis . . 42.
Dorwitceaster . . 42.
Dover . . . 58.
— Castle . . 59.
— — Church . 3, 59.
Dowdes Church . . 95.
Down . . . 61, 124.
Draynocott, Watur . . 129.
Drye, Sir W. . . 164.
Dudeney Chap. . . 311.
Dumb Borsholder . 163, 164.
Duncton . . . 223.
Dunes Abbey . . 62.
Dunketone . . . 288, 289.
Dunstan's, St. . . 62.
Durford Abbey . . 235, 275.
Durrington . . 223.

Eadbald, K. . . 43, 59, 68.
Eadberct, Bp. . . ix.
Eadburgh . . 92.
Eadelmesbrege . . 139.
Eadgar, Edgar, K. 43, 259, 288, 322.
Eadintuna . . . 138.
Eadred, K. . . 135.
Ealdinga . . . 138.
Eanswith, St. . . 68.
Earhethe, Erde . . 138.
Eartham . . 223.
Earthworks, Ancient 86, 109, 111, 230, 259.
Easebourne . . 223, 254, 257.
— Priory . . 223.
Eastbridge . . 62.
— Hosp. . . 52, 78.
Eastchurch . . 62.
Eastgate Hosp. . . 137.
Eastling . . 62.
Eastry . . . 63, 168.
Ebeney . . 63, 126.
— Priory . . 63.
Ecclesden . . 187.
Echinham, R. de . . 94.
Eckington . . 252, 274.
Edburton . . . 224.
Edenbridge . . 63, 139, 164.
Edgiva, Q. . . . 53.
Edingburn . . 184.

PAGE

Edmer, Singer . . 78.
Edmund, St.,—Edward, St.'s Chap. . . } 56.
Edward III, K. . . 56.
— IV, K. . . 73.
Edwina, Abbess . 249.
Eelnets . . . 172.
Effigies . . 23, 29, 33, 36, 39, 47, 54, 65 *b*, 84 *b*, 87, 90, 95, 96 *b*, 105, 120, 129, 146, 149, 150, 151, 155, 158, 188, 189, 202, 206, 207, 210, 223, 240 *b*, 241, 242, 287 *b*, 294, 305 *b*, 318, 323, 330, 332, 336, 337, 339, 341, 342.
Egbert, K. . . 135.
Egdean . . . 224.
Egeham . . . 323.
Egerton . . . 46, 64.
Egesawyda . . 285.
Egham . . . 323, 327.
Ehteham . . . 138.
Eleutherius, Bp. . 49, 60.
Elfege, Archbp. . . 346.
Elinor, Q. . . 165.
Eliot, Laur. . . 329.
Ellis, Th. . . 146.
Elmebrygge, J. . . 337.
Elmerugge, Th. . 337.
Elmley . . . 64.
Elmsted . . . 64.
Elmstone . . . 64.
Elnothington . . 21.
Elsted, Sussex . . 221, 224, 297.
— Surrey . . 327.
Eltham . . . 64, 139.
— Palace . . 64.
Elthrude . . . 91.
Elwarton Chap. . 153.
Ely, Church at . . 186.
Elyot, Rog. . . 341.
Elyott, H. . . 346.
Embankments . . 183.
Engeham, Th. . . 72.
Entingknap Fam. . 323.
Epsom . . . 327.
Epyton . . . 193.
Erconvald, Bp. . . 322.
Erde . . . 138.
Erith . . . 64, 138.
Eruudele . . . 189.
Esher . . . 327.
Eslingham Chap. . 70, 139 *b*.
Essay Abbey . . 205.
Estraites . . . 65.
Etchingham . . 224.
— de, Fam. . . 185, 224.
— W. de . . 224.
Etclesley, Rich. . 127.
Ethelbert, K. . 42, 49, 101, 135, 136.
Ethelwolf, K. . . 55, 91, 140.
Eudo, Dapifer . . 35, 103, 121.
Evelyn, Dr. . . 330.
— Jas. . . 330.
Ewell, Kent . . 65.
— Surrey . . 327 *b*, 328.
Ewhurst, Sussex . 201, 225.
— Surrey . . 328.
— Hou. . . 285.
Excett . . . 225.
Exeter . . . 187.
Eynsford . . . 65, 138.
— Cast. . . 66.

PAGE

Eytchden . . . 29.
Eythorne . . . 66.

Færningeham . . 138.
Fafresham, -feld . 68.
Fairfield . . . 66.
Fairlight . . . 225.
Falconer Hurst . . 83.
Falkenham . . 139.
Falmer . . . 208, 209, 225, 252.
Faltwell Ch. . . 310.
Fane, Fanne . . 66.
Fanners . . . 307.
Fanscombe . . 66.
Farleigh, East . . 67, 138.
Farley . . . 328.
Farnborough . . 48, 67, 139.
Farnham . . . 328.
Farnhurst . . 223, 225.
Farningham . . 67, 122, 138.
Faversham . . viii, 68.
— Abbey . . 68.
Fawkham . . 139.
Fearnberga Chap. . 48, 67, 139.
Fearnlega, East . . 138.
Felde, J. . . . 33.
Felegham . . 225.
Fellbridge Chap. . 330.
Felpham . . . 225.
Feltham . . . 226.
Fenner, Joan . . 332.
Fernet, Feruthe . . 230.
Ferring . . 226, 227, 228, 230.
— Free Chap. and Palace 226, 227.
Ffacheston . . 69.
Fienes . . . 241.
Fig Orchard . . 295.
Figure of the Saviour . 245, 280.
Filmer, Sir E. . . 157.
Filsham . . . 303.
Findon . . . 228.
Fineux, E. Lady . 79.
Finian, Bp. . . ix.
Firle . . . 228.
Fishbourne . . 228.
Fisheries . 18, 22, 25, 36, 57, 64, 169, 339.
Fitz-Aylwin, H. and P. . 224.
Flam- Flan- Flen-sham Chap. . . } 226.
Flanders, Rob. Count of . vi.
Fleet Chap. . . 23.
Fletching . . . 228, 319.
Fogge, Sir J. . . 23.
Folkington . . 229.
Folkstone . . 68.
— Nunnery . . 68.
— Priory . . 69.
— Nigellus, Lord of . 68, 69.
Fonts . . . 32, 42, 48, 55, 66, 67, 75, 77, 84, 87, 90, 102, 107, 142, 143, 150, 184, 206, 210, 217, 219, 221, 224, 225 *b*, 226 *b*, 229, 233, 235, 239, 240, 249, 250, 254, 256, 258, 264 *b*, 268, 269 *b*, 270, 271, 274, 286, 288, 294, 295 *b*, 296, 303, 306, 307, 308, 309, 325, 335, 337, 339, 343.
— Cover . . 116, 144.
Ford . . . 229.
— Hou. . . 49.
Fordwich . . 69.
Forsham Ruins . . 143.

PAGE

Fotescræi . . 139.
Foul Mile Chap. . . 302.
Frakham Park . . 274.
Framfield . . . 229.
Franks . . x note.
— Hou. . . 82.
Frant . . 227, 228, 230, 275.
Frauncys, J. . . 144.
French, Landing of . 277.
Frensham . . . 329.
Freondesbyri . . 139.
Fresco Paintings . . 248, 270, 271.
Frimley . . . 329.
Frinsbury . . . 70, 139, 154.
Frinsted . . . 70.
Frisians . . . x note.
Friston . . . 230.
Frith, N. and S., Forests . 161.
Frithwald, Earl . . 322.
Frittenden . . 70.
Fynamour, Steph. . . 20.
Fynes, Sir T., and W. . 241.

Gabriel, Silv. . . . 326.
Gall, St. . . . 159.
Galle, W. . . 120.
Galon, Rich. . . . 23.
Garanford . . 259.
Gard . . . 54.
Garwinton Chap. . 37.
— Sir Th.'s Chap. . 75.
Gaspernasse, Galf. de . 30, 32.
Gauls . . . x note.
Gay . . . . 64.
Gaynesford Fam. . 326.
— Nic. . . 321.
Geinstedesgate . . 285.
Ge'nyn, Th. . . 325.
George Inn, Rochester . 141.
Gettinges . . . 323.
Gewissi . . . 284, 285.
Ghent Abbey . . 91.
Giffard, Bp. W. . . 328.
Gillingham, Kent . 131, 139.
— Grange Chap. . 71.
— Norfolk . . 187.
Gills . . . 100.
Gilpin, Gilb. . . 344.
Gladwyn, J. . . 51.
Glanville, Bp. G. . . 154.
Glass . . . ix, xii note.
— Coloured . . 21, 23, 27, 47, 53, 58, 70, 76, 77, 84, 85, 87 *b*, 104, 122, 142, 145, 158, 161, 164, 165, 185, 191, 193, 206 *b*., 218, 219, 225, 232, 237, 238, 240, 259, 263, 264 *b*, 282, 286, 293, 294, 296, 300, 301, 305, 307, 325 *b*., 336, 339.
— Pictures on . 53.
Glat- Glot-tingham . . 257.
Glynde . . . 230.
Godalming . . . 329.
Goddard, J. . . 147.
— Sir Leon. . . 160.
— Sim. . . 66.
Godelming . . 329.
Godeselle . . 36, 71.
Godfrey, P. and T. . 96.
Godmersham . . 46, 71.
Godshill . . . 22, 221, 243.
Godstone . . 330.

PAGE

Godwin, Earl . . 61, 68, 152.
Goldsmyth, H. . . 119.
Goldstone, Prior T. . . 37.
Goldwell, Bp., and Chantry 71, 89.
Goodneston, near Wingham 71, 166.
— W. . . . 72.
Gore Ch. . . . 170.
— Nic. . . 167.
Gorend Chap. . . 33.
Goring . . . 230.
— Fam. . . 210.
Gorogltown . . 302.
Gortimer . . . 25.
Goshall . . . 23.
Goudhurst . . . 72.
Graffham . . . 160.
Graveney . . . 72.
Gravesænde . . 139.
Gravesend . . . 72, 139.
— Chap. . . 72.
Grean . . . 83, 139.
Great upon Little . 240.
Greenhithe . . . 72, 139.
Greensted . . 245.
Greenwich . . . 72, 91, 139.
— West . . 57, 72, 139.
Gregory, St.'s, Chap. . 204.
— Hosp. . . 44.
— W. . . . 102.
Grene, Cust. . . 48.
Greneuuic . . . 139.
Grenic Chap. . . 72, 139.
Grensted . . . 100.
Gresham, Sir J. and W. . 343.
Gretenersce Chap. . . 72, 139.
Gretham . . 230, 303.
Grey of Codnor, R. Lord . 24.
— Rich. . . 306.
Grinsted, East . . 231.
— West . . 231.
Groombridge . . 73, 151.
Grothurst, J. . . 81.
Guestling . . 231.
Guildford . . . 330.
— East . . 232.
Guldeford . . . 332.
Gundrada . . 289, 290.
Gundulph, Bp. . . 48, 99, 136.
Guston . . . 73.
Guy of Warwick . . 79.
Gylborne, W. . . 67.

Hacchesden Chap. . 29.
Hackford . . . 187.
Hackington . . 73, 334.
Hadlei Chap. . . 252.
Hadlow . . . 19.
Hadresham, J. . . 336.
Hæselholte . . 138.
Hæstenus . . . 93.
Hagelei . . . 156.
Hailsham . . . 232, 235.
Haimo's Land . . 74.
Halden . . . 74.
Hale, E. de la . . 347.
Halgelei . . . 139.
Halgesto . . 139.
Hall, Pet. . . . 79.
Halland, Hou. . . 248, 269.
Halle, Th. . . . 160.

PAGE
Hall Green . . 214.
Halling and -gis . . 74, 138.
— Chap. and Palace . 74.
Halnaker . . . 258.
Halsham, Sir Hu. and Joc. 231.
— Philippa . . 231.
Halsted . . . 74, 139.
Halstow, High . . 81, 139.
Haltesteda . . 139.
Hammond's Pla. . . 216.
Hamo, Bp. . . . 80.
Hamon, J. . . . 120.
Hampnett, E. and W. . 233.
Hampton, Little . 233.
Hangleton . . 233, 252.
— Man. Hou. Chap. . 233.
Haningedune . . 233.
Hardham . . . 234.
Hardres . . . 74, 152.
— Fam. . . 74.
Hareleap . . . 119.
Haremare . . . 225.
Harflete Fam. . . 23.
Harling, Th. . . 272.
Harmony of O. and N. Test. xiii.
Harpenden Vase . . 299.
Harrietsham . . 75, 103.
Harris, Rich. . . 159, 160.
Hart, Sir G. and Sir P. . 96.
Harte, Th. . . 96.
Hartfield . . 234.
Harting . . . 235.
Hartley . . . 138.
Hartlip . . . 75.
Harty . . . 75.
Hascombe . . . 332.
Haseldean, Johanne . 339.
Haslemere . . . 332.
Haslesse . . . 235.
Hasting . . . 94.
Hastingleigh . . 76.
Hastings . . . 193, 236, 275.
— Free Chap., Cast. and Priory . . 236.
Hatteclyff, G. . . 91.
— Th. . . . 318.
Hatton, Rich. . . 327.
Haut, W. . . . 152.
Hawberk, J. and N. . 51.
Hawkhurst . . 76.
Hawley . . . 139, 156.
Hawte, Edw. . . 65.
Haya, Rob. de . . 205.
Hayes . . . 77.
Hayley MSS. . . 171, 262.
Haymer, J. . . 327.
Hayward, Rich. . . 164.
Headcorn . . 77.
Heahham . . . 139.
Heathfield . . 237.
Hecchindenne Chap. . 29, 74.
Hecham Chap. . . 310.
Hedenham . . . 141.
Hedge Court Chap. . 330.
Hedser Chap. . . 252.
Heene . . . 237, 295.
Heighton . . . 238, 294.
Helle . . . 139, 140.
Hellingly . . . 238.
Hemcham Chap. . 252.
Hendall . . . 211.
Henfield . . 238.
Hengest . . . 25, 55, 162.
Hengrave Chap. . 85.
Henlei . . . 332.
Henry I, K. . . 337.
— II, K. . . 56, 59.
— III, K. . . 56.
— VII, K. . . 73.
Herbaldowne . . 78.
Hercheghe Ch. . . 57.
Herdei . . 138.
Herelepe . . . 118.
Hereward . . 345.
Herne . . . 79.
— Hill . . 35, 79.
Heron, W. . . 211.
Herst . . . 193.
Hertford, Rich., Earl of . 170.
Hertmere Chap. . 329.
Hescindena Chap. . . 101, 138, 139.
Hesilt, Agnes . . 56.
Heure . . . 138.
Hever . . . 79, 122, 138.
Hexham Ch. . . ix, xi.
Heydon, Sir H. . . 166.
Heygge, Sir J. . . 77.
Heynys, J. . . 33.
Heyshott . . . 238, 252.
Hicksted Pla. . . 297.
Hide Abbey . . 288.
Higham . . 79, 139
— Nunnery . . 80.
Hilles . . . 55, 100, 139.
Hist. of the Saviour . . xiii.
Hithe . . . 80.
— Abbey and Hospitals 80.
— Small . . 80.
— West . . 80.
Hixhood, Th. . . 272.
Hludesdune . . 138.
Hnutstede . . . 139.
Hoathly, East . . 238.
— West . . 239.
Hoghton . . 285.
Hohg . . . 152.
Hollingbourne . . 81.
Hollington, and Chap. . 240.
Holy Breadths . . 272
Honorius, Archbp. . . vii.
Hoo . . . 81, 139.
Hooe . . . 240.
Hop, Th. de . . 85.
Hope . . . 81.
Horeham . . 300.
Horley . . . 332.
Horn Lanthorns . xii.
Horne . . . 332.
— Chap. . . 22.
Horsa . . . 25.
Horsbundenne . . 138.
Horsell . . . 332.
Horselunges . . 238.
Horsey Chap. . . 265, 266.
Horsham . . 240.
Horsley, East . . 332, 333.
— — Palace . 332.
— West . . 333.
Horsmonden . . 81, 138.
Horsted . . 25.
— Keynes . . 240, 252.
— Little . . 240.

PAGE

Horton Kirby . . 82, 139.
— Monks, and Priory . 82.
— Parva . . 83.
Hortune . . 139.
Hospitals . . . 25, 35, 42, 44, 45, 48, 56, 59, 80, 97, 104, 124, 125, 135, 137, 143, 144, 146, 148, 154, 156, 160, 162, 189, 201, 206, 211, 212, 235, 236, 253, 265, 282, 283, 286, 287, 302, 311, 326, 327, 332, 334, 338, 341.
Hothe . . . 83.
Hou Capella . . 139.
Houghton . . 240.
Hove . . . 240.
Hrobi Cast. . . 140.
Hrof . . . 136.
Hrofæcæstræ . . 136.
Hrofiscester . . 140.
Hucking . . . 81, 83.
Hugh, Abbot . . 45.
Hugo . . . 36.
Huneuualdesham . 323.
Hunting Mares . 333.
Huntingfield Chap. . 62.
Huntintune . . 138.
Hunton . . 83, 138.
Hurst . . . 83.
— East . . 241.
— Monceux . 241.
— — Cast. . 241.
— Pierpoint . 241.
— Th. at . . 36.
Husee, H. de . . 235, 275.
Hykk, J. . . 83.
Hykks, W. . . 83.
Hylth Park . . 107.

Icchenor . . . 285.
Ickham . . 83.
Icklesham . . . 242, 304.
Iclesham, Ran. de . 232.
Iden . . . 242.
Ifeld, J. de . . 94.
Ifield, Kent . . 84, 139.
— Sussex . . 242.
— Sir J. de . . 242.
Iford . . . 242, 252.
Ightham . . 84, 138.
— Moat Hou. . . 85.
Iham . . . 262, 304.
Intimbre . . . 259.
Iping . . . viii, 214, 244, 252.
Ipre, W. de . . 38, 160.
Ips, J. . . 143.
Irish ruined Churches . x.
Iron Frame . . 253.
— Furnaces, 24, 53, 77, 191, 206, 237, 247.
— Grave-slabs . 53, 210, 239, 256, 264, 298, 306, 326.
— Work, 27, 86, 151, 152, 220, 254, 325, 341.
Isfield . . . 244.
— Place . . 244.
Isley, J. and Rog. . 155.
Itchenor . . . 245.
Itchingfield . . 245.
Iuelda . . . 139.

James, St. . . 83, 139.
— Hosp. . . 201.

PAGE

James, St., Hosp. . 286.
Jamys, Matilda . . 102.
Jevington . . 245.
John's, St. . . 85.
— Canterbury . 43.
— Chap. . . 98.
— — . . . 148.
— Hosp. . . 80.
— Baptist's do. . . 45.
— — — . 265.
Jordan, W. . . 117.
Julius Cæsar . . 59, 60.

Kanevelde Ch. . 310.
Kassibalan, K. . . 59.
Kemp, Card. . . 169.
Kemsing . . . 85, 138, 147.
Kemsley Down . . 95.
Keneldritha, Q. . . 346.
Kenardington . . 86.
Kennington, Kent . . 43.
— Surrey . . 333.
Kent a model . . x, 3.
Kenulf . . . 344.
Kenulfe, K. . . 91.
Keriell, Jane . . 23.
Keston . . . 86, 138.
Kew . . . 333.
Keymer . . . 215, 245.
Keynor . . 284.
Kidbroke . . . 46, 86, 139.
Kilwardeby, Archbp. . 119, 166.
Kingsborough . . 134.
Kingsdown, near Sittingbourne . 86.
— near Wrotham . 87, 138.
Kingsdowne . . 135.
Kingsnoth . . 87.
Kingston, near Lewes . 245, 252.
— by sea . . 246, 292.
— near Ferring . 246.
— Surrey . . 333.
Kingswood Chap. . 327 *b.*, 328.
Kirdford . . 247.
Kit's Cotty Hou. . 25.
Knepp Cast. . . 285.
Knowle Park . . 148.
Kyggesfolde, J. and A. 270.

Lacy, Petrus de . . 120.
Lambarde, J. . . 153.
— Th. . . . 144.
Lamberhurst . . 87, 138, 247.
Lambeth . . . 333, 334.
Lameria Chap. . . 252.
Lamhytha . . . 334.
Lampreys . . 339.
Lancaster Herald . . 150.
Lancing . . 247.
Lanfranc, Archbp. . . 42,43, 44, 45,78
Langdon, East . . 88.
— West, and Abbey . 88.
Langney Chap. . . 304.
Langport Chap. . 69, 96.
Langridge . . . 74.
Langton, Archbp. . 163.
— Archd. Sim. . . 45.
Lanthorns . . xii.
Larkfield . . . 98.

PAGE
Laughton . . 247.
Laurence, St. . . 88.
— — Chap. . 74.
— — Hosp. . 45.
Lavant . . . 248.
— East . . 248.
— Mid . . 90, 248.
Lavendene . . . 116.
Lawless, J. . . 53.
Le . . . 138.
Leaden Cists . . 289.
— Coffer . . 304.
— Roof . . ix.
Leaga . . . 138.
Leatherhed . . 335.
Lectern . . . 57, 90, 326, 336.
Lee . . . 89, 138.
Leeds . . . 89.
— Cast. . . 41, 89.
— Priory . . 89.
Legh, J. and J. . . 318.
Legha . . . 30, 31.
Leicester, Montf., Earl of 136.
Leigh, Kent . 29, 31, 89, 128, 129, 138.
— Surrey . . 335.
— J. I. and J. . 318.
Leighton, Archbp. . . 240.
Leleburna . . 139.
Lenham . . . 90.
Leodegario, R. de S. . 163.
Leodre . . . 335.
Leominster . . 248, 260, 261.
Leonard, St., Hastings . 240, 249, 303.
— — Ch. . . 319.
— — Chap. . 98, 99, 139.
— — — . 195.
— — Hosp. . 201.
— — Tower . 99.
Leret . . . 327.
Lesnes . . . 64, 138.
— Abbey . . 65.
Leuche Ch. . . 170.
Leueseham . . 138.
Leutfred, St.'s, Cross . 327.
Leveland . . 91.
Leverick . . . 23.
Levine . . 37.
Lewes . . . 249.
— St. John . . xiv.
— Priory . . 69, 209, 289.
Leweshothe Chap. . 82.
Lewisham . . . 91, 138, 158.
Leybourne . . 92, 139.
Libraries, Saxon . . xi.
Lidisinga . . 139.
Lidsing . . . 92, 139.
Lilecirce . . 139.
Lilintuna . . . 140.
Lillechurch . . 79, 139.
Liluitana Capella . 67, 139.
Limene, Liminaea Riv. . vii note, 94.
Liminge . . . 92, 126.
Limpne . . 93.
Limpsfield . . . 335.
Linch . . . 253.
Linchesore, Lynsore Chap.. 75.
Linchmere . . . 253.
Lincolnsh. Churches . 173.
Lindfield . . . 253.
Lindisfarne . . ix.
Lindisinge . . . 139.

PAGE
Lingfield . . 335.
— Cross . . . 336.
Linsted . . 95, 121.
Lintoñ . . . 95, 138, 140.
Lisna . . . 138.
Litlington . . . 254.
Loddington Ch. . . 98.
Lodsworth . . . 223, 254.
Lolley Abbey . . 69.
Lombard Inscriptions, 20, 39, 53, 58, 165, 167, 221, 248, 263, 270, 319.
Long, Rich. . . 147.
Longfield . . 95.
Longsole Chap. . . 20.
Loose . . . 95.
Lord Mayor, First . . 224.
Lordington . . 252, 254.
Losenham . . . 108, 109, 112.
Lovekyn, Edw. . . 334.
Lovelace, Th. and W. . 29.
Lountham Ch. . . 252.
Lowden Cast. . . 143.
Lowy . . . 89, 162, 194.
Loxwood . . . 255.
Loye, St.'s Chap. . 334.
Lucius, K. . . 49, 59.
Lucy, Rich. . . 65.
Luddenham . . 95, 121.
Ludesey . . 285.
Ludsdown . . . 95, 139.
Lukedale Chantry . 84.
Lullingestan, -tuna . . 138.
Lullingminster . . 249.
Lullingstone . . 95, 138.
Lullington . . 183, 255.
Lurgershall . . 252.
Lych Gates 41, 90, 150, 155, 235, 309, 335.
Lydd . . . 96.
Lydsey Chap. . . 184.
Lye, W. . . . 120.
Lynches . . 184.
Lyvingsbourne . . 37.

Mæruurtha . . 138.
Magd. Coll. Oxford . . 144, 195.
Maidstone . . 96.
— Coll. and Park . 97, 98.
Maldon, and Coll. . . 323, 336.
Maldry, The . . 146.
Malemeyns, J. de . . 94.
Malling, East . . 98, 138.
— South . . 255.
— West . . 99, 139.
— — Abbey . . 99.
Malmaines, J. . . 133.
Malmeyns Chantry . . 152.
— J. de . . 152.
Maney Fam. . . 95.
Mankesey Chap. . 266.
Mansell, Sir J. . . 143.
— J. . . . 33.
Manston Chap. . . 89.
— Nic. . . 89.
Mapeldreskampe . 138.
Maple Bowl . . 79.
Mapleton, J. . . 207.
Maplescombe . . 99, 138.
Marble Head . . 203.
— Quarries . . 247.
Marden, East . . 255

	PAGE
Marden, Up.	217, 252, 255.
— West	252, 256.
Maresfield	256.
— Chap. and Chantry	256.
Mareys, Th.	154.
Margaret, St., Darent	100.
— — Rochester	101, 137, 138.
— — —	vii.
— — Chap.	336.
Margarita, St.	138.
Martin, St.	vii.
—	3, 101.
— Bishop of	102.
— Alured and Rob.	282.
Martin, Abbot	345.
Martyn, Rich.	56.
Mary, St., Church	102.
— Canterbury	43, 44, 92.
— Hoo	81, 139.
— Oxford	185.
— Rochester	137.
— Overy Priory	341.
— Chap.	334.
— Magd. Chap.	334.
— — Hosp.	206.
— — Spital	56.
Maryfeld Chantry	256.
Mascall, Leon.	269.
Masons, French	ix.
Matilda, Q.	68.
Mauregge	46.
Maycott, Anth.	83.
Mayfield, Pal. and Park	256.
Maytham, Lit., Cast.	143.
Meallingetes, -ingis	138, 139.
Meapeham	138.
Mearcesfleote	146.
Medeshamstede	344.
Medlers Chap.	310.
Medlins Chap.	252.
Meeching	252, 258.
Meletuna	139.
Menel, Sir Wal.	96.
Meopham	102, 138.
Merbury, Sir J.	91.
Merestune / Mersctuna	139.
Mereworth	103, 138, 170.
Merlea	34, 103.
Merrick, W.	24.
Merrow	336.
Merstham	337.
Merston	2, 103, 139.
Merton	337.
— Coll. Oxford	336.
— Priory	38, 337.
— W. de	336.
Merysfeld Chap.	256.
Michelham Priory	188.
Mickleham	338.
Middeltona	105.
Middeltune	93, 94
Middleton, Essex	94.
— Sussex	257
Midhurst	223, 257
— Cast.	257.
Midley	103.
Mildred, St.	106.
— Monast.	44.
Milkhouse Str. Chap.	53.
Mill, Rev. Sir H.	307.

	PAGE
Milland	257.
Mille, and Edm.	272.
Milleburne, W.	319.
Millys, W.	99.
Milsted	70, 104.
Milton, near Canterbury	104.
— near Gravesend	94, 104, 139.
— near Sittingbourne	94, 104.
— Chap.	188, 189.
Minster in Sheppey	105, 135.
— — Nunnery	83, 105, 116.
— in Thanet	106.
— — Abbey	106.
Moat Chap.	102.
— The	242.
Modingeham	91.
Molash	49, 107.
Molesey, East	323, 334, 338.
— West	338.
Molyngton, Th.	56.
Monceux, J.	241.
Mondeham	285.
Mongeham, Little	107.
Monkton	33, 107.
— Chap.	125.
Montelfont, J.	96.
Monument, Curious	38.
Moore Hou.	307.
Morden	342.
More, Sir T.'s skull	62.
— Park	274.
Mortlake	338.
Morton, Rob., Earl of	304.
Mote Chantry	342.
Motinden Friary	77, 78.
Mountfield	257.
Mowbray, J. de	286.
Muleseg	323.
Mundham, North	258.
— South	258.
Muneville, Nig. de	68.
Mutton Fam.	280.
Mutuantonis	115.
Myddilton, W.	164.
Mylys, W.	34.
Mynster, Old	329.
Naiton, K.	viii.
Nash-, Neshenden Chap.	101, 138, 140.
Nedrefelle	260.
Nelond, Prior Th.	218.
Nerewelle	260.
Ness Chap.	96.
Netherfield	260.
Netlesteda	138.
Nettlested	28, 107, 138.
Nevell, Sir Th.	103.
Nevill, Bp. Ralph	186, 213.
Newark	97.
— Abbey	341.
Newarke Hosp.	155.
Newbridge Chap.	272.
Newdegate, J.	337.
Newenden	2, 107.
— Priory	108, 109.
Newenham, Fulke de	57.
Newhaven	258.
Newhithe Chap.	98.
Newick	252, 259.
Newington, near Hithe	116.

	PAGE
Newington, near Sittingbourne, and Priory	116.
— Surrey	338, 343.
Newnham	121.
Newsole Chap.	52, 88.
— Dionisia de	88.
Newsted Chap.	152.
Newtimber, and Place	259.
Nicholas, St., Rochester	101, 136, 137.
— at Wade	117, 135, 147.
— Chap.	116.
— — Ospringe	124.
Ninfield, Nirefeld	260.
Niwenham, F. or E.	121.
Nockholt	117, 124, 138.
Nonington	120.
Nonneminstre	260.
Nonsuch Park	326.
Norbeton Chap.	334.
Norman, Gilb.	337.
Norman's Farm	280.
North Chapel	261.
Northcræi	139.
Northease Chap.	252, 274.
Northey Chap.	265.
Northfield Ch.	26.
Northfleet	120, 139.
Northfleotes	139.
Northiam	261.
Northumberland, Earl of	78.
Northwode, Sir J. de	105.
Northwood Chap.	105.
Norton	121.
— Chap.	200.
Nortone	121.
Norwood, W.	40.
Notfield, Rich.	85.
Nulcombe	122.
Nutfield	338.
Nuthurst	263.
Nutley Chap.	256.
Nutsted	139.
Nysell, Th.	168.

Oaken effigy	223.
Oakwood Chap.	346.
Ockham	339.
Ockley	157.
Ocolte	117.
Offham	122, 138.
Offington Chap.	208.
Olave, St.'s Ch.	341.
Old Place	272.
Olecumbe	123.
Ollantigh Chap.	169.
Orchards	159.
Ordmærescirce	139.
Ore, Kent	123.
— Sussex	263.
Orgarswick	123.
Orientation of Churches	278 *note*.
Orleston	123.
Orpington	117, 119, 123, 139.
Orpintuna	139.
Osferd	249.
Ospringe, — Mais. Dieu & Chap.	124.
Osteler, J.	77.

	PAGE
Ostenhanger	124.
— Cast. and Chap.	124, 125.
Osuulf, Duke	156.
Oswy, K.	344.
Otford	125, 139, 149.
— Palace	125.
— Park	148.
Otham	125.
— Chap.	232.
Otteford	139.
Otterden	125.
Otterpool	125.
Overland Chap.	23, 166.
Ovingdean	viii, 263.
Oxenbridge, R. and A.	206.
Oxney, near Deal	88, 126.
Oxted	339.

Packe, C. W., Esq., M. P.	299.
Paddlesworth	92, 126.
— Priory	126.
— near Snodland	126, 138.
Pæccingas	259.
Pædleswrtha	138.
Pagans	x note.
Pagham	196, 263.
Paintings, Saxon	xiii.
Palestrei	126.
Palimpsests	164.
Pancras, St., Canterbury	43.
Panelling, Linen	90 *b*, 244.
Parham	264.
Parish, Paroichia	vi.
Parker, Sir W.	87.
Parks	19, 37, 47, 49, 69, 98, 102, 107, 144, 148, 161, 165, 168, 171, 187 *b*, 219, 235, 241, 257, 258, 274, 275, 284, 287 *b*, 303, 321, 326 *b*, 330, 332, 340, 344.
Parroke Ch.	170.
Parsonage, ancient	219.
Parvise	76, 253, 326.
Pashley	296.
Patcham	252, 264.
Patching	264.
Patine, curious	50.
Patronage of Churches	vii.
Payn, W.	165.
Peada, K.	344.
Peche, Sir J.	96.
Peckham, East	127, 138.
— West	127, 138.
— — Preceptory	127.
— Archbp. J.	166.
— Reynold and Th.	168.
Peeche, W.	96.
Peke, Sir W.	76.
Pelham, Sir W.	248.
Pembury	127, 138.
Penchester, S. de	129.
Penenden	4, 38.
Penhurst	191, 264.
Pennesherst	138.
Penshurst	89, 127, 138.
— Steph. and Th. de	129.
Peppingeberia	138.
Pepyr, W.	149.
Perching Chap.	224.
Perot, Rog.	150.

PAGE

Perth, J. and T., Earls of . 134.
Peterborough . . 344.
Peter's, St. . . 129.
— Chap. . . 195.
Petersham . . . 333, 339.
Petham . . . 130.
— W. . . . 67.
Petle, J. and Th. . 62.
Petley, W. . . 74.
Petrie, G., Esq. . . x.
Petrus Vicecomes . 246.
Petworth . . . 252, 264.
— Hou., Chap. . 265.
Pevensey . 114, 115, 162, 265, 275.
— Cast. and Chap. . 265, 266.
Peverell, A. . . 264.
Pews . . . xviii.
Peyton, Sir Th. . . 88.
Phelp, Christian . . 79.
Philip, Vicar . . 253.
Philippa, Q. . . 134.
Philpot, Sir J. . . 71.
Picts . . . 25.
Piddinghoe . . . 252, 266.
Piecombe . . 252, 268.
Pilesham . . . 303.
Pimpe . . . 127.
Pipernæsse . . . 146.
Pirbright . . 339.
Pirford . . . 332, 339.
Piscinæ . . . 20, 21, 26 *b*, 41, 42, 45, 48, 53 *tr*, 64, 66 *b*, 67, 77 *b*, 82 *b*, 84, 85, 90, 122, 131, 142, 143, 150 *tr*, 155, 165, 183, 184, 188 *b*, 192 *tr*, 200, 202 *b*, 205, 210 *b*, 211, 217, 219 *b*, 221, 222 *b*, 226 *b*, 229, 232 *tr*, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242 *b*, 244, 245, 254, 256, 259, 263, 264, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 280, 294, 295, 302, 306, 307, 308, 321, 323, 324, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340 *b*.
Piventone . . . 130.
Plaistow . . . 268.
Plashet Park . . 274.
Plaxtole . . . 130, 151.
Playden, and Hosp. . 268.
Plot, Dr. . . . 110.
Pluckley . . . 130, 133.
Plumpton, and Place . 269.
Plumsted . . . 43, 139, 165.
Plumstede . . . 139.
Pole, Card. . . 100, 142, 167.
Poling . . . 269.
Poltone . . . 133.
Pomphery Cast. . . 126.
Poninges, Sir Mich. de . 78.
Pontiniac Abbey . . 143, 144.
Pope, Sir Th. . . 320.
Popeshall Chap. . . 52, 126.
Population varied . 2.
Porter, A. . . 48.
Portmarus, J. . . 292.
Portslade . . 252, 269.
— Anc. Manor-house . 270.
Portus Lemanis . . 93.
Posterne Park . . 161.
Postling . . . 134.
Potter, Rich. and Th. . 164.
Potyn, Sim. . . 137.
Pountney Abbey . 144.
Poynings . . . xiv, 252, 270.

PAGE

Poynings Chantry . 270.
— Eliz. . . 39.
— Rich. Lord . 24.
Pratellis, J. de . . 38, 126.
Preceptory . . 127, 158, 283.
Preston, near Brighton . 271.
— East and West . 272.
Priest Hawes . . 302.
Promehill . . . 134.
Puckeshall Hosp. . 162.
Pulborough . . 272.
Pulpit Cloth . . 88.
Puningas . . . 259.
Purbeck Stone . . xiv, xv.
Purdan, H. . . 344.
Pusa, Abbot . . 344.
Putney . . . 338, 339.
Puttenham . . 339.
Pyneham Priory . . 189.

Quarries, Stone . . 247, 335.
Queenborough . . 116, 134.
Queen's Wool . . 333.
Quek, J. and Rich. . . 33.
Quintane . . . 123.
Quotation from Script. . 276.

Rackham Chap. . 186.
Racton . . . 252, 255.
Radfield Chap. . . 27.
Radigund's St., Abbey . 116, 134.
Railings of St. Paul's . 247.
Raling, Th. . . 147.
Rameslie . . . 273.
Ramestede, Remsted Priory 311.
Ramsgate . . . 88.
Ranulph, Bp. . . 212.
Ratton Hou. . . 304.
Readlega . . . 138.
Records, Family . . xii.
Reculver . . 117, 122, 135.
Rede, Bp. W. . . 284.
Reed Thatch . . ix.
Regnum . . . 115, 213.
Regulbium . . 135.
Reiersce . . . 138.
Reigate, and Priory . 340.
Religious Houses . . 24, 33, 38 *b*, 44, 56 *b*, 60, 63 *b*, 65 *b*, 68 *b*, 72, 73, 77, 80 *b*, 82 *b*, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 97, 99, 105, 106, 108, 116 *b*, 125, 126, 134, 136, 143, 146, 158, 160, 161, 188, 189, 193, 194 *b*, 203, 205, 212, 217 *b*, 223, 227, 232, 234, 236, 240, 249, 251, 253, 263, 275, 276, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 289, 293, 296, 301, 304, 305, 306, 311, 320, 322, 328, 331, 332, 337, 340 *b*, 341 *b*, 342, 343, 344.
Reliquary . . . 285.
Remarkable Interment . 20.
Repham . . . 187.
Reredos . . . 331.
Richard, Archbp. . 311.
Richard, Rector . . 300.
Richborough . . 23.
— Chap. . . 23, 166.
Richmond . . 334, 340.
— Priory and Park . 340.

PAGE

Richmond, Countess of . 241.
— Rob. . . 44.
Ridley . . . 138.
Rigge, Rich. . . 116.
Rikhill, Sir W. . . 121.
Ringmer, and Park . . 273, 274.
Ringwold . . 135.
Ripe . . . 274.
Ripley . . . 340.
Ripon . . . xi.
Ripple . . . 135.
Ritheranfeld . . 276.
River Chap. . . 296.
Roberte, Sir J. . . 101.
Roberts, Th. . . 41.
Robertsbridge . . 94, 282, 298.
— Abbey and Chap. . 282.
Robroke, W. . . 48.
Rochester . . . 136, 187.
— Cast. . 140.
Rodmel . . 252, 274.
Rodmersham . . 141.
Rodulfescræi . . 139.
Rogate . . . 275.
Rokesle . . 139.
Rokesley . . . 2, 139, 142.
— Rob. . . 77, 78.
Rolvenden . . . 142.
Roman Altar . . 153, 154.
— Arches . . 44, 45.
— Bricks . 39, 55, 62, 66, 81, 96, 100, 102, 105, 153, 154, 158, 208.
— Pottery . . 57.
— Remains . 25, 35, 55, 75, 93, 98, 153, 154, 155, 163, 188, 204, 206, 210, 216, 221, 223, 224, 228, 247, 266, 272, 287, 292, 294, 298, 300, 305, 309, 339, 340, 346.
— Villas . 75, 197, 201, 204.
Romney, Old . . 143.
— New, and Priory . 143.
— Marsh . . 2, 115.
Romsey . . . xiv.
Roper Chancel . . 62.
Rothele . . 56.
Rother Rivers . . 93, 110, 257.
Rotherfield . . 227, 230, 275.
Rottingdean viii, 200, 252, 253, 276.
Rouen . . . 204.
Royton Chap. . . 90.
— Rob. de . . 90.
Ruckinge . . . 123, 144.
Rudgwick . . 279.
Ruim . . . 107.
Ruins . . . 255, 263.
Rumboldswyke . . 279.
Runcton Chap. . . 258.
Rusper . . . 279.
Rustington . . 280.
Russell, W. . . 151.
Ryarsh . . 138.
Rye . . . 63, 273, 280.

Sackville Family . 235, 306.
— Coll. . . 231.
Sacring Bell . . 337.
Saddlescombe . . 259.
Salehurst . . 282.
Saleman . . . 332.
Salforda Riv. . . 276.
Salmon, Agnes . . 189.
Salmyston Rectory . 170, 347[1].

PAGE

Saltwood, Cast. and Park . 80, 144.
Sandersted . . 340.
Sandhurst . . . 91, 108, 144.
Sandon Priory and Chap. . 327.
Sandwich, and Priory . 145, 146, 347[1].
— Sir H. de . . 146.
Sarre . . . 147.
Saxon Architecture . viii, ix, x, xi, xii.
— Will . . 102.
Saxulf . . . 344.
Sayers, F., M.D. . . xviii.
Scarendene . . 91.
Scissars . . . 27.
Scorene . . 139.
Scorham . . . 138.
Scot, R. . . 118, 119.
Scotney Cast. . . 88.
Scots . . . x note.
Scot's Crouch . . 119.
Scott . . . 33, 39.
Scovechesham . . 50.
Screen, late Norman . 324.
Scriburna Chap. . 140.
Seafishing taught . . 172.
Seaford . . . 144, 194, 282.
— Hosp. . . 283.
Seal Island . . 284.
Seale, Kent . . 85, 147.
— Surrey . . 340.
Seasalter . . . 147.
Sedilia . . . 20, 39, 42, 45, 46, 90, 142, 150, 165, 166, 167, 184 *b*, 192, 200, 204, 221, 222, 228, 232 *b*, 236, 239, 244, 254, 259, 261, 269, 270, 271, 293, 302, 306, 325 *b*, 335, 340.
Sedlescomb . . 283.
Sedley, J. . . 150.
Seffrid II, Bp. . . 252.
Sefowle (or Stowell) . 85.
Sela Priory . . 194.
Selæseu . . 284.
Selbrittenden . . 109 note.
Selby Fam. . . 84.
Selby, Th. . . . 98.
Selesey . . 285.
Sellinge . . . 147.
Selmeston . . 284.
Selsey . . . 211, 284.
Selve . . . 36.
Selwyn, Th. . . 230.
Selyard, J. . . 64.
Sencler, Rog. . . 65.
Send . . . 341.
Senlac . . . 193.
Sennock, W. . . 148.
Senock . . . 148.
Sentlinge . . 148.
Seouenaca . . . 139, 148.
Septvans, alias Harflete . 23 *b*.
— . . . 47.
Sepulchre's, St., Lewes . 353.
Sevenoaks, and Chap. . 148.
Sevington . . . 148.
Sevordt . . 283.
Sexberga . . . 105.
Shadhet, J. . . 344.
Shalford . . . 341.
Sharpe, W. . . 47.
Sheep Island . . 106.
Sheldwich . . 68, 148.
Shelle, Th. . . 120.
Shelley Chap. . . 195.

PAGE
Shelley, J. & E. (bis) J. & M. 215.
Shelleys . . 120.
Shene . . . 92, 334, 340.
Sheovesham . . 50, 153.
Shepey, Step. de . . 105.
Sherborne, Bp. . . 201, 306.
Shere . . . 341.
Shermanbury . . 285.
Shipbourne . . 45, 140, 149, 161.
Shipley . . 285.
Sholdon . . . 37, 149.
Shoolbred Priory . 253.
Shoreham, Kent . . 138, 149.
— Old, Sussex . 286.
— New, — . . 286.
Shorne . . 103, 139, 149.
Shosmyth, W. . . 103.
Shotynber Ch. . . 259.
Shoveldone, Gunnora de . 88.
Shrewsbury, E., Countess of 65.
Shurley Fam. . . 244, 290.
Sibertswold . . 149.
Sibyll, Th. and A. . 67.
Sidelesham . . 285.
Sidlesham . . . 286.
Singleton . . 286.
Sisinghurst Cast. . . 53.
Sittingbourne . . 149.
Skerne, R. and J. . . 334.
Skrinkling Chap. . 63, 168.
Slaugham . . . 218, 286.
— Place Chap. . 286.
Slindon . . . 252, 287.
Slinfold . . 287.
Small Churches . . 171.
Smarden . . 150.
Smeeth . . . 150.
Smith, J. and J. . 149.
Smyth, Th., Esq. . . 197.
— Th. . . 85.
Snargate . . . 150.
Snayth, W. and A. . 19.
Snodilande . . . 138.
Snodland . . 138, 150.
Sompting . . . x, xiv, 287.
— Priory . . 287.
Sore Place . . . 130.
Sorewell, J. . . 153.
Soveldone, Gunnora de . 88.
Southbury Ch. . . 252.
Southease . . 288.
Southeram Chap. . . 255.
Southfleet . . 39, 150.
Southover, and Priory . 289.
Southwark . . 341.
Southwick . . . 292.
Sparrow, Th. . . 29.
Speldhurst . . . 138, 151.
Spelmonden . . 82.
Spratt, J. . . . 55.
Sprottle, J. . . 51.
Stace, J. . . . 89.
— W. . . 164.
Stacy, J. . . . 164.
Stalisfield . . 123, 151.
Stalls . . . 33, 50, 51, 63, 71, 84, 90, 97, 107, 150, 160, 165, 166, 168, 207, 295, 306, 336.
Standen House . . 33.
Stanes . . . 139.
Stanford . . 92, 124, 151.
Stanmer . . . 259, 292.

PAGE
Stanpit Chap. or Chant. . 56.
Stansted . . 151.
Stansteda . . . 138.
Staple . . . 19, 151.
— Cross . . 262.
Staplehurst . . 151.
Star Inn, Alfriston . . 185.
— Lewes . . 253.
Starkeys Chap. . . 166.
Steddanham . . 259.
Stedham . . 238, 252, 259, 292.
— Brigenessera Chap. 252, 292.
Steetly . . . 70.
Stelling . . 152.
Stephen, K. . . 68, 80.
Steyning . . 292.
Stigand, Archbp. . . 212.
— Bp. . . 211.
Stockbury . . . 152, 198, 265.
— Cast. . . 152.
Stockton Ch. . . 252.
Stoke, Kent . . 139, 152.
— Surrey . . 341.
— D'Abernon . 341.
— North . . 293.
— South . . 293.
Stokes . . . 139.
Stokton, J. . . 165, 166.
Stonar . . . 153.
Stone, near Dartford . 139, 153.
— — Faversham . 153.
— in Oxney . . 153.
— Pet. . . . 85.
— Pulpit . . 217.
— Spires . 70, 213, 261, 272.
Stopham . . 293.
Storrington . . 293.
Stoughton . . . 252.
Stourmouth . . 154.
Stowting . . . 154.
Strateshelle Ch. . . 170.
Stratfelda Ch. . . 310.
Streatham . . 342.
Street, Kent . . 65.
— Sussex, and Place . 293.
Strete, J. . . . 74, 75.
Strodes . . 139.
Strood . . . 139, 154.
Studfall Cast. . . 93.
Sturrey . . . 155.
Stydolf, Th. . . 162.
Suane . . . 249.
Suaneskampe . . 72, 139.
Suesse . . . 288.
Suffolk, Duke of . . 76.
Sullington . . . 294.
Sunderersce . . 138.
Sundressh, J. . . 168.
Sundridge . . 138, 155.
Sussex Christianized . . 172.
— Churches . . 172.
Suthderente . . 139.
Suthfleotes . . 139.
Suthtuna . . . 139.
Sutton, near Dover . 155.
— at Hone . . 139, 155.
— East. . . 157.
— Valence . . 157.
— Sussex . . 294.
— near Seaford . 294.
— Surrey . . 342.
— Barn . . 36.

PAGE.

Sutton Place and Chap. . 345.
Suttune : 294, 342.
Swan, W. . . . 147.
Swanborough Chap. . 243, 252.
Swanscombe . . 3, 139, 157.
Swetecok, Swetecote, J. . 336.
Swindling Chap. . . 130.
Swinestree Hosp. . 158.
Swingfield . . . 158.
— Preceptory . 158.
Sydenham . . . 158.

Taillon, Alijs . . 67.
Tandridge, and Priory . 342.
Tangmere . . 252.
Taper Axe . . . 145.
Tapestry . . 269.
Tarring Nevill . . 238, 294.
— West . . 223, 237, 295.
— — Pal. . . 295.
Taunerr, W. . . 51.
Tellingedone . . 342.
Telscombe . . 200, 288, 295.
Temple Elfande . . 321.
Tenison, Archbp. . 168.
Tenterden . . . 2, 80, 158.
Teppehese, Bened. de . 31, 32.
Terstana . . . 139.
Teston . . . 139.
Teynham . . 95, 121, 159.
Thanet, Isle of . 106, 184.
Thanington . . 160.
Theobald, Archbp. . 78.
Theodore, Archbp. . vii, x.
Theudelei . . . 138.
Thomas's, St., Chap. . 62.
— — . 45, 161.
— Hosp. . 341.
— J. . . 96.
Thorndun . . 139.
Thorne, Edile de . 106.
Thorney . . 296.
Thornham . . . 24, 139, 160.
Thorp . . . 323.
— W. . . . 165.
Throwley . . 160.
Thurnham, Rob. de . 72.
Thursley . . 342.
Ticceburnan . . 259.
Ticehurst . . 296.
Tiles, Venetian . . 105.
Tillington . . 252, 296.
Timber Ch. Tower . 245.
Tintentone . . 160.
Tintern Abbey . . 96.
Titelescumbe . . 288.
Tithe of Whales . . 104.
Titlesham . . 227.
Titsey . . . 342.
Tobias, Bp. . . 27.
Todde, W. . . . 79.
Todham Chap. . . 223, 257.
Tonbridge . . . 45, 138, 161.
— Cast. and Forest . 161.
— Lowy of . . 89, 162.
— Priory . . 161.
Tonebrigga . . 138.
Tong, and Cast. . . 162.
Tooner, Rich. . . 207.
Tooting, and Priory . . 343.
Tortington, and Priory . 296.
Tottington Chap. . . 24.

PAGE

Towers, Round, of Churches 251, 267, 288, 331.
Trackways . . 1.
Trevor, Bp. R. . . 230.
Treyford . . 224, 296.
Trinity Chap. . . 89.
— Hosp. . . 56.
Trottescliffe . . 138.
Trotton . . 257, 297.
Tryneburne Ch. . . 296, 310.
Tubney, J. . . 150, 151.
Tudely . . . 45, 138, 162.
Tullington Ch. . . 252, 259.
Tunstall . . . 162.
Turneham, Rob. de . 87.
Turwick . . . 297.
Tuthill . . 76.
Tuxlithe . . . 257.
Twidall Chap. . . 71.
Twineham . . . 297.
Twisden, Th. . . 47.

Uckfield . . 211, 298.
Udimere . . . 282, 298.
Ulcombe . . . 123, 163.
— Coll. . . 163.
Unsted Hou. . . 341.
Upchurch . . 163.
Urban, J. . . . 150, 151.
Uuyth . . . 47.
Vane, Vannes . . 66, 349[1].
Vantsuma River . 106.
Vaughan, Sim. de . . 54.
Vaulted Chancels . 55, 324.
Ver, Rob. de . . 82.
Verien, J. . . 144.
Vessels, Ancient . . 110, 293.
Vineyards . . 47, 49, 89.
Vetus Pons . . 195, 233.
Vicars . . 5.
Vipont Ch. . . 233, 234.
Vochere de Hethe . . 304, 305.
Vortigern, K. . . 25, 162.

Wache, Wiche, J. . 336.
Wadehall Chap. . . 152.
Wadhurst . . 298.
Wadnall Chap. . . 163.
Wakehurst Hou. . 188.
— R. and E. . . 188.
Walberton . . 298.
Waldron . . . 252, 300.
— Man. Hou. Chap. . 300.
Wall, Ancient . . 243.
Waller, W. . . 151.
Walls covered with lead . ix.
Walmer . . 163.
Walsyngham, James . 49.
Waltham, Kent . . 130, 163.
— Sussex . . 285.
— Church . . 92, 323.
— Cold . . 300.
— Up . . 300.
Walton on the Hill . 343.
— R. and A. . . 19.
Walworth . . 338, 343.
Walys, Alys . . 55.
Wanborough . . 343.
Wandsworth . . 343.
Waningore Chap. . 211, 251.
Wantell, Wantele, J. . 186.
Wantsome Riv. . . 106.
Warbleton . . . 300.

	PAGE.
Warbleton Priory	236, 301.
Warblington	205.
Wardyworth, W.	320.
Warehorne	160.
Warenne, W. de	289, 290.
Warlewast, Bp. W.	203.
Warley Hou.	133.
Warlingham	322, 343.
Warminghurst	301.
Warnford	xiv.
Warningcamp	261, 301.
Warre, Th. Ld. la	207.
Warren, W. de, 5th Earl	340.
Wartling	190, 259, 301.
Warwintone	37.
Washington	302.
Wateudone	343.
Watervil, Rob. de	327.
Watevile, W. de	224.
Watlande	138.
Watlington	302.
Watringbury	138, 163.
Watson, Th.	74.
Waverley Abbey	328.
Weald of Kent	l.
Webb, M. de	94.
Weddeol, J.	19.
Welde, H.	165,
Well Court, and Chap.	84.
Welldish's Chap.	95.
Wepeham	192.
Wereburh, Sta.	139.
Westcliue	139 *b*.
Westerham	138, 164.
Westham	302.
—	213.
Westmeston	214, 303.
Westminster, St. Marg.	187.
Weston, Sir Rich.	345.
— J.	319.
— J.	339.
— W.	212.
Westwell	165.
Westwood Abbey	65.
Whales, Tithe of	104.
Whitcliff, Wincliff, Forest	161.
White Thorns	333.
Whitherne	viii.
Whittlesea, Archb.	78.
Whitwell	187.
Wicham	138.
Wichling	165.
Wickham Breaux	165.
— East	139, 165.
— West	138, 165.
— — Court	166.
Wigginholt	230, 303.
Wihtred, K.	27, 59.
Wilcocks, Raffe	96.
Wilesham	303.
Wilford, Fra.	120.
Wilfrid, Bp.	ix, xi, 3, 172, 203, 284, 285.
Will, Saxon	102.
Willesborough	166.
William, Archb.	4.
— Dean	212.
Willingdon	304.
Wilmentuna	138.
Wilmington, Kent	138, 155, 166.
— Sussex	189, 304.
— Priory	304.

	PAGE.
Wimbledon	338, 343.
Winchelsea	242, 304, 348[1].
— Friary	305.
— Archb. Rob.	79.
Winchester Cathedral	xv, 297.
Windeham Hosp.	311.
Wingham	23, 166.
Wingindene	91.
Winterburna	288, 289.
Wisborough Green	255.
Wisley	339, 343.
Wiston	305.
Withyham	21, 306.
Witley	342, 343.
Wittering, East, and Chap.	306.
— West	306.
Wittersham	126, 166.
Wivelsfield	221, 222, 252, 293, 307.
Wldeham	138.
Wlencing	247.
Wleuuic	139.
Wocingas	344.
Wode, J.	65.
Wodeham	323.
Woking	344.
Woldham	138, 166.
Woldingham	345.
Wolinchmere Priory	253.
Wolknestede Mynstre	102.
Wolvesey Cast.	xv.
Womenswold	166, 167.
Wonersh	345.
Wood for Fencing	116, 166.
Wood Church	167.
Woode	33, 107, 167.
Wooden Churches	viii, ix.
— Mullion	27.
Woodland	87, 138, 167.
Woodnesborough	167.
Woodwork, Oldest	324.
Woolbeding	307.
Woolgathering	333.
Woolwich	91, 139, 167.
Wormshill	70.
Worplesdon	346.
Worth, Kent	63, 168.
— Sussex	307.
Worthgate	45.
Worthing	309.
Wotringaberia	138.
Wotton	346.
— Chap.	229.
Wroteham	138.
Wrotham	138, 151, 168.
— Palace and Park	168.
Wryte, J.	101.
Wulfric	259.
Wyddolkson, W.	338.
Wyderynge	284.
Wye	47, 168.
— Coll.	169.
Wyke	102.
Wylrington Chap.	160.
Wyrtingas	259.
Wystrynges, -ngs	285, 306.
Yalding	138, 169.
Yapton	309.
Yden, Pacole	129.
Ykelesham, Sybilla de	300.
Ypres Tower	281, 282.
Yuge, J.	339.

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SUPPLEMENT.

It is hoped, that the following Supplement will be accepted as some compensation for the vexatious delay, which has unexpectedly occurred in the completion of this volume, and likewise as an evidence, that the researches, of which the results hitherto are now offered to the public, are not deemed to be concluded, but that, on the contrary, corrections and additions will continue to be made, so long as the requisite powers are vouchsafed, and opportunities afforded.

A. H.

Rottingdean, December, 1851.

NOTES TO KENT.

1. Addington.—A church of chancel, nave, north porch (with a good late Perp. bargeboard), and west tower. There are also a late addition on the south, and a smaller on the north, of the chancel. All the exterior seems Perp. The tower is one of those square Perp. structures, with battlements and stair turret, which are exceedingly common through great part of Kent, and also in part of Sussex. The inscription, recorded by Hasted, was not observed. Key of church could not be obtained.

25. Bexley.—Chancel, nave, north aisle, and west tower with a shingled spire in two portions. Over what was a south porch, and projecting beyond it, is a hideous modern erection used as the vestry. A window in the north wall of the chancel indicates that portion to be Norm., or Tr. Norm., the other walls and the tower may be E.E., but the exterior is completely concealed by plaster. The east window has been built up; other windows are Dec. and Perp. insertions. The chancel contains a piscina, and a sedile. There have been three sedilia, but the central is blocked up by a monument, and the western has been cut down to resemble a door. At the southern entrance of the churchyard is a lich-gate.

32. Birling.—Chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, and west tower. The last is Perp., the remainder seems Dec. with some Perp. In the north wall of the aisle, toward the east end, is a very wide, buttress-like projection, similar to others, which are conjectured to contain the stairs leading to, or to have been connected with, the roodloft. Church not entered.

85. Cray, Foot's.—A very small church, comprising chancel, nave, with a chapel on the north side, a tall timber bell-turret over the west end of nave, and west porch. The font, of Weald marble, is Norm., the chancel may be Tr. Norm., or at least E.E., the north chapel Perp., the windows generally the same. The roodloft stairs, Perp., still exist on the south side of nave, the pulpit being placed near the head of them. A very small portion remains of Dec. screen-work.

86. Cray, St. Mary.—This is the largest of the Cray Churches, having chancel, nave, north and south aisles not ranging with the central, the northern being the longest, large south porch with some kind of chamber over it, and west tower with shingled spire. Some windows Dec., some Perp. Key could not be procured.

86*. Cray, North.—A very small, and, apparently, very plain church, of chancel, nave with a modern projection on the south side, a modern north porch, and a shingled bell-turret at the west end. Building not entered.

87. Cray, St. Paul.—Chancel (longer than usual), nave, south aisle, a north chancel shorter than the principal one, west tower with shingled spire, and west porch. A north aisle in continuation of the north chancel has been destroyed. At the west door is a mutilated stoup. In the east wall of the chancel was originally a triplet of lancets, which were replaced by a three-light late Perp. window, which last is bricked up. The entire building is E.E., with the tooth moulding over the west door, though a curious two-light window, much injured by weather, but of Norm. character, and two round holes, in the tower, seem to have belonged to an earlier edifice. The entrance into the roodloft is visible in the southern side of the chancel arch.

92. Darent.—Chancel, nave, south aisle, modern north porch, and west tower with a shingled spire, or rather cap, at the extremity of the aisle. The chancel is in two divisions, the eastern vaulted with a chamber above, Norm.; the western part, Tr. Norm., was not improbably the original nave, and had a south aisle. The chancel arch and the tower may be E.E., in the remainder of the building appears Dec. and Perp. work. The remarkable font is cylindrical, of considerable size. The east end seems to have had five windows originally, of which the two upper and larger, opening perhaps into the chamber, are closed, the three lower and one in the north wall have externally the singular ornaments previously noticed. Walls now concealed by plaster.

99*. Ditton.—A small church comprising only chancel, nave, south porch now converted into a vestry, and slight western tower. There is a piscina, which has been repaired, and some coloured glass. In the south wall of chancel, either a door, or a low side window has been walled up. In the opposite wall is visible externally a round arch, which may have been a Norm. door; though the general aspect of the building is Dec., one of the windows being very good. In the south wall of nave is one of the wide, shallow projections imagined to contain the roodloft stairs. At the north-east angle of nave is an excellent example of the ancient method of constructing buttresses, namely, with bonding stones firmly connecting the buttress with the wall, not, as is commonly done in modern times, merely raising a heavy mass of masonry against the wall, in which latter case the foundation very frequently sinks, when the body of the structure leans away from what it was designed to support.

114. Eltham.—This church seems to have been originally very small, and enlarged to meet the increase of population. Judging from the exterior very little, if any, old work remains, nearly the entire building being constructed of brick. At the west end is a tall, spire-like bell-turret, similar to others in the district.

121. Fanne.—The statement above, p. 66, relating to the names Fane and Vane, requires some modification.—The recollection how very frequently, in early times, personal appellations were derived from the lands the individuals possessed, or the places where they resided, may well suggest the conjecture, that the noble families of Fane and Vane, at first the same, might have been connected originally with the estate, which is similarly designated in (*D.B.*). It is affirmed in Collins's Peerage (under Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, iii, 218, ed.

1779), that the common ancestors of the Earl of Westmoreland and of Vane Earl of Darlington came from Monmouthshire, and for some time were all styled Vane. The first in the pedigree, described as of Kent, was a younger son, who flourished temp. K. Hen. VI, being called of Hilden in Tonbridge, in which neighbourhood he seems to have owned from the beginning, or speedily to have acquired, extensive property, which was augmented by his descendants. Collins asserts (ut sup. 219) that John Vane of Tudely Esq. ("in Hen. VIII's reign" is a manifest error, for Hen. VII, as proved by the subsequent statement, that he deceased A.D. 1488,) was the earliest of the family, who assumed the name of Fane. According to this account therefore as a personal designation the name Fane was known first in the county of Kent, where however that, as a *local* one, it had already existed for 400 years at least, we have the sure authority of Domesday Book. The genealogical history certainly, instead of confirming, appears to invalidate the supposition of a relation between the family and the place entitled Fane. Such a relation however is still far from impossible, though it may date long anterior to any surviving document or tradition. The first Vane occurring in the Peerage pedigree is alluded to as "living before the time of William the Conqueror, *as may be* COMPUTED;" so that the original settlement of the family in Monmouthshire is lost in obscurity, and there is no impracticability of an individual, even at such a distant period, migrating from the eastern to the western side of our island.---Badsell in Tudely was added to the large possessions of the Fanes by the marriage of Richard, said by Collins (ut sup. 219) to have been the second son of the above named John Fane of Tonbridge, with Agnes, heiress of Henry (not Thomas, as in the Peerage, iii, 223) Stidolf (or Stidulf) of Badsell, which estate Henry Stidolf's father Thomas had obtained by espousing Marion, the heiress of John Badsell. These facts remain recorded in the following inscription on the memorial in Tudely Church of George Fane (son and heir of the above mentioned Richard) and his wife Joan Waller. "Hic jacent Georg' Fane et Joane Waller uxor ejus Filius et Heres Ri Fane et Agnes Filie et Heredis Hen Filii et Hered' T. Stidulf et Marion Badsell Filie et Hered' John' Badsell qui Ge' obit 4 die Fe 1571 et Jo Waller 6 De 1545."

124. FARNINGHAM.—The roodloft stairs remain at the north-east angle of the nave of the church, and form the means of ascent into an interior gallery. These stairs are an evident addition to the E.E. wall, probably when the tower was erected, and Perp. windows inserted.—At the Red Lion inn here a part of the old house, at the back, and facing westwards, retains a remarkable bargeboard, rich and elegant. The points of the carved work terminate in trefoils, and the ornamental border to the inner edge of the board bears some resemblance to the tooth moulding.

125*. FAWKHAM.—Only chancel, nave, with south porch of timber, and small timber shingled bell-turret over the west end. From small roundheaded windows, remaining, and closed, the walls may be Norm. Other windows are Dec. insertions, containing some very small portions of coloured glass. There is a piscina of unusual type, double, with a central shaft, each division cinqfoiled, and a quatrefoil over the shaft. The inner width of both divisions is only 20½ inches. The pointed canopy is crocketed, but mutilated. Dec., probably early. In the north wall of chancel is an E.E. tomb arch, the grave slab apparently entire. On the latter stands a large iron-bound oak chest, in shape resembling a rude coffin. In south wall of nave is a mutilated Dec. tomb arch. Door ancient. Porch Dec.

148*. HARTLEY.—Chancel, nave, modern south porch, and shingled bell-turret over west end. In the usual position of the piscina is a large plain arch,

which may imply a sedile, whereof the lower part has been built up. Two Norm. windows claim that date for the walls. Other windows Dec. insertions. There are north and south low side windows, the southern being in two divisions. Font Dec., with quatrefoils in eight sides, on a stem and eight small shafts of Weald marble. The south door and lock are ancient, but mutilated, with much original ironwork. Church sadly dilapidated.

178. St. John's in Thanet, Margate.—The reference to the Monasticon, Addenda, p. 170, is not quite correct. The rectory of Salmyston is not named in the text (1, 149) but will be found in the index to that work. The locality of this spot has been recovered. "Salmeston, now Sampson's, and Sampson's Grange is a place here" (namely, St. John's, Margate), "that (as appears by Thorne's Chronicle) did An. 1362 belong to the Abbey of St. Austin in Canterbury, where it remained till the dissolution. . . . . 'Tis very likely it was a cell or country retirement for some of the monks of St. Austin's in case of sickness." (Harris's Kent). Salmyston or Sampson's Grange is close to the town of Margate, and the farm premises are reported still to comprise some remains of the monastic edifices, particularly of the chapel. This establishment seems to have been always small, yet that it was of importance may be inferred from the fact, that the term "rectory" has been applied to it.

194. Leveland.—This church, originally only a chapel, was, we learn, constituted a parish church so early as A.D. 1221, 6 of K. Hen. III. (Chartulary of St. Bertin's.)

196. Leybourne.—Chancel, nave, narrow north aisle, south porch, and an apology for a tower at the west end. The chancel contains a piscina. In the south-west angle is an arch, and another in the south-east angle of nave, both being mere recesses in the wall. In the exterior of the south wall of nave appears the frame of a small Norm. window filled up. There is some E.E. work, some Dec., and some Perp. Of the singular niche in the aisle the purpose has not hitherto been even conjectured. It is now covered with whitewash, and partly concealed by a pew. Both arches are filled about half way up the shaft, the entire masonry appearing of the same date; but possibly, if the stones were cleaned, and the whole face exposed to view, it would be found, that the object may have been a highly ornamented double piscina, replaced in that situation with the basins built up.

202. Longfield.—A very small church of chancel, nave, north aisle, and porch, and wooden west bell-turret. The chancel has a piscina with an ambry adjoining in the eastern side of the angle, and a sedile, unusually high, unless the seat has been raised. Chancel Dec. In west end of aisle is a small Norm. window, which must have been re-inserted there from somewhere else, as the aisle is Perp., to which style belong also some of the windows. A small fragment of coloured glass; also a good, but mutilated screen.—Of the court-lodge it was stated, that all the old portions, except one or more stone door-cases, have been concealed by modern alterations.

209. Malling, East.—A large, lofty church. Chancel, nave, north and south aisles not extending nearly to the west end of nave, south porch, and west tower. The clerestory walls of nave, those of aisles, and tower have battlements. Of the tower, which has no stone stairs, the lower portion is E.E., or probably earlier, the upper Perp., giving the whole a resemblance to the Perp. towers of the neighbourhood. There are many remains of coloured glass in the northern windows, particularly in those of the Twysden chapel at east end of north aisle, which chapel is Dec., and has a flat boarded ceiling, with gilded ornaments at the intersection of the compartments. Chancel has flat timber roof. Some E.E. work, some Dec., and some Perp., The label to the brass of Rich. Adams describes

him as "quondam prebendarius magne misse in monasterio de West Malkling," *sic*, "ac vicarius...de est Malkling," *sic*. The roodloft was placed westward of the chancel arch, the passages on either side being yet visible. The south wall seems coeval with the tower, that of the northern side has been rebuilt.

210. Malling, West.—The old nave of this church fell down toward the end of the last century, when the present structure was erected. The Norm. tower has no staircase. Beside those already mentioned, there is another small brass of a civilian, Will. Skott, gentleman, 1532. *Abbey.*—The surviving portion of the cloisters, now included in the residence, are rich and elegant E.E., with trefoiled arches. *St. Leonard's.*—Just below the tower is a small piece of, apparently, ancient wall, running eastward; but it is very difficult to judge of the age of masonry formed with the stone of the district. No record nor tradition can be ascertained respecting the site of the chapel of St. Leonard.

212. St. Margaret's, Darent.—In the statements referring to this place and South Darent (compare the Notes above) there appears to be some confusion, demanding further research (which I was unable to bestow) for its elucidation. On inquiring in the neighbourhood for St. Margaret's, I learned that a spot was known under that name, and as the site of an ancient chapel, which was said to have stood *in a field*, but that every vestige of it was removed some years ago. This then could not have been the "building used as a malthouse," mentioned by Hasted, (see above, p. 100). Wherefore the inference seems tolerably clear, that, as already had been strongly suspected, beside the church or chapel of St. Margaret, at Hilles, there must have been another at South Darent, of which it remains to be ascertained whether any portion yet exists.

230. Nettlested.—The church, "a small building consisting merely of a tower, nave, and chancel, retains most of its original glazing. The south windows of the nave were almost totally destroyed by a storm many years ago, &c." The date of the glass is the fifteenth century, that of the chancel, placed A.D. 1465, being more simple than that of the nave. (An Inquiry into the Difference of Style observable in ancient Glass Paintings, &c., by an Amateur, I, 112. Oxford, 1847.)

235. Nockholt.—A subsequent collation having shown some errors in the curious extract from the Reigate MS. volume, as presented above p. 118, a corrected copy and translation are here given, the uncertainty being marked, wherever any question occurred as to the true reading.

"Temporibus Anglorum Regis Henrici tercii, filii regis Johannis, qui in Anglia regnabat LVI annis et diebus XX, erat quidam Radulphus Scot manens in parochia de Chelesfeld, juxta altam stratam regiam inter Farnbergh et Halstede jacentem, ubi crux est vocata Scottes Crouch. Qui quidem Radulfus de loco illo se transtulit apud Ocolte, terras et varias ibidem possessiones emendo, quandamque construendo ibi mansionem vocatam la Halle. Propter quod locus ille vocatur Scottes Ocolte. Et quia prefatus Radulfus et ceteri inhabitantes dictum locum, pro divinis audiendis officiis, apud Chivenyng et alibi circumquaque se a parochiali ecclesia sua de Orpyntone divertebant; et quia ob loci distanciam a dicta parochiali ecclesia multa ibidem animarum contingebant pericula, ipse Radulfus Scot, et quidam Herveus (?) Goldsmyth, laicus (?) a deo, ut creditur, inspirati, in area viridi apud Ocolte, vocata Hertlepe, ubi diebus festivis communis accessus laicorum fiebat per inhabitantes dictum locum, quandam Capellam in honore beate Katerine virginis de suis construi bonis fecerunt. Primo lapide per dictum Radulfum in ipsius Capelle posito fundamento. Et post construccionem dicte Capelle ipse Radulfus Scot, de terris sibi adquisitis, de modica area juxta Cimiterium pro domibus capellani ibidem, ac etiam de quadam crofta sua ex opposito dicte Capelle situata, pro construccionem domorum ad collecciones

decimarum reponendam (?) ibidem, dotavit Capellam eandem libere, et donavit in perpetuam elemosinam possidendum. Postmodo idem Radulfus Scot dictam Capellam, ix^mo. die Maij, anno Domini M° CC° octogesimo primo, tempore fratris Roberti Kilwardeby, tunc Cantuarie archiepiscopi, de ejus licentia consecrari et dedicari in honore beate virginis Katerine, non obstante appellatione rectoris de Orpyntone in hac parte ad sedem apostolicam, sicut fert."

"In the times of the king of the English, Henry III, son of King John, who reigned in England fifty-six years and twenty days, there was a certain Ralph Scot abiding in the parish of Chelsfield, near the royal highway lying between Farnborough and Halsted, where is the cross called Scot's Crouch. Which Ralph indeed removed himself from that place to Ocolte, by buying there lands and sundry possessions, and by constructing there a certain mansion called the Hall. On which account that place is called Scot's Ocolte. And because the aforesaid Ralph, and others inhabiting the said place, for hearing divine services wandered to Chevening, and elsewhere in all directions, from their parish church of Orpington; and because, through the distance of the place from the said parish church, many perils of souls befell there, this Ralph Scot, and a certain* Hervey Goldsmith, a layman, inspired by God, as is believed, in a certain green space at Ocolte called Hartleap, where on festivals took place a common assemblage of laity by those inhabiting the said place, caused to be erected out of their own goods a certain chapel in honour of St. Katherine, virgin; the first stone being laid by the said Ralph in the foundation of his own chapel. And after the completion of the said chapel this Ralph Scot, out of the lands he had acquired, out of a moderate-sized close near the cemetery for the house of the chaplain there, and also out of a certain croft of his situated opposite the said chapel, for the erection of buildings for the collection of tithes to be stored therein, freely endowed the said chapel, and gave to be possessed in perpetual alms. Afterwards the same Ralph Scot (procured) the said chapel, on the ninth day of May, A.D. 1281, in the time of brother Robert Kilwardeby, then archbishop of Canterbury, by his licence to be consecrated and dedicated in honour of St. Katherine the virgin, notwithstanding the appeal of the rector of Orpington interposed in this matter to the apostolic see, as he alleges."

245. ORPINGTON.—Chancel, nave, west porch, square tower at east end of northern side of nave, vestry north of the chancel, apparently rebuilt on an old site, and Perp. private chapel westward of vestry. The building is E.E., though the tower arch has Norm. features, with some Dec. and Perp. work. The tooth moulding runs round the west door, which may be Tr. Norm., or early E.E. The roodloft stairs seem to exist in the south wall of nave. There are remains of a stoup at the west door, and the lower part of tower is vaulted.

273. ROKESLEY.—The ancient church is still standing, and still used as a barn, being full of corn when visited, wherefore the interior was inaccessible. It is about sixty feet long, appearing to have had two windows in each side, with one and a door in the west end; the east end was entirely concealed. The hood mouldings have been so carefully destroyed, that no idea can be formed of the style of architecture. From the present condition of the walls the suppression must have been procured by deception. A duplicate copy of the deed of an-

* I cannot but suppose, that this Hervey Goldsmith (the last appellation derived from his occupation doubtless) is the identical "magister Herveus," who is recorded in the Account Rolls of Norwich priory to have been concerned there A.D. 1277 in the making of images and paintings, in which work gold and silver leaves are stated to have been employed in considerable quantities. The renovations at Norwich and the building of Nockholt Chapel must have been nearly, or quite, simultaneous. See Proceedings of Archæological Institute at Norwich in 1847, p. 207.

nexation with North Cray is preserved in the parish chest of that place, having appended thereto a beautiful, perfect seal of Card. Pole. This church was one of those small edifices, of which the chancels were distinguished from the naves only by the interior fittings. The statement, alluded to above p. 142, in the Custumale Roffense (p. 246) is, that the chancel "yet" contained "two confessionary stalls with mitred arches and seats in them," as also "the receptacle for holy water." This report is dated in 1774. Thorpe says, that a southern entrance was "enlarged" into the existing barn-doors.

277*. Ryarsh.—Chancel, nave, south aisle with porch, and west tower. There is a Norm. piscina in the chancel. Part of the approach to the roodloft yet remains; also a few fragments of coloured glass. In east end were sundry small Norm. windows, now one late Perp. Some Dec. work appears. Most windows Perp., as is the tower. The door at the bottom of the tower stairs has a good handle and scutcheon. In the yard is a gravestone ornamented with a cross.

280. Sandwich.—The charter of King Cnut bestowing this place upon Christ's Church, Canterbury is repeated by Mr. Kemble (Cod. Dipl. VI, 191), where however the document is marked as being suspicious, if not spurious.

319. Sutton at Hone.—Chancel, nave, wide south aisle with porch, and west tower. All windows, except in tower, Dec., the three-light east window, with flowing tracery, being built up. The church was not entered.

329. Throwley.—Wylrington or Wilrentune, now Walderton or Wilderton, lying due north of Throwley church, is an ancient manor in this parish, the site of the chapel of Wylrington, mentioned from Hasted above, p. 160. This must have been an early foundation, because it appears, that, near the commencement of the thirteenth century, a dispute had arisen between the abbot of St. Bertin's and the lady of Wylrington manor, in consequence of the latter having suspended a bell in her chapel (see, p. 300, a similar case at Waldron, Sussex, about the same period, namely, A.D. 1233) to the prejudice, as alleged, of the mother church of Throwley. The matter being referred by the pope to the consideration of the abbot of Faversham and Walter prior of Canterbury, these latter delivered their award, A.D. 1217, 1 of K. Hen. III, against the lady of Wylrington and in favour of the abbot of St. Bertin's, that the bell should be removed as an injustice to Throwley Church, and that it should not be re-erected except by consent of the abbot of St. Bertin's, a stipulation being added, that the chaplain serving in "Trulee" should provide oblations for the chapel of Wylrington, when officiating there at the Lord's Supper, "in* oblatis et vino capelle de Wilrintune providebit quotiens ad predictam capellam celebraturus accesserit." (Chartulary of St. Bertin's.) For the above extract, as likewise for another given under Leveland above, I am indebted to the kind information of the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, who copied them, and all other matter relating to English history, from the Chartulary still preserved at St. Ouen, the said Chartulary being a transcript of about 1750, which has happily survived the French Revolution, wherein all the original documents perished.

339. Watringbury.—Church originally small, comprising chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower with shingled spire. Now enlarged by recent additions on north side. Font has a pyramidal, not very lofty, wooden cover. Tower may be E.E., but the exterior of the entire building is concealed by plaster. Oldest windows Perp.

* Though foreign to the subject in hand, it may be remarked here, that the language of the above quotation bears upon a ritual question. The expression "in oblatis et vino" manifestly signifying the bread and wine used in the Holy Communion, we may understand, that the term "oblations" in the Prayer for the Church Militant of our own Communion Service also is designed to apply to the bread.

NOTES TO SUSSEX.

14. Ashburnham.—"The church Gibson mentions as having being built by John Ashburnham Esq., grandfather to then present lord, and consisting of three chancels." (Sussex, by M. A. Lower, 1831, p. 42.)

20. Beddingham.—Chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch, and west tower. Piers and arches between nave and aisle Tr. Norm., or early E.E. A south aisle has been destroyed, but a pier remaining on that side is earlier than those opposite. Tower Perp., containing numerous old stones, of which several have Norm. mouldings. The clerestory windows, now closed, seem to have been pointed quatrefoils. East window now Dec. The larger portion of, if not all, the outer wall of the body of the edifice has been rebuilt, but the north wall of chancel has some traces of very small Norm. windows.

21. Beeding.—Only chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower not in the centre of that end of the building. Some remains of Norm. work, some E.E., and more debased Perp. The church has been larger, but has been sadly treated.

36. Botolph's.—Chancel, nave, modern south porch, and small west tower, entered only from nave. An E.E. north aisle is demolished. Chancel contains piscina and ambry. East window a Dec. insertion. A Norm. window remains in south wall of nave. The idea that the chancel arch is Anglo-Saxon *may* be correct, the style of it being peculiar; but it seems doubtful whether the half-round forming the inner soffit of the arch originally terminated in corbels, as now, or whether shafts were continued thence down the side piers.

37. Bourne, East.—This church well deserves inspection. It is large, comprehending chancel, nave, north and south aisles, with chancel and porch to each, west tower, and vestry on exterior of east end of high chancel. Aisles divided into two portions, beside chancels, and each has possessed a newel stair to roof, the northern being without, the other within, the building. In chancel are piscina, three sedilia separated by shafts, and a quadrangular ogee-topped niche or ambry in the eastern wall, all apparently coeval with vestry. Small niches in western face of the two eastern piers between nave and aisles. Chancel and nave Tr. Norm., nearly E.E. Some Dec. work, including good screens, and some Perp. Windows of north aisle have at angles of jambs light semi-octagonal shafts, the faces of which are concave, of Dec. date.—The old parsonage, now almshouses, may be Perp., but it is in ruinous condition. The "vaulted apartment," p. 204, at the Lamb inn, is an ancient cellar of a single bay.

42. Bramber.—Of the original church the chancel and transepts have been destroyed, what was the central tower now forming the chancel. There are no traces of an aisle on either side of the nave.—Of the Castle the only vestiges are one high fragment of a tower, and portions of the outer walls.—A farm in the parish, south-westward from the church, called Magdalen Farm, may possibly have been connected with the hospital of St. Magdalen in Bramber.—An old house in the village street, near the Vetus Pons, is curious. Part is greatly dilapidated, but it has been handsomely ornamented, *alterations* and decorations having been made about temp. Q. Eliz. or K. James I.

47. Buncton.—This small, but interesting, building of Norm. date, with later alterations and repairs, comprises only chancel and nave, with a recently erected bell-turret on the west end of the latter. Of the chancel the two-light east window is Dec.; there is an ogee-headed piscina; two brackets, one new, in the east wall; and in the northern side a large pointed arched ambry, with a shelf of

Horsham slate. The northern abacus of the chancel arch, which is round, has some double square-billet moulding, and a small human figure is rudely carved on the under side. The north and south doors, the last walled up, are rather narrow, and had horizontal lintels below round arches. In exterior of both north and south walls of chancel is an arcade; the northern, though mutilated, is clearly Norm., the arches being very acutely pointed. The bad condition of the other does not admit of a description. In the walls are stones, which have been previously used; also tiles, which *may* be Roman (see p. 208), but they have at least equally the appearance of old paving tiles.

83. EDBURTON.—At Fulking in this parish the remains of a piscina indicate, that formerly a chapel was attached to the residence. The house was accidentally burnt, about A.D. 1830 perhaps, when occupied only by labourers. The piscina is at the east end of the building as now standing, and is wrought in chalk.

93. FERRING.—Till the preceding sheets were passing through the press the fact, clearly proved by collation, was overlooked, that the two quotations, namely, from Monast. vi, 1163, in p. 227, and from Cod. Dipl. v, 53, in p. 228, refer to the very same document, notwithstanding the apparent difference of date. In the former work the year seems to have been given as it is actually written in the charter DCCXI, whereas in the latter Mr. Kemble has represented it thus, DCCX(C)I, suggesting the omission of a numeral by the transcriber. That such omission has been committed is evident from the deed itself, which declares it had received the consent and permission of King Offa, consequently it could not have been executed A.D. 711, since Offa ascended the throne, according to the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 755 or 756, and died A.D. 794. (Gibs. 59, 65). There are a few other unimportant discrepancies between the two above-mentioned copies of this grant, which runs thus, the various readings of Cod. Dipl. being placed in brackets, and marked K.——"Ego Aldwlfus dux Suthsaxonum aliquantulum (aliquantulam, K.) silvæ partem juris mei Wethuni episcopo largiri atque distribuere curabam, cum concessu et licentia Offæi regis Anglorum, in loco qui dicitur Gealtborgsteal (Cealtborgsteal, K.) ad ecclesiam S. Andreæ quæ sita est in terra quæ vocatur Ferring. Quæ silva certis finibus terminatur in occidentali plaga, juxta superiorem viam quæ currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionem (terminatur; in occidentali plaga, juxta superiorem viam quæ currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionem, K.) et in altera parte circuitu campestria" (campestri?). "Qui hanc parvam donationis munificentiam augere et ampliare voluerit, augeat Dominus partem ejus in libro vitæ. Si vero, quod absit, aliquis tyrannica fretus potestate, temerarie tenere aut minuere voluerit, sciat se in tremendo examinis judicio horribiliter incidere in manus Dei viventis. Et hæc acta sunt in monte qui vocatur Biohthandoune, anno incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi MCCX(C)I.....Ego Ealdwlf, qui donavi, signum S. crucis expressi ✠ Ego Ealdwlf consentio et subscribo ✠."

"I Aldwlf, duke of the South Saxons, undertook to grant and assign to bishop Wethun, with the consent and permission of Offa, king of the English, a small piece of woodland, belonging to me, in the place which is named Cealtborgsteal, for the church of St. Andrew, which stands in the estate called Ferring. Which wood is bounded by certain limits; on the western border, next the highway which runs from the southern part to the north; and on the other side plains (extend) around. Whoever will increase and enlarge this small bounty of donation, the Lord increase his share in the book of life. But if, which God forbid, any one, relying on tyrannical power, will rashly retain or diminish (it), let him know that in the awful judgment of (the day of) trial he (will) fall fearfully into the hands of the living God. And these were done in the mount called Biohthandoune, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ 791.....

I Ealdwlf, the giver, have marked the sign of the holy cross ✠ I, Ealdwlf, consent and subscribe ✠."

This charter, of which the greater portion has been presented above, is stated by Mr. Kemble to be in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, the reference to his authority being "Reg. B, xviii, f 5, pen. Dec. et Cap. Cicest."

In the whole of the document there is, contrary to the supposition intimated in p. 228, nothing to indicate the situation of the wood, bestowed by Duke Ealdwlf, farther than that it was "in the place called Cealtborgsteal;" which last name may possibly hereafter be recognised in some modern form, although even in that case we shall not be *necessarily* enabled to decide, whether the monastery of St. Andrew was erected at Ferring or at Frant, as they are now distinguished. May the original of the term "Borstall" or "Bostall," still known, be discovered in the last two syllables of the Saxon appellation Cealtborgsteal?

A more deliberate consideration of the question, and of the authorities cited relative thereto, instead of shaking, has rather confirmed the opinion, expressed pp. 227, 228, that the name Ferring in the documents quoted really intends Frant.

98. FOLKINGTON.—A small flint church of chancel and nave, with a modern north porch, and a shingled bell-cot over the west end. Externally it appears E. E., with later repairs and alterations. Not entered.—At Wotton in this parish no vestige of antiquity is visible or to be heard of.

109. GUILDFORD, EAST.—This church has been rebuilt with yellow brick, but not recently. The interior forms one wide space, covered by a double roof, which latter is supported by a row of oak posts, entire trees, down the centre of the edifice, of which the exterior has a most barn-like appearance. A square slab of stone, with a large crest (quite free) and a (smaller) coat of arms carved thereupon, together with several large stone corbels, or brackets, angels holding plain shields, or similar devices, are preserved within the building, probably relics of a former church.

110. HAILSHAM.—Among the farm buildings at Otham, near the Polegate railroad station, stands the ancient chapel almost entire, and still, in 1851, used as a stable. It is small, measuring only about thirty-five feet in external length, Dec., and rather early, the hood mouldings terminating in the E.E. mask-like ornament. It had north and south doors, east, north, and south windows. There are considerable remains of a piscina and a sedile, the former apparently having been crocketed, but, compared with the *present* floor of the stable, having been placed unusually low. The east window retains no vestige of an exterior hood. The north and south windows had each seven cusps, the upper three pointed, the others round.

112*. HAMSEY.—Chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The chancel, from the evidence of a small Norm. window, seems to be of that date; chancel arch the same; and so may be wall of nave, but that has been repaired, and is now coated with plaster. Chancel contains a high, trefoil-headed piscina, and an ornamented Perp. altar tomb. An E.E. arch in north wall of nave, near chancel, indicates a small chapel to have existed on that side. Tower late Perp., low, but very massive. Projection for stairs quadrangular, and unusually large. The diagonal buttresses at the east end, being evident additions, do not militate against the Norm. date assigned to that portion.

114. HANINGEDUNE.—The northern wall of a very small building, "near the ponds," upon the farm premises of Annington, standing about east and west, contains some old stones, which may have belonged to the chapel here, and this may have been the site of that chapel.

119. Hastings.—St. Clement's Church. Chancel, nave, north and south aisles with porches, and west tower, all the several portions being on a large scale, but the whole so dilapidated and altered, that no farther notice is required, than that the entire seems to be Perp. There is a crypt, or vault, under the chancel, but it could not be entered.—All Saints' consists of the same members as St. Clement's, wanting the north porch and the crypt, and the tower being groined at a considerable elevation. The same general description applies to both Churches. Chancel of All Saints' retains a trefoiled piscina, with a rose in the centre of the basin; and three cinqfoiled sedilia on the same level. Well preserved Brasses: "Here under thys ston lyeth the bodys of Thomas Goodenouth sometyme burges of this towne and Margaret his wyf of whose soules of your charite say a pater noster and a ave." In porch a mutilated stoup engaged in the wall, resembling a reduced copy of the font. East window of north aisle has a few small fragments of coloured glass.—*Castle.* Mouldings of remains now exposed of E.E. character.

120 Heathfield.—Chancel, nave, north and south aisles with porches, and west tower with shingled spire. South aisle has chancel, which is Norm., or Tr. Norm., and may, not improbably, have been the chancel of the original church, which consequently must have been much smaller than the present structure; remainder of building being entirely of a later period, including some of Dec., if not of E.E., date, the interior being chiefly,or entirely, Perp. There are some small remnants of coloured glass. Under chancel is a crypt, which was not entered. North aisle rebuilt in 1851.

128. Hollington.—A very small church, solitary in a wood, of only chancel and nave, with a south porch, and a bell-cot, possibly the successor of an original bell-turret, over the west end. Porch of timber, not ancient. Windows squared, walls plastered, and not a trace of antiquity visible beyond the hood moulding over a door. A building totally devoid of interest.

137. Icklesham.—A church of rather curious arrangement, and may be compared, or contrasted, with that of Climping in this county. It consists of chancel with north and south aisles (the latter not ranging with the former at the east end), tower at the western extremity of the north chancel-aisle, and nave with north and south aisles. The south chancel-aisle is private property, and both might perhaps more properly be styled *chapels.* The tower, which is vaulted, is Norm., as are also the nave and aisles, two small round-headed windows being yet visible in the south wall. The arch leading eastward from the south aisle is Norm., but that of the nave has been altered. The remainder of the building is E.E., with some later portions. In the high chancel is an ogee-headed piscina, perfect: in the south chancel another trefoiled and crocketed, mutilated. There are arcades in the north and south sides of the chancel-aisles. The nave appears short in proportion to the eastern division of the edifice, a common character of Norm. churches with E.E. alterations. N.B. In consequence of repairs in progress the nave was unroofed and locked up, so that the above observations are possibly incomplete.

140. Iford.—Chancel of this church contains a small piscina in south wall, and an ambry in opposite side: also an E.E. window, and an E.E. arch into a chapel on north, which, from indications without, was probably wider originally than now. There are many old paving tiles, but plain, and worn. Two very small Norm. windows under north and south arches of tower were probably replaced there from the transepts. Font E.E.

145. Jevington.—Chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch, and west tower without stairs. Immediately above the tower arch, within the tower, but now concealed by a floor below it (which floor was erected within memory, for the purpose of forming a schoolroom) is a rude representation of our Saviour holding

a cross with a lamb at his feet, to which the quotation from Horsfield's Sussex at page 245 must apply. The building contains (at least) Norm., E.E., and Dec. work. High up in exterior of north wall of tower is a round arch, as if standing in the clouds, of very similar character, as to general contour, mouldings not being distinguishable, with other examples deemed to be of Saxon construction. Vestiges of a similar ornament are clearly traceable in a corresponding position in the southern side, and the arch of a window at the same height in the west wall is formed with thin, unhewn stones. The tower arch also, and the south doorway deserve notice, particularly the former. From consideration of these peculiarities I am disposed to add Jevington Church to the list of *possible* specimens of Anglo-Saxon architecture.

184. Northiam.—Though the name Lordstreet (see p. 262) cannot be positively identified at this day in the neighbourhood of Northiam, it has been ascertained, that a farm between Staple Cross and Northiam is now called Lordine, formerly Lording, whence the portion of the public road in the vicinity was known as Lording Street, no very distant approach to the Domesday Book appellation.

194. Pevensey.—On the northern side of the castle, at the western extremity of the large breach in the wall, recently discovered appearances seem to indicate a postern gate in the original Roman work, the crown of the arch being constructed with red mortar. The size of the gate has not been ascertained, and perhaps cannot be, since one side belonged to the prostrated portion of the wall.

198. Playden.—Chancel, central tower with tapering shingled spire, nave, north and south aisles, and south porch. Building apparently E.E., but a round-headed door and an adjacent window in north wall may imply an original Norm. date. Chancel has been rebuilt. Porch of timber, ancient with alterations. Under tower some rather elaborately carved screen-work. Frame of a circular window visible in north wall of nave above roof of aisle. South aisle covered by an extension of nave roof. Windows generally insertions, some being wooden casements. Church on the whole very good, but has been sadly treated, and the side walls have been with difficulty prevented from falling outwards.

212. Rottingdean.—In this village has recently been discovered an antiquity of not very common occurrence. It is a plate of copper, nine inches long by four inches and a half wide, having on the face an engraving of the crucifixion with a figure on each side, and two angels above, beside various other ornaments. The sunken parts of the copper have evidently been filled with enamel, of which small portions of different colours still remain. The projecting parts have been injured from the care of former possessors to *scour the metal bright*. The work is that of Limoges, the date late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century, and the plate has been attached to either a bookcover or a reliquary. Two other examples, both in excellent preservation, are known to exist in this country, one, in every respect nearly identical with the above, in a private collection, the other in the Museum at York. The specimen now described was purchased at the sale of the effects of a cottager lately deceased, whose surviving brother, aged above 70 years, well remembers it in the custody of his mother, who stated, that it was dug up in Rottingdean churchyard, at what period cannot now be ascertained, though most probably within the last hundred years.

217. Rye.—This church well deserves attention. It has chancel, with another on each side of equal length, central tower, with transepts, or more properly *aisles*, nave, north and south aisles, and south porch, the latter now converted into a vestry, There are portions in every style, commencing with Norm., and including remains of good Dec. screens. The history of the building being

known, as alluded to above, p. 281, it seems easy to perceive, that the vestiges of earliest construction suffered injury from violence; while farther mischief has been perpetrated by injudicious improvement (?) and reparation. The lateral chancels are separated from the church, and used, one as a schoolroom, the other as the fire-engine house, the remainder being, certainly, quite as large as can be desirable for the service of the English Liturgy. The roofs and arches are very lofty, and the whole must have been on a grand scale in all states, but undoubtedly in the E.E., the remnant of which part appears to have supplied the proportions adopted in the rebuilding. There are pinnacles at the angles, which, though probably not actually E.E., may have been restored imitations of the originals.—The effects visible in the older portions of Rye church, which we have authority for believing were damaged by fire, so precisely resemble those to be observed in the church of Rottingdean, namely, the red tint imparted to very many of the Caen stones, and the ragged surfaces of many others, that they strongly confirm the supposition, which has been expressed in the Note on Rottingdean, that the latter church was injured by fire at some early period, and very probably when a hostile party of French landed there A.D. 1377.

238. STEYNING.—The description of this church in p. 292 is incorrect and incomplete. The chancel is comparatively modern; the extreme western arch on either side of nave is less ornamented than the others, the western piers being partially, though slightly, engaged in the end wall, and the side walls above the arches having an unfinished appearance. Between chancel and nave is only *one* arch, which seems however to have been intended for a central tower. The lower parts of the clerestory windows were built up, when the present aisle roofs were substituted for the old ones, the lead whereof was sold for some other parochial object. The eastern arch of the south aisle *only* contains carving different from that in the nave. Font, which has been renovated, a quadrangular block of Sussex marble, early (?) Norm. Porch and tower Perp., the latter very late. The existence of foundations beneath the turf for more than half the distance between the east end of the present building and the boundary of the churchyard implies, either that the chancel once extended so far, or that preparations had actually been made for such an erection.

262. WALDRON.—Chancel retains one Tr. Norm. window. The south wall is of rubble masonry. A very little coloured glass remains here.

265. WARBLETON.—Chancel, nave, north aisle, new south porch, and west tower. Chancel E.E., with piscina and sedile, also a rounded tomb arch in the *outside* of the south wall. East window, of rather peculiar pattern, Perp. Some Dec., or Tr. Dec. work, and more Perp. A later chapel has been added to the east end of the aisle. The windows retain a few fragments of coloured glass, chiefly, or entirely, yellow. Font circular. Brass, Will. Prestwyk, mutilated.—*Priory*. At a meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society, held 23d Oct. 1851, it was stated, that, only a few days previously, some Norm. and E.E. capitals had been discovered among the remains of this priory, affording reasonable ground for the inference, that some (probably) religious establishment existed on the spot, anterior to the contemplated removal hither of Bricet's foundation from Hastings. The capitals above mentioned were described as being very small.

271. WESTHAM.—Chancel, nave, south transept, north aisle and porch, west tower. Eastward of the aisle are indications of a destroyed chapel, and a round arch is still visible externally in the east wall of the aisle.—In a remote part of this parish stands Green Lees or Glenlee, a former residence of the Fagg family, now a farm-house. A portion has been pulled down, but the remainder, including the entire front, is a large edifice of brick with stone dressings, dating,

perhaps early, in the sixteenth century. Priest Hawes, at no great distance from the above, has been a considerable establishment, but the little now standing appears of about the same period as Green Lees, with some fragments of older work.

274. WILESHAM.—The existing house and farm buildings of Filsham, conjectured p. 303 to be identical with Wilesham, exhibit externally no vestiges of antiquity. The manor of Filsham claiming at this day to extend over or into many parishes, some at a considerable distance, eastward and north-eastward, we may reasonably infer, that Wilesham must in early times have been an important property. But the circumstance, that the residence and the actual lands of Filsham are situated within the parish of St. Leonard, seems to restrict the search for the site of the Domesday Church of Wilesham to the small district comprised within the above-named ancient parish, where, we are fully assured, a church did formerly exist.

275 WILLINGDON.—Chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch, and tower, with no external entrance and without stairs, at west end of aisle. Tower arch Norm., but tower seems to have been partially or entirely rebuilt. South door, and perhaps south wall also, E.E. The tooth ornament appears once at the top of a hollow moulding on each side of this door, but is not repeated. Windows principally Perp. Nave remarkably spacious. Evidently the aisle was formerly more considerable than at present, and might originally have been the nave, but the pristine arrangement is now uncertain. Church contains a large, but much dilapidated, oak chest.—Remains of the gatehouse and the doorway of the old mansion of Ratton are preserved, being of different dates, the doorway, which is the earliest, being perhaps Perp.—Some vestiges of the ancient residence of Langley, or Langney, exist in the present building; but the circumstance that those vestiges form part of a dwelling renders difficult an accurate examination of the original plan. A portion is visible, which may have been the chapel, still exhibiting more or less perfectly a twolight window at the end, and a single light one on each side, which seem to be Dec. That the position of this portion is more nearly north and south, than east and west, is not conclusive against its supposed destination, see the description of Sore Place, under Plaxtool in Kent.

276. WILMINGTON.—Chancel, nave with a small chapel projecting on the northern side, and a larger addition on the southern, modern north porch, and shingled bell-cot over the west end. The southern adjunct was an aisle two bays long, reaching to the buildings of the priory, but has been reduced in dimensions. Chancel Norm., with alterations, the chancel arch being destroyed, and perhaps work of all subsequent styles may be observed.—On the site of the priory the only *ostensible* relics are the entrance of a mansion erected on the spot after the secularization of the religious establishment, some few old stones visible in more recent masonry, and some pieces of ancient wall forming part of the present residence. For a full account of all the buildings and remains at Wilmington see (Suss. Arch. Coll. IV, 37.)

277. WINCHELSEA.—The surviving portion of this church comprehends only the chancel, with north and south aisles, not equalling the former in length. A substitute for a bell-tower has been formed at west end of north aisle. In high chancel are, piscina with a stone shelf, of which the front is carved; also three sedilia on same level separated by Sussex marble shafts: all cinqfoil headed, and diapered at the back. In south chancel a perfect piscina, and three sedilia like the others, but that the cinqfoil heads differ, and the backs are plain; canopies mutilated. In east wall a quadrangular niche. One of the tombs in this aisle is diapered like piscina and sedilia in main chancel, beside other enrichments.

On outside below great east window a short buttress has a niche for an image at the top. Nave (i. e. chancel) and both aisles on a grand scale, very lofty and highly ornamented; style, transition from E.E. to Dec., thus agreeing well with the date, assigned for the erection of the building. Of the original nave no trace is visible, but considerable vestiges of the transepts, with entrances and porches, yet exist, including indications of a central tower. A trefoil-headed piscina, in good preservation, remains in the eastern angle of the ruins of the south transept. The church contains five stone Effigies and a Brass of an ecclesiastic. The former memorials are described by Mr. Cooper as "fine monuments: three are canopied tombs of crosslegged secular warriors: one of a young man, who had not been knighted, usually, though erroneously, called a priest: and the fifth of a lady in the dress of Edward III's time, often mistaken for a nun." (History of Winchelsea, by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., 8vo, Lond. 1850, p. 132.)—The ruins at the residence called The Friars appear to have been the chapel of the monastery, but the west end terminates in a very fine, lofty arch, in good condition, and it is evident, that this compartment of the establishment, whatever might be its use, did not extend beyond the arch. The mullions and tracery of all the windows have been removed. The east end is semi-hexagonal, like that of the church of Bayham Abbey, which is greatly larger. There are traces of arches, two at least, as if for sedilia. Doors in the side walls of the jambs of the western arch prove the floor to have been considerably below the sills of the windows, wherefore perhaps the altar (if this was the chapel) stood on a raised platform. The style of this work closely resembles that of the church.—In wall of courthouse are two small niches, with holes in the stones for gratings to protect the images; and a moulded doorframe.—The two gateways of the town yet standing are small, that toward Rye the largest.—In the Note on Winchelsea, pp. 304, 305, a quotation from the records of Rye gives a name as Climesden, but inaccurately, it appears. "Clivesden (i. e. Cliffend)"—*Note*:—"This has always been printed Climesden; for the correct reading we are indebted to Mr. John Phillips of Hastings. The family of Clivesend were benefactors to Battle Abbey of lands at Brooke, and of 3 a. of land at Guestling, lying near the wood of Cumfunte." (Hist. of Winchelsea, p. 20.) The spot thus called is stated to be on the southern side of the town. The family name Clivesend certainly justifies the interpretation above given of the term Clivesden; otherwise perhaps it might be a question, whether it does not properly signify "the *valley* of the cliff."—Detailed particulars of the ancient, but decayed, town of Winchelsea will be obtained in the above mentioned History by Mr. W. D. Cooper.

278. Wiston.—Chancel, nave, south aisle with a private chapel at the east end, and west tower. Some E.E., some Dec., and some late Perp. work. The private chapel seems to have been originally E.E., but to have been enlarged, or nearly rebuilt, in the debased Perp. period, when the aisle also was enlarged. Church contains some old oak benches.

NOTES TO SURREY.

10. Betchworth.—Chancel, southern ditto of similar extent, nave, narrow north and south aisles, west and south porches, tower at east end of south aisle, and modern brick addition on north of chancel. A large and lofty building, the arrangement of which appears somewhat unusual. The tower originally stood in the corresponding position on the northern side, but has recently been erected as at present, the repairs and alterations being still in progress when visited. South porch modern, of brick; the other old, of stone. There are portions of all styles, from Norm. downwards. All windows, but one in northern side and those in east end, Dec., the others Perp. In wall of south chancel a tomb arch, Dec., or rather E.E., under a square hood. Of the Brass of Will. Wardyworth, the inscription only remains. In south chancel a very large iron-bound oak chest of the rudest possible shape.

31. Crowhurst.—In the chancel of Checkenden Church, Oxfordshire, is the memorial of a Gaynesford from Crowhurst, who was wife of — Rede, one of a family settled at Checkenden, or in the vicinity, and still possessing a residence and estate in the adjoining parish of Ipsden.

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENT.

Adams, Rich., 368.
Addington, Kt., 365.
Aldwlf, Duke, 373.
Ambry, 368, 372 tr, 375.
Andrews, St., 373.
Anglo-Saxon Churches, 372, 376.
Ashburnham, 372.

Badsell, 367.
Bargeboard, 367.
Bayham Abb., 379.
Beddingham, 372.
Beeding, 372.
Bell, Chap., 371.
Benches, Oak, 379.
Bertin's, St., 368, 371.
Betchworth, 380.
Bexley, 365.
Biohthandoune, 373.
Birling, 365.
Borstall, Bostall, 374.
Botolph's, 372.
Bourne, East, 372.
Bramber, 372.
„ Cast., 372.
„ Hosp., 372.
Brasses, 368, 369, 375, 377, 379, 380.
Buncton, 372.
Buttresses, 366.

Cealtborgsteal, 373.
Checkenden, 380.
Chelsfield, 369, 370.
Chests, Church, 367, 378, 380.
Chevening, 370.
Clim-Cliv-esden, 379.
Climping, 375.
Cnut, K., 371.
Concave Shafts, 372.
Copper Plate, engraved, 376.
Cray, Foot's, 365.
„ St. Mary, 366.
„ North, 366, 371.
„ St. Paul, 366.
Cross, Stone, 371.
Crowhurst, Sy. 380.
Crypt, 375 b.

Darent, 366.
„ South, 369.
Ditton, Kt., 366.
Domestic Buildings anterior to Q. Eliz. 368, 372 b, 378 q.

Edburton, 373.
Effigies, 379.
Eltham, 366.

Fagg, 377.
Fane, Fanne, 366, 367.
Farnborough, 369, 370.
Farningham, 367.
„ Red Lion, 367.
Fawkham, 367.
Ferring, 373.
Figure of the Saviour, 375.
Filsham, 378.
Folkington, 374.
Fonts, 365, 366, 368, 375 b, 377 b.
Font Cover, 371.
Frant, 374.
French, Landing of, 377.
Fulking, 373.

Gaynesford, 380.
Gealtborgsteal, 373.
Glass, Coloured, 366, 367, 368 b, 369, 371, 375 b, 377 b.
Goldsmith, H., 369, 370.
Goodenouth, 375.
Green Lees, or Glenlee, 377.
Guildford, East, 374.

Hailsham, 374.
Halsted, 369, 370.
Hamsey, 374.
Haningedune, 374.
Hartleap, 370.
Hartley, 367.
Hastings, 375.
„ Cast. 375.
Heathfield, 375.
Hertlepe, 369.
Herveus, Mag., 370 Note.
Hilden, 367.

Hilles, 369.
Hollington, 375.

Icklesham, 375.
Iford, 375.
Ironwork, 368, 371.

Jevington, 375.
John's, St., in Tht. 368.

Katherine, St., 369, 370.
Kilwardeby, Archb., 370.

Langley-ney, 378.
Leonards, St., Kt., 369.
,, Sx. 378.
Leveland, 368.
Leybourne, 368.
Lich-gate, 365.
Limoges Work, 376.
Longfield and Courtlodge, 368.
Lordine, 376.
Lordstreet, 376.

Malkling, 369 b.
Malling, East, 368.
,, West, 369.
,, ,, Abb. 369.
Margaret, St., Darent, 369.
Margate, 368.
Nettlested, 369.
Niche, 368, 372 b, 378, 379 b.
Nockholt, 369.
Northiam, 376.
Norwich Priory, 370 Note.

Oblations, 371.
Ocolte, 369, 370.
Offa, K., 373.
Orpington, 369, 370 b.
Otham Chap., 374.

Pevensey, 376.
Piscinæ, 365, 366, 367, 368 b, 371, 372 tr, 373, 374 b, 375 q, 377, 378 b, 379.
Playden, 376.
Pole, Card., 371.
Prestwyk, W., 377.
Priest Hawes, 378.

Ratton Hou. 378.
Rede, 380.
Rokesley, 370.
Roman Tiles, 373.
Roodloft Remains, 365 b, 366, 367, 369, 370, 371.
Rottingdean, 376, 377.
Ryarsh, 371.
Rye, 376.

Salmyston, 368.
Sandwich, 371.
Screens, 365, 368, 372, 376 b.
Seal, 371.
Sedilia, 365, 368, 372, 374, 375, 377, 378 b.
Scot, R., 369, 370.
Scot's Crouch, 369, 370.
Skott, W., 369.
Sore Pl., 378.
Steyning, 377.
Stidolf-ulf, 367.
Stoup, 366, 370, 375.
Sutton-at-Hone, 371.

Throwley, Trulee, 371.
Tudely, 367.

Vane, 366, 367.

Wal-Wil-derton, 371.
Waldron, 371, 377.
Waller, Joan, 367.
Warbleton, 377.
,, Priory, 377.
Wardyworth, W., 380.
Watringbury, 371.
Westham, 377.
Wetlun, Bp., 373.
Wilesham, 378.
Willingdon, 378.
Wilmington, Sx. 378.
,, Priory, 378.
Winchelsea, 378.
,, Courthouse, 379.
,, Friars, 379.
,, Gates, 379.
Wiston, 379.
Wotton, Sx., 374.
Wylrington Chap., 371.

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